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THE TIMES

Keynesianism at low water:
Peter Jay, page 21

Government beaten by 28 votes on spending plans

The Government was defeated by 28 votes in the House of Commons last night on its general economic strategy as a result of abstentions by Labour backbenchers, most of them members of the "Tribune" group. The Cabinet will meet this morning to discuss the implications of the defeat which, as a budgetary matter, could affect the strength of the pound.

Vote of confidence expected soon

George Clark
Political Correspondent

The Government faces a vote of confidence in the Commons on Monday after its defeat by votes in the House last night on its general economic strategy. The Cabinet will meet this morning to discuss the implications of the battering the Government suffered on its plans for future public spending from critics on the right and on the left.

Because the defeat is essentially on a budgetary matter, which could seriously affect the strength of the pound on the international markets, it is expected that Mr Wilson will make an early statement of his intentions.

In scenes of anger and frustration which recalled the demonstrations by Labour against the Conservative Government's Suez policy in 1956, Mrs Thatcher, Leader of the Opposition, and her Tory colleagues demanded the presence of Mr Wilson (who had voted in the division) to give some indication of the government's intentions. But he was not to be seen and one member remarked pointedly that he appeared to be "skulking" in his office leaving other ministers on the front bench to face the music.

Although determined efforts were made to delay the proceedings by points of order so that the Prime Minister could be found, he did not appear and Mr Short, Leader of the House, was persuaded eventually to give an assurance that Mr Wilson would make a statement today.

When Mr George Strauss, Labour MP for Lambeth, Vauxhall, and "father of the House," referred to an incident when Sir Winston Churchill suffered a similar defeat, Tory MPs emphasized that the Prime Minister of that day had been prepared to face the House and make an indication that he would make a statement the next day.

There was a burst of cheering from the Tory side when some Conservative MPs said that they had seen Mr Wilson in the corridor behind the Speaker's chair, but he did not come into the chamber.

After the vote there were hints that Mr Mellish, the Government Chief Whip, and the whole of his staff of MPs were about to resign in protest against the action of the 37 Labour backbenchers who abstained and caused the debacle for the Government. But later that was denied and there was a feeling that the Government can survive the test on Monday.

When the Cabinet meets this morning it will have the assurance that in the vote of confidence it will have the backing of the 37 Labour MPs, most of them members of the *Tribune* group, who abstained last night. They abstained as a warning to Mr Wilson, to Mr Healey, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and to other ministers that they are not prepared to tolerate cuts in the social services as big as those proposed.

The abstainers included five members of the Labour Party national executive, a further demonstration of the great divide that is opening between the party in government and the party in the country as represented by the organization at Transport House.

The members of the national executive who rebelled were Miss Joan Lestor, the former Under-Secretary of State for Education who resigned recently in protest at the proposed education cuts; Mr Ian Mikardo, the former chairman of the party; Mr Frank Allaun, MP for Salford East; Mr Eric Heffer, formerly Minister of State for Industry; and Miss Joan Maynard, MP for Sheffield, Brightside.

Mr Heffer gave a clear indication of the *Tribune* group's purpose in refusing to support the Government.

"The Government has been defeated on the question of its proposed future cuts in public expenditure", he said. "What we have done is to warn ministers that they must rethink their proposals both for public spending and their basic economic strategy related to it.

"That does not mean that we are wanting to bring the Government down. It is now up to ministers to take into consideration the deep feelings of the membership of the Labour party in the country on this controversy."

Mr Arthur Latham, MP for City of Westminster, Paddington, and chairman of the *Tribune* group said: "We do not think that, under the constitution, the Government should resign. We do not want it to resign.

"We shall sustain it in the division lobby on any vote of confidence or vote of censure. Our abstention is not against the Government but against one very important aspect of its policy, namely the general economic strategy now being followed."

Mr Heffer was asked what the *Tribune* group would do if the Government did not change its policy. "We will cross that hurdle when we come to it", he said.

After the protests in the House about the absence of the Prime Minister, Mr Short said that the rest of the business put down by the Government for yesterday would be abandoned. That included a motion on the draft directive from the EEC on the use of powdered skimmed milk in animal fodder.

Mr Humphrey Atkins, the Opposition Chief Whip, said early today that in view of the fundamental importance of the defeat he would see Mr Mellish later in the morning to ask that there should be no more government business presented to the House until the vote of confidence had been taken. He suggested that today's business should be a debate on the broadcasting of proceedings of the House.

The government whips had a meeting for more than half an hour after the division, discussing the actions of Labour backbenchers, but afterwards Mr Mellish declined to comment.

Our Parliamentary Correspondent writes: The government motion, which asked the House to reject the Opposition's demand for massive and immediate cuts in public expenditure which would increase both unemployment and the cost of living, was rejected by 284 votes to 256. An earlier Tory amendment, declining to approve the White Paper, was rejected by 304 votes to 274.

As the voting figures were announced, to give Mr Wilson and his Government their most serious and humiliating defeat in the House of Commons since their return to power in 1974, the Chamber erupted with shouts of "Resign" and "Wilson out".

Then followed nearly 45 minutes of remarkable scenes as first Mrs Thatcher and then other senior shadow ministers and backbenchers demanded that the Prime Minister should appear before the House and state the Government's intentions.

The Tory leader, leaping to her feet as the Speaker announced the division figures, said: "The Government have been decisively defeated and discredited on a matter which is central to their economic policy. Such a defeat is unprecedented in modern times.

"In the light of the decision of the House, I call upon the

Continued on page 6, col 7



The Queen greeting Sir Charles Chaplin last night after she had opened the headquarters of the British Academy of Film and Television Arts in London. Sir Charles was made a fellow of the academy.

President scores an easy victory over Mr Reagan in Florida

From Fred Emery
Washington, March 10

President Ford easily won yesterday's Republican primary in Florida; and Mr Jimmy Carter, in a three-way race among Democrats, inflicted a sharp defeat on Governor George Wallace, who came second.

Senator Henry Jackson, last week's front runner in Massachusetts, did well to come a strong third, considering the last minute nature of his campaign.

With all the votes counted the unofficial result was as shown in the table.

The President, savouring his fourth primary straight election win in two weeks, stated, as he stood amid an unseasonal snowstorm in the capital: "It feels as warm and comforting as a ray of Florida sunshine." He was "overjoyed" and he looked forward to winning in Illinois next Tuesday, he said.

His disappointed challenger, Mr Ronald Reagan, claimed he was "delighted" at getting nearly half the party vote—as he did in New Hampshire.

But Mr Reagan hinted he has now given up hope of knocking Mr Ford out in the primaries, and will concentrate, instead, on capturing the party delegates through the caucus meeting method in non-primary states.

He admitted: "This is a very uphill fight" but he professed to see his chance coming in unnamed states in the South and West. He predicted the contest would still be "fought out on the convention floor". However, most observers see Mr Reagan down, if not conceding that he is out.

REPUBLICANS		
Mr Ford	318,844	53%
Mr Reagan	282,618	47%

DEMOCRATS		
Mr Carter	439,870	34%
Mr Wallace	392,105	31%
Mr Jackson	306,120	24%
No pref.	37,348	3%
Mr Shapp	31,024	2%
Mr Udall	26,257	2%
Others	48,107	4%

On the Democratic side it is Governor Wallace who is the big loser and Mr Carter who is restored to the front-running position after slipping a week ago in Massachusetts. Mr Carter is now well placed to fight a stiff battle with Mr Jackson for supremacy of the centrist-moderate wing of the Democratic alliance.

Mr Wallace had the grace to admit that losing was "not the best thing in the world for your campaign".

Mr Wallace swept Florida four years ago before the attempt on his life crippled him. Now his share of the vote has dropped from 41.6 to 31 per cent, an actual loss of nearly 140,000 votes in a very heavy primary turnout (more than 50 per cent of those registered voted in both parties).

But Mr Wallace vowed to stay in the race, claiming that he had "beaten" Mr Carter in Massachusetts, and that made them "even" in primaries; and he was ahead of Mr Carter in two southern caucus states, which made them close in the delegate count. However, it is of national importance that the Wallace obsession in the South has at last been exorcized, and by a fellow southerner. Mr Carter, careful not to affront the Wallaceites, urged them to vote, for a change, for a man who had a chance to be President.

The Wallace campaign has so much money and so much devotion among hard-core followers that the governor is not being so quickly counted out as Mr Reagan. But the myth is beginning to crumble: many Florida voters told polling surveyors that Mr Wallace's disabilities had made them think again, as it always seemed they must. It remains open to the governor, of course, to try pursuing a third-party race for the presidency.

The Democratic candidates were allocated a share of Florida's delegates in proportion to their vote total, assuming it was over 15 per cent.

This was particularly important for Mr Jackson. In 1972 he got only 13 per cent in Florida. Yesterday by dint of a frenetic last minute campaign,

Continued on page 9, col 6

Winchester may sell its Malory manuscript

By Philip Howard

Winchester College is negotiating surreptitiously to sell one of its great treasures, one of the choice and master documents of English literature, the Malory manuscript.

The motive for the attempted sale appears to be to provide a financial cushion for parents, should the Government enact a law depriving public schools of their charitable status.

Negotiations for the sale of the manuscript are being conducted by Lord Sherfield (formerly Sir Roger Makins), the Warden, who had enjoined silence on the fellows and others at the school who knew of the plan.

It was first supposed that the United States, where Lord Sherfield as businessman, former Ambassador and diplomat, has many friends in high places, would be the obvious sale room for the manuscript. Bidding could hardly start at less than $1m. But there would inevitably be uproar and difficulties about an export licence. It is understood that negotiations are being conducted with the British Library.

The manuscript, which predates Caxton's edition, is the only existing one of Malory's *Morte d'Arthur*. It was identified in 1934 in the library of Winchester College by Dr W. F. Oakeshott, who was then librarian in one of the most startling literary discoveries of the century.

The History of Prince Arthur, as it was known until then, had previously escaped notice because of imperfect cataloguing in the early nineteenth century.

The manuscript contained much new matter which it is instructive to compare with Caxton's printed edition of 1485. It has been suggested that it was the copy used in Caxton's printing house. In particular the manuscript contains the fuller original version of Caxton's Book V, *The Roman War*.

The importance of the Winchester manuscript to Malory scholarship, the identity of Malory, Caxton's editing, and the text of the early English classic was expounded magisterially by Professor Eugene Vinaver in his three-volume *The Works of Sir Thomas Malory*, published by the Clarendon Press, Oxford, in 1947.

Loyal Old Wykehamists who have heard of the attempted sale appreciate that there are two sides to the question, but are troubled about the secrecy that shrouds it.

Pressure for early test of Liberal leadership

George Clark
Political Correspondent

Pressure on Mr Thorpe to resign from the leadership of the Liberal Party is now coming both from Liberal MPs and members of the party in the country. It seemed likely last night that after today's by-elections at Carshalton and Ilford, the party leader will announce the new electoral procedure, which was not due to be put into operation until the autumn.

In that way he would put to the test the loyalty of the party in Parliament and in the constituencies.

But there is no doubt that if a majority of Liberal MPs suggest that the election should be brought forward in the interests of the party, he would be willing to consider this, provided the various sections of the party could agree on a method of election.

That could mean a special party assembly, involving costs the Liberals can ill afford, unless an agreement is reached to allow Liberal MPs themselves to make a choice for the interim period.

Disagreements about the electoral system will delay the process, whichever method is eventually adopted, and the party is suffering gravely from the effects of the present crisis.

Mr Cyril Smith, the chief whip, has made it plain from his sick bed that he is not willing to soldier on if most of his time continues to be absorbed in the discussion of personalities rather than policies. He has given the party notice that in two weeks he will decide whether to resign as chief whip.

The party thus finds itself with a leader whose position is in doubt and a whip's office where the chief is out of action and possibly in revolt. Mr Smith seems to have given the party two weeks to sort itself out.

A key role has fallen to Mr Richard Wainwright, MP for Colne Valley, who talked with Mr Thorpe at his London home on Tuesday night and is believed to have reported a changed mood among his colleagues. Afterwards it was stated that they had discussed the leadership: "We mutually agreed that this conversation would, at the present stage, not be made public", he said.

Mr Wainwright is said to have convinced Mr Thorpe that it would be in the interests of the party if the election procedure could be speeded up, but it would obviously have been a blow to the chances of the Liberal candidates at today's two by-elections if an announcement had been made yesterday.

By the weekend Mr Wainwright or Mr David Steel, the former chief whip, will report to Mr Thorpe about the present soundings. All will depend on the leader's reactions.

If, as seems likely, the advice is that Mr Thorpe should resign and stand for reelection, rapid arrangements will have to be made for the election. If he refuses, he would face a revolt within the parliamentary party.

Mr Thorpe and others wishing to stand against him will need four MPs as sponsors if the new system is chosen. The proposed rules state: "Liberal MPs who wished . . . could assent to the candidature of more than one MP, and choose, if they wished, to indicate that they were happy to serve under each of the several candidates."

Thus rival candidates could sponsor each other. Mr Russell Johnston, MP for Inverness, who would almost certainly be a candidate, has said that he would nominate Mr Thorpe.

The timetable would obviously have to be curtailed. The proposed scheme allows three weeks for the receipt of nominations; three days for any withdrawals; a few days for printing and dispatch of ballot papers; two weeks for constituency meetings; and then the decision of the electoral college.

South African dossier, page 2
By-elections, page 5

Sterling and franc hit by fresh wave of selling

By Melvyn Westlake
Economics Staff

A fresh wave of heavy selling hit both sterling and the French franc on the world currency markets yesterday just as it had begun to seem that the week-old run on the pound was abating.

By the time that European financial centres ended trading last night the pound had dropped a further 2¼ cents against the dollar, to $1.9145. Even this was above the day's lowest level of $1.9075.

The Bank of England was thought to have provided more support for sterling than on any other day since the recent rapid decline started. Market estimates put it at about $200m.

On Monday the Bank of England was believed to have spent between $100m and $150m propping up the pound's exchange rate. The latest support did not prevent sterling's "floating devaluation" rate against 10 other currencies rising to 33.8 per cent (from the December, 1971, base-date) compared with 33.2 per cent on Tuesday.

Dealers said that selling of sterling was emanating from all the major financial centres, particularly New York. But the explanation for the resumption of selling yesterday remained far from clear.

One factor that appeared to have contributed was the news that Nigeria had been converting some of its sterling funds into other currencies. This gave rise to fears that other oil-producing countries might speed up the rate at which they diversified out of sterling.

At the same time the emphasis in recent economic forecasts on the need to make British exports more competitive may have led many sterling holders to anticipate the fall in the pound's rate that this must imply.

However, many analysts believe that British products are now fully competitive in foreign markets.

Another factor influencing sterling was the parallel pressure on the franc. The problems of the two currencies may now be "feeding on each other", some dealers feel.

Yesterday pressure on the franc was threatening to break up the European floating block under which eight continental currencies move within only narrow margins against each other.

In late trading the franc fell through its floor in spite of considerable support in both Bonn and Paris.

Blast reported in Brixton

Policemen of Scotland Yard's anti-terrorist squad went to Brixton, south London last night after 999 calls reported an explosion near the prison.

When they arrived at Jebb Avenue, where the blast was reported to have occurred, there was no sign of any damage. Police did say the explosion was not connected with the jail, but were unable to give any details of its cause or effect.

Gunman shot by hostage

Frankfurt, March 10.—Police seized a gunman today after one of two hostages he had held in a court office for more than 30 hours grabbed his gun and shot him in the stomach, police said.

The gunman was successfully attacked as he and the hostages were shifting a cupboard in the barricaded room, police said.

The hostages agreed by winks that they should tackle the gunman. One of them grabbed one of his two guns and shot him.

Police burst in and found a man lying wounded while his hostages danced for joy.

It was announced later that police had arrested Rudi Manz, aged 24, a warder at Butzbach Prison, near Frankfurt.

Reuter.

Increased aid to Italy 'money down the drain'

Mr William Simon, American Treasury Secretary, said in Rome yesterday that increasing aid to Italy would be "throwing money down the drain". He said an attack was needed on public overspending and excessive wage demands. Italians should "tighten their belts as we have done", he stressed that he did not consider the Italian situation as grave

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Dutch art sale

The most important private collection of Dutch paintings to come on the market for decades is to be sold by Sotheby Mak van Waay in Amsterdam next month. The 382 paintings belonged to the late Mr B. van den Heuvel and may fetch £3m

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Conveyancing win

The Property Transfer Association, a cut-price conveyancing firm, yesterday won an appeal in the Divisional Court against a conviction in Worcester two years ago for carrying out a conveyance unlawfully

Law Report, page 10

Award goes in costs

The father of a thalidomide boy, who had only sent him £1 since he was 15 months old, contested in the High Court the mother's claim to be allowed to receive a £2,546 additional payment by Distillers. The judge awarded him £363—but ordered that it should go towards the costs of the hearing

Law Report, page 10

Sentences arouse anxiety in Spain

Anxiety has been voiced by many non-establishment politicians in Spain at the direction in which the country is heading after nine military officers were sentenced yesterday to varying terms of imprisonment because of their membership of the illegal Democratic Military Union

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Lebanon mutinies

The spreading wave of mutinies in the Lebanese Army threatened it with disintegration, and this could lead to the country's partition, according to Mr Rashid Karami, the Prime Minister. Much of eastern Lebanon is in the hands of dissident troops

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Irish 'torture' decision

Anglo-Irish relations are threatened anew by Dublin's decision to refer the dispute over the alleged torture of republican internees to the European Court of Human Rights. Proceedings will be conducted in the glare of international publicity in Strasbourg

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Government retreats over milk powder

In the face of strong opposition from Conservatives, Liberals and Labour left-wingers, the Government withdrew a motion in the House of Commons taking note of EEC draft directives about surplus milk powder and accepted a Conservative amendment to disapprove of them

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Railway peace depends on BR-Aslef talks tomorrow

By Tim Jones

Industrial peace on the railways will depend on the outcome of a meeting tomorrow between British Rail Board officials and the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen (Aslef). Mr Ray Buckton, union general secretary, made that clear last night after his executive had considered the unofficial action that has seriously disrupted Eastern Region services.

The union will today ask its members to work as normally as possible so that the dispute can be handled by the national executive.

Mr Buckton said his members had been subjected to "undue provocation". He accused the board of ignoring guidelines which laid down that failure to agree in a local dispute meant that it had to be discussed at national level.

Tomorrow the union will seek a promise of discussion on the dispute at national level. It is likely they will continue to press for a restoration of services as operated before March 1. Without that promise, Mr Buckton said, the union would discuss what further action they should take.

Yesterday Aslef and the other two rail unions met British Railways Board officials to start negotiating the next pay rise, which falls due next month.

Dispute spreads: The dispute began to affect the Midland Region yesterday (the Press Association reports). Sheffield was cut off by rail from London and cross-country trains to north-east England were terminating at Birmingham.

In London King's Cross and Liverpool Street local services were restricted.



A reflection of good taste
Blue Nun from SICHEL
right through the meal.

صكذا من الاصل

HOME NEWS

British concern as Eire refers torture charges to Strasbourg

From Christopher Walker
Belfast

A new and potentially serious threat to Anglo-Irish relations has been posed by the Irish Government's decision, announced in Dublin last night, to refer the long-running dispute over the alleged torture of republican internees to the European Court of Human Rights.

Proceedings will be conducted publicly at the court's headquarters in Strasbourg.

The decision comes after the release to both governments last month of a lengthy confidential report on the allegations prepared by the European Commission of Human Rights. Britain complained that selective sections had been leaked in Dublin.

Last night senior officials at the Northern Ireland Office had apparently received no warning from the Dublin government. Britain is plainly extremely annoyed. No mention of the imminent reference was made when Mr Cosgrave, the Irish Prime Minister saw Mr Wilson in London last Friday.

First initiated in December, 1971, the charges against Britain centre on alleged breaches of section 3 of the European Human Rights Convention concerning torture and degrading treatment of prisoners. They also cover alleged breaches of section 14, which refers to freedom from discrimination.

Herrema verdict today: The three judges of the Special Criminal Court in Dublin are to give their verdicts today in the Dr Herrema kidnap trial (the Press Association reports). Mr Justice Pringle, the president, adjourned the trial last night after hearing final defence submissions.

Bill referred to court: The President of the Irish Republic, Mr Carroll O'Daly, decided yesterday to refer the Criminal Law Jurisdiction Bill, which has been passed by the Dail and Senate, to the Supreme Court to test its constitutionality (our Dublic Correspondent writes). The court must give its decision within six days.

UDA leader is shot dead

Mr Sammy Smyth, one of the best known figures in the Ulster Defence Association, the largest of the Protestant paramilitary groups operating in Northern Ireland, was shot dead in Belfast last night.

The killing is certain to have serious repercussions in the province, but there were no immediate indications whether it was the work of extreme Republicans or of an internal "loyalist" feud. In the past a number of leading members of the UDA have met with violent deaths.

Last night's assassination took place shortly after 8.30 pm at a house in Alliance Avenue where Mr Smyth, a short, grey-haired man in his mid-fifties, was a regular visitor. First reports said that several shots were fired by two youths who then fled.

Mr Smyth was one of the men responsible for founding the UDA in 1970 and since then has had an erratic paramilitary career, often falling out with the leadership for putting forward his strongly personal views about the future of Northern Ireland, and the desirability of an all-out civil war.

During the strike which brought down the power-sharing executive in May, 1974, he was publicity officer for the organizing Ulster Workers' Council.

TUC press Chancellor to reflate in the Budget

By Our Labour Editor

TUC leaders yesterday renewed their efforts to persuade the Chancellor to bring in a cautiously reflationary Budget on April 6 to alleviate rising unemployment.

They put forward points of policy that chiefly derived from the TUC's 1976 *Economic Review*, which they hoped would influence Mr Healey's thinking. Particular anxiety was expressed over food subsidies and the falling value of the pound.

Members of the TUC economic committee told the Chancellor they were totally opposed to the ending of price controls, and also against the phasing out of food subsidies.

They were further "disturbed" about the outcome of negotiations on the common agricultural policy in Brussels last week, and anxious that the move towards putting the nationalized industries on a commercial footing should be "moderated" to ease the impact on consumers.

The TUC did, however, agree to give serious consideration to an extension of incomes policy after the £6 flat rate rule expires on July 31. Next month the TUC economic committee will consider the future of wage restraint in the light of the Budget, and it now seems likely that there will be a special conference of unions to allow negotiators to chart the way forward on income policy.

That gathering could preempt the annual September congress of the TUC, at which political decisions of that kind are usually taken on the basis of resolutions submitted by affiliated unions after their own conferences.

It could smooth the way towards rank-and-file acceptance of fresh pay curbs without the deep political rancour that is often thrown up in debates at the congress.

Young Liberal sends Mr Thorpe a dossier on South African 'smear'

By Diana Geddes
and Michael Horsnell

A call for a public investigation into South African intelligence operations in Britain was made yesterday by Mr Peter Hain, president of the Young Liberals. He has submitted a dossier to Mr Thorpe on alleged efforts by South African agents to discredit leading members of the Liberal Party.

The call was made amid growing evidence that the South African Government was involved in those operations, in spite of Mr Wilson's denial in the Commons on Tuesday.

Asked then whether he had received any evidence about the involvement of South African agents in the "framing" of leading Liberal Party members, Mr Wilson said he had no doubt that there was "strong South African participation in recent activities relating to the leader of the Liberal Party based on massive reserves of business money and private agents of various kinds and qualities".

He said he had "no evidence" however, that the South African Government had any connexion with "these unsavoury activities".

Mr Wilson is believed to have seen, or received a copy of, the dossier on the activities of South African agents which was prepared by Mr Hain and other Liberal Party members and submitted to Mr Thorpe about a fortnight ago.

About a month ago Mr Hain was approached by a man who claimed to have had access to documents showing that agents acting for South African companies were engaged in a campaign to discredit leading members of the Liberal Party, supposedly because of their support of the anti-apartheid cause. Mr Thorpe is a vice-president of the Anti-Apartheid Movement.

The man said he came as a messenger from another man who had connexions with a big South African company. He sought no money or help in providing that "warning". The apparent lack of motive combined with the extraordinary nature of his allegations led Mr Hain and his Liberal friends to ignore the claims at first.

The arrest last month of five people on charges of attempting to extort more than £1m with menaces from the Anglo-American Corporation of South Africa convinced Mr Hain that there was something in his informant's story.

The informant claimed the mastermind behind the alleged blackmail attempt had sent him to the Liberals with his warning. An international police search has begun to find the mastermind.

Mr Hain and other Liberals began investigating the informant's allegations, and the results of that investigation have been submitted to Mr Thorpe.

Mr Hain said yesterday that he had evidence, some going back several years and involving the South African Bureau of State Security (Boss), that South African security activity was sabotaging the course of democratic life in Britain.

Burglaries in which documents were taken from the homes of leading South African nationals in Britain, and attempts to infiltrate the Liberal Party and anti-apartheid movements form the basis of the evidence which Mr Thorpe has been told about.

Boss is widely believed to have been responsible for espionage activity which can be traced back to 1971.

It was established in 1969 as an autonomous department of state responsible for internal and external security. Mr Vorster, the South African Prime Minister, described it as "a security set-up which would meet South Africa's needs, regard being had to the threat facing South Africa".

That "threat" included any activities in Britain and elsewhere against apartheid and white supremacy.

Mr James Wellbeloved, Labour MP for Bexley, Erith and Crayford, whose question in the Commons on Tuesday led to the disclosure by Mr Wilson of a South African link in the Thorpe affair, said yesterday that the "Liberal situation" could be part of that activity. The operation seemed to have been conducted by non-official organizations or individuals, he said.

"However, I am satisfied that the South African Government is behind this situation, even if it is only by encouragement."

Some of the recent burglaries at the London homes of members of anti-South African Government organizations do not seem to have been the work of trained government agents, equipped with advanced intelligence techniques, but of relatively unskilled operators.

Mr Michael Terry, executive secretary of the Anti-Apartheid Movement, believed those operators may have been financed by South African companies, which had the same interests and same aims as the South African Government. Many of their security operations could be interconnected, he suggested.

MP's dossier: Mr Wellbeloved said at the Commons yesterday that he had sent Mr Wilson a dossier relating to eight incidents which he believes involved agents acting for South African interests in the United Kingdom (our Political Correspondent writes).

Journalist denies any connexion with the state security bureau

From Nicholas Ashford
Johannesburg, March 10

Mr Gordon Winter, a senior reporter with the South African *Sunday Express*, who has been named in some British newspapers as a "mystery man" in connexion with an alleged smear campaign against Mr Jeremy Thorpe, leader of the Liberal Party, denied today that he had ever been an agent for the South African Bureau for State Security (Boss).

Mr Winter, who was a journalist in Britain for seven years, during which time he collected information concerning Mr Thorpe and Mr Norman Scott, a male model, added that the statement on Tuesday by Mr Wilson on the Thorpe affair had cleared his name of any involvement with the South African security services.

In Parliament Mr Wilson said that there was no evidence that the South African Government or any of its agencies or its agents had been connected with the campaign against Mr Thorpe. But there was "no doubt" that South African business interests and private agents were involved.

Mr Winter's statement was one of several denials issued today after Mr Wilson's statement, which was prominently reported in the South African press, English and Afrikaans.

Even the Anglo-American Corporation, which would normally stand aloof from such matters, issued a statement tonight from Mr Harry Oppenheimer, its chairman, saying there was no truth in suggestions that the corporation might have been involved.

The Government remained silent. An official said that as Mr Wilson had specifically excluded the South African Government in his statement there was no comment to make.

Major-General Mike Geldenhuys, head of the security police, dismissed any suggestion that his department might have been indirectly involved.

There was no comment from Boss, which has overall control of security matters, although a senior official of the bureau told me recently that it had played no part in the Thorpe affair.

However, the same source confirmed that Boss does have agents in London and that their identities were known to the British security authorities. What is not clear is to what extent Boss secretly employs "freelances" who feed information to its accredited agents.

For South Africans the most puzzling aspect of the whole scandal is why anyone in South Africa should go to the trouble and expense to discredit Mr Thorpe. He is not regarded as a man of much influence as far as South Africa is concerned, certainly not when compared with some of some leaders of the Labour Party.

His main "crime", in official eyes, is to be leader of a party of which Mr Peter Hain, the anti-apartheid campaigner, is also a member.

It was through Mr Hain that Mr Winter first came to the attention of anti-apartheid organizations in London.

Mr Winter was the principal prosecution witness in the trial of Mr Hain arising from his activities as leader of the Stop the Seventy Tour campaign which was aimed at preventing a South African cricket side from playing a Test series in Britain.

He also has had the rare distinction of being deported from South Africa, after giving evidence in a murder trial in 1966, and later being allowed to resettle there.

Ban urged on self-service aspirin sales

By Our Medical Reporter

Self-service sales of aspirin and similar analgesics should be banned in all shops, a government body which has been studying the sale of prescribed and home remedy medicines suggests in a report published today.

Proposals by the Medicines Commission will be sent to medical, pharmaceutical and consumer organizations for discussion. Draft orders to bring in the new general sales list for home medicines and those needing a prescription, it is hoped, will be laid next September. Comments on the proposals are invited not later than May 31.

No wide changes in the availability of medicines are proposed. It is suggested that aspirin, paracetamol and aloxiprin, an aspirin derivative, should also display warnings on packers unless the brand name makes it clear that the product contains one of the substances.

The commission proposes that the maximum size for a packet for over-the-counter sale should be 25 tablets. The sale of larger packets should be restricted to chemists' shops.

In general, it is proposed that sales of remedies for coughs and colds, indigestion, laxatives and ointment and creams from ordinary shops should continue. But such shops should be prohibited from selling eye drops or ointments.

The recommendations on aspirin and similar pain killers reflect growing concern about overdosage. In 1972 an estimated 21,600 people in England and Wales were admitted to hospital with suspected poisoning by analgesics or antipyretics, which reduce pain and temperature.

Clay worker is awarded £10,000 damages

A china clay worker was awarded £10,000 agreed damages from his employers, English China Clays, in Exeter Crown Court yesterday. Mr John Thomas Facey, aged 57, claimed that he had contracted the chest disease, kaolinosis, caused by inhaling clay dust, because of the negligence of the company.

Similar writs are pending in respect of four or five other employees of English China Clay.

Changes in TV religious programmes proposed

By Clifford Longley
Religious Affairs Correspondent

Changes in the religious programmes on Sunday evening television have been recommended by the Central Religious Advisory Committee, which puts churchmen's views to the BBC and the IBA.

The governing bodies of the two broadcasting authorities will discuss the changes, which are thought to consist mainly of a rescheduling to a time later in the evening of the BBC's news magazine *Anno Domini*.

The changes, which have been rumoured for some time, were criticized by the Festival of Light in advance of the advisory committee's meeting, held at Broadcasting House yesterday. Nevertheless the new policy was approved unanimously by the committee, representing all the main churches.

Both television services have agreed to reserve the time from 6.15 to 7.25 pm each Sunday evening for religious programmes.

The Central Religious Advisory Committee, whose chairman is the Bishop of St Albans, the Right Rev Robert Runcie, said yesterday after its meeting that its discussion was in the spirit of the evidence given to the Annan commission a year ago, when it had called for "wider engagement of the viewing public in religious television".

It had also wanted to give churchgoers more opportunity to watch religious television programmes. The present timings corresponded with peak evening service attendance times.

The committee's new policy insists on the preservation of the same total quantity of religious television.

Doctor guilty of misconduct with woman patient

Dr Anthony Mitchell, aged 40, of Harold Way, Hastings, East Sussex, was found guilty of serious professional misconduct by the General Medical Council disciplinary committee yesterday and suspended from the medical register for 11 months after having sexual relations with a patient.

Mrs Rita Laycock, aged 37, a pharmacist's wife, of Staplecross, East Sussex, said that she had fallen in love with Dr Mitchell and the doctor had "made it quite clear he felt something for me". But when the relationship had ended and the doctor had refused to help her financially, her love had turned to hate.

It was alleged that during November, 1971, or earlier, Dr Mitchell, who had treated Mrs Laycock and her children from time to time, formed a sexual relationship with Mrs Laycock which continued until September, 1973, during which he had sexual intercourse with her on numerous occasions.

Mrs Laycock said that her husband told her he would not give her a divorce and the doctor said he did not want a divorce.

She said that after the affair had ended she took phenobarbitones, "and the next thing I remember was coming round in hospital". On the way to hospital the car driven by her husband was in a crash in which two people were killed. She had been in the back seat. After she left hospital, she and her husband parted.

Dr Mitchell told the committee: "I bitterly regret that the situation started and even more I bitterly regret my weakness in not finishing it earlier."

First steps to traffic-free Bath proposed

From Our Correspondent
Bath

Plans to stop through traffic from using the centre of Bath and to introduce measures that would make the area virtually car free may be introduced in the next two to three years, it was suggested at yesterday's meeting of the government sponsored steering group set up to try to resolve the city's traffic and conservation difficulties.

If the measures are developed, Bath shopping centre would have more pedestrian precincts and one-way streets for access only. The city's biggest traffic bottleneck, Queen Square, would be closed to traffic, the committee agreed. Vehicles would be routed round the south and east of the city.

The group gave its approval to traffic experiments which will be put into effect in September if Avon County Council agrees.

They include closure of the Pulteney Bridge to all but emergency vehicles and taxis, preventing heavy lorries using the city centre as a short cut, reducing street parking in the city centre, and speeding up traffic on the A36, which is to take the extra traffic from the A4 London-Bristol road.

Fluoridation for three million is approved

A move to add fluoride to the water of nearly three million people was approved yesterday by the South West Thames Regional Health Authority. Meeting in London, it agreed that the public water supply in its area should have one part of fluoride added to each million parts of water.

The five area health authorities in the region, which covers Surrey, West Sussex, and parts of south London, will be asked to recommend fluoridation to the Thames Water Authority and the Severn-Trent Water Authority which supply the region.

Neighbouring regional health authorities will be asked to support the recommendation.

Mr Harry Orton, a dental expert, told the health authority meeting that half the people in the region aged 50 had a full set of dentures and half of those aged 40 suffered from gum disease. The addition of fluoride to the water supply was the first step in achieving dental health.

School-leaving 'anomalies'

The Education (School-leaving dates) Bill, which is due to be debated for the last time in standing committee today, may have serious anomalies.

It is intended to bring the summer school-leaving date forward from July to just before the spring Bank holiday at the end of May so that pupils, particularly those who are not taking examinations, can leave school.

Pupils who become 16 between February 1 and August 31 will be able to leave at or after the Bank holiday. Those born between September and the end of January will, as now, be able to leave at Easter.

Mr Keith Hampson, MP for Ripon and secretary of the Conservative backbench education committee, said yesterday that somebody who was 16 in August would be able to leave in May, but the Bill said he would have to wait until his sixteenth birthday for a National Insurance card. Tens of thousands of younsters would claim supplementary benefits.

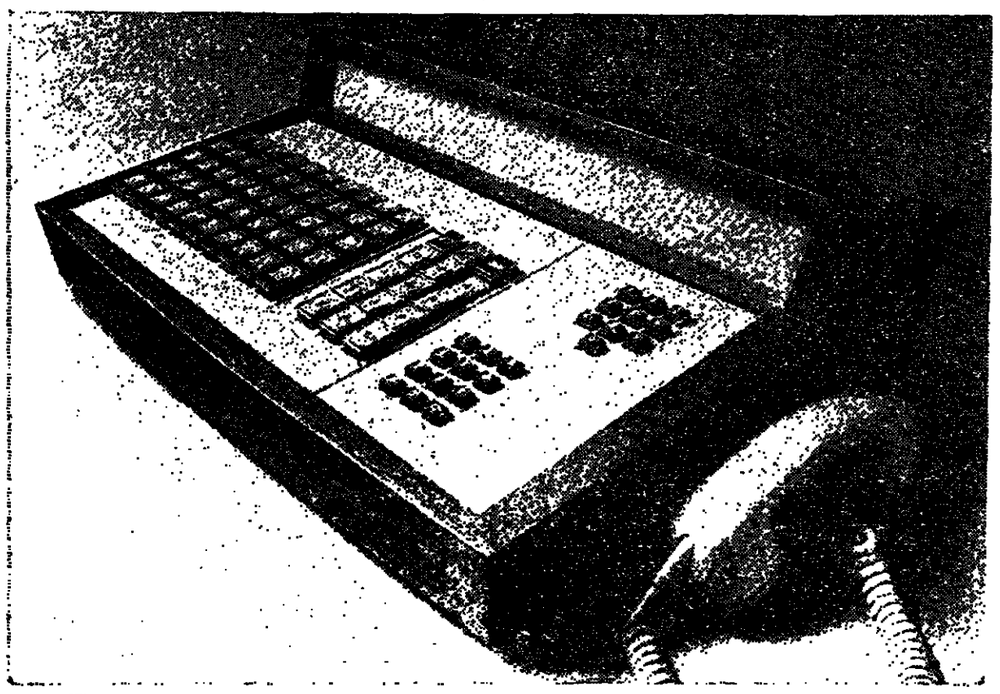
Similarly, those who were 16 in February would have to stay at school until May. Mr Hampson said: "But they will be able to get National Insurance cards, so what is to stop them leaving school and getting a job?"

Minister shouted down at pensions rally

By a Staff Reporter

Old-age pensioners shouted down Mr Meacher, Under-Secretary of State at the Department of Health and Social Security, yesterday as he tried to explain the Government record on pensions.

More than two thousand pensioners from all over the country gathered in Central Hall, Westminster, to hear a number of speakers and to lobby MPs. The meeting was organized by the British Pensioners and Trade Unions Action Committee.



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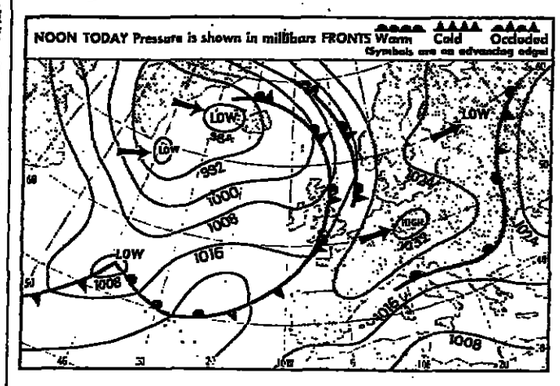
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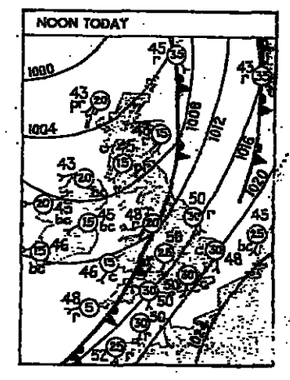
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Weather forecast and recordings





Today

Sun rises: 6.24 am Sun sets: 5.59 pm
Moon sets: 3.30 am Moon rises: 12.30 pm
Full moon: March 16.
Lighting up: 6.29 pm to 5.31 am.
High water: London Bridge, 8.34 am, 5.3m (18.0ft); 9.12 pm, 5.3m (18.1ft). Avonmouth, 1.23 am, 9.5m (31.2ft); 2.25 pm, 9.7m (31.9ft). Dover, 6.26 am, 5.1m (16.8ft); 7.14 pm, 5.2m (17.0ft). Hull, 1.11 am, 5.4m (17.7ft); 1.42 pm, 5.6m (18.3ft). Liverpool, 6.25 am, 7.2m (23.6ft); 7.14 pm, 7.3m (24.0ft).

A trough of low pressure will move slowly E over the British isles.

Forecasts for 6 am to midnight:
London, SE England, East Anglia: Cloudy, mostly dry, perhaps rain in places later; wind S, moderate; max temp 8°C (46°F).

Central S and N, E England, Midlands, Channel Islands: Cloudy, occasional rain spreading from W; wind S, moderate or fresh; max temp 8°C (46°F).

SW, NW, NE England, Wales, Lake District, Borders, Edinburgh, Dundee: Cloudy, outbreaks of rain, rather heavy in places in N; wind S, fresh; max temp 7° to 9°C (45° to 48°F).

Aberdeen, central Highlands, Moray Firth, NE Scotland, Orkney, Shetland: Cloudy, rain in places, becoming continuous and heavy at times, clearing later; wind S, fresh or strong; max temp 8°C (46°F).

Isle of Man, SW, NW Scotland, Glasgow, Argyll, N Ireland: Cloudy; rain, heavy at times, clearer and dry later; wind S, strong, gale in places, becoming W, moderate; max temp 9°C (48°F), colder later.

Outlook for tomorrow and Saturday: Unsettled with rain at times in most areas; some sunny periods; temp near normal.

Sea passages: S North Sea, Strait of Dover, English Channel (E): Wind S, fresh or strong; sea moderate or rough.

St George's Channel, Irish Sea: Wind SW, strong; sea rough or very rough.

Yesterday

London: Temp: max 6 am to 6 pm, 9°C (48°F); min 6 pm to 6 am, 2°C (36°F). Humid, 6 pm, 52 per cent. Rain, 24 hr to 6 pm, nil. Sun, 24 hr to 6 pm, 2.3 hr. Bar, mean sea level, 6 pm, 1,028.7 millibars, falling.
1,000 millibars = 29.53in.

WEATHER REPORTS YESTERDAY MIDDAY: c, cloud; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun; sn, snow.

	C	F		C	F		C	F
Aberdeen	s	10	50	Cologne	s	9	48	London	c	8	46	Nice	s	14	57
Aberdeen	s	10	50	Copenhagen	sn	0	32	Oslo	s	2	36	Paris	s	14	57
Algiers	s	18	64	Dublin	r	8	46	Madrid	s	11	52	Perth	s	6	43
Amsterdam	c	5	41	Funchal	f	16	61	Majorca	s	11	52	Reykjavik	c	5	41
Athens	s	17	63	Geneva	s	9	48	Malaga	c	14	57	Rome	c	10	50
Barbados	c	27	81	Gibraltar	c	14	57	Malta	c	14	57	Stockholm	c	-1	30
Barcelona	s	15	59	Guernsey	r	6	43	Miami	f	24	75	Tel Aviv	s	18	64
Berlin	c	4	39	Helsinki	sn	-3	27	Montreal	sn	2	36	Toronto	sn	1	34
Bermuda	c	23	73	Innsbruck	f	5	41	Moscow	c	0	32	Venice	s	6	43
Biarritz	s	10	50	Jersey	f	9	48	Munich	f	-1	30	Vienna	s	1	34
Bristol	c	7	45	L. Palmas	f	18	64	Naples	r	14	57	Warsaw	c	-1	30
Brussels	r	4	39	Lisbon	s	12	54	New York	c	0	32	Zurich	s	2	36
Budapest	s	2	36	Locarno	s	1	34								
Chicago	r	4	39												

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PARLIAMENT, March 10, 1976

Political aspirations of Africans in Rhodesia must be met if there is to be peaceful progress

House of Commons

There would be no peaceful progress for the people of Rhodesia until the political aspirations of the African majority had been met, Mr James Callaghan, Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, said when questioned about Lord Greenhill's recent visit to Salisbury.

Mr Phillip Whitehead (Derby, North, Lab) had asked the Foreign Secretary to make a further statement about Lord Greenhill's discussions.

Mr Callaghan—Shortly after Lord Greenhill's return to this country a meeting was held between Mr Smith and Mr Nkomo. I have received some account of what took place, and I am informed that another meeting has been arranged. The British Government welcome these talks but are not involved in them.

The decision by Mozambique to close her borders with Rhodesia and apply sanctions increases the isolation of the Smith regime and is a further indication, to which he should pay full attention, that there will be no peaceful progress for the people of Rhodesia until the legitimate political aspirations of the African majority in Rhodesia have been met.

Guerrilla forces are training on Rhodesia's borders, and my understanding is that while Rhodesia's neighbours would still prefer a peaceful solution, they fear that continued procrastination by Mr Smith will make an armed struggle inevitable. I am maintaining continuous contact with Rhodesia's neighbouring states, and shall as far as possible coordinate action with them. If an opportunity can be created which will achieve Britain's long standing policy towards Rhodesia and secure early majority rule by peaceful means, I shall be ready to take it.

Mr Whitehead—I hope that the gravity of that statement will be appreciated in Salisbury. Only today in the *Rhodesia Herald*, Mr Smith has once again seen fit to deny he has made any fresh proposals of any kind to Mr Nkomo.

It would seem there is no point in trying to match every twist and turn of the Smith regime. The Government, rather than sending out further emissaries, should simply hold themselves ready to guarantee and if necessary police any peaceful transfer of power under the majority rule conditions at such time as they can be achieved.

Mr Callaghan—I must agree with regret about the twists and turns of the Rhodesian regime's position. I am not informed of what appears in the *Rhodesia Herald* today, but it is our best course to stand on the policy we have advocated. It is well known in Africa and generally accepted by the foreign ministers with whom I have had the opportunity of discussions recently and with their leaders. This is the best way in which we could pursue our interests and those of the Rhodesian people.

Mr Reginald Maudling, Opposition spokesman on foreign and Commonwealth affairs (Barnet, Chipping Barnet, C)—We urge Mr Callaghan to do all he possibly can to bring about a settlement between Mr Smith and Mr Nkomo.

So long as the Mozambique Government are conniving if not fomenting terrorism and bloodshed across the border of Rhodesia we will regard any aid to that country as an outrage. (Loud Conservative cheers.)

Mr Callaghan—I shall continue to do what I can to promote a settlement on the basis of well known British policy. As regards aid to Mozambique, I reject entirely what Mr Maudling has said. (Labour cheers.) The United Nations has called for assistance to this country and every Commonwealth country is joining in. If the Conservative Opposition want to stand out against that let them say so. (Renewed Labour cheers.)

Mr Maudling—The Foreign Secretary said he rejected all that I said. Does he reject my statement that the Mozambique Government are conniving at or fomenting this terrorism? (Renewed Conservative cheers.)

Mr Callaghan—The major part of the question is directed towards aid to Mozambique. Mr Maudling was making that conditional upon certain events taking place. As I understand it, it is the desire of the four Presidents that there should be a peaceful settlement. If the guerrillas who are now training on the various borders around Rhodesia are expelled from one country they will go to another country and it is about time that Mr Maudling faced up to the inevitability of this and turned his guns on Mr Smith and told him to come to terms. (Loud Labour cheers.) That is the way to come to terms. That is the way to save the Rhodesian ... (renewed Labour cheers and Conservative protests). I am referring to metaphorical guns.

Miss Joan Lestor (Eton and Slough, Lab)—While I warmly welcome his statement that we are totally on the side of democracy in Southern Rhodesia, can Mr Callaghan say whether he is considering the possibility of visiting President Nyerere in the near future to stress the importance of contact with the four Presidents. Can he also say, following up what he said about Mozambique, what consideration is being given to the plight of Zambia, which has suffered more than any other nation in respect of UDI and sanctions, whether any discussions are likely to take place and what can be done about it?

Mr Callaghan—As regards visiting President Nyerere, it is of vital importance for the future of this country that we should coordinate our policies with the four Presidents as far as possible. I hope that the Conservative Party thinks that is the right thing to do. Our policy means giving aid where aid is required.

If I thought it was necessary to make a visit to President Nyerere I should be happy to do so in furtherance of that coordination.

Mr Dennis Canavan (West Stirlingshire, Lab)—The *Daily Record* reports that the rebel Rhodesian regime is in the process of trying to recruit Scots mercenaries with the aid of ex-Servicemen's records and addresses. This is causing grave public concern in view of the racialist references in the application form and also the possibility of collaboration between the Rhodesian and South African authorities.

Mr Callaghan—I have seen some reports to this effect. If there are people in this country who are recruiting mercenaries then they render themselves liable to prosecution under the sanctions legislation. I hope they will take due note of that. It is a different position from the position that obtained in Angola.

Mr David Steel (Roxburgh, Selkirk and Peebles, L)—In view of some wild utterances about a possible British military involvement in Rhodesia, would the Foreign Secretary confirm that in his view the only circumstances in which that could be right would be if there was a return to legality and an end to the state of rebellion, and if the purpose of a British military presence was to secure conditions in which a swift and orderly transfer of rule to the majority could take place?

Mr Callaghan—I do not know the authority for any of these suggestions, but there is no intention on our part to launch such a campaign. He has stated conditions under which we would need to look seriously at that proposition.

Mr Joan Evans (Aberdare, Lab)—The illegal regime in Rhodesia has been condemned not only by the Organization of African Unity but by the whole of the Commonwealth and of the United Nations. If there is a bloodbath in Rhodesia the responsibility would be partly that of those people in this country who have lent support for the illegal regime in Rhodesia.

Mr Callaghan—I regret what Mr Maudling said this afternoon. It will give some encouragement to the Smith regime in their persistent defiance of the United Nations and of the Commonwealth as a whole. What is more, his statement will do long-term damage to the position of the Europeans in Rhodesia.

Mr Hugh Fraser (Stafford and Stone, C)—Surely Mr Callaghan will take into consideration the fact that the whole world wishes to avoid violence as much as possible, to pay £10m of British taxpayers' money to a regime which encourages violence is like giving money to the IRA.

If money is being given to Mozambique, will he consider paying some money to say 50,000 people, black, white and coloured, who wish to seek asylum in Portugal rather than suffer under the tyranny of President Machel?

Mr Callaghan—Mr Fraser is doing a peaceful settlement in Rhodesia no good by this display of latter-day Blimpism. It is about time that some members of the Opposition faced up to the responsibilities of this situation. What is required for a peaceful transfer to African majority rule is a simple statement to this effect by Mr Smith, then all of this can eventuate. If he thinks I am destroying it he has a twisted sense of history.

More profits needed: monetarism is not enough–Sir K Joseph

Sir Keith Joseph, Opposition spokesman for policy and research (Leeds, North-East, C), resuming the two-day debate on public expenditure, said the cuts proposed in the White Paper would have disappointed many devoted people and many who regard themselves in need of the help which expenditure, had it not been cut, might have provided.

Public expenditure had to be kept in proportion. It had leapt under the present Government and has not always been effective.

Particularly in the last two years they had had less service for more money in many areas and the purposes of public spending could often be achieved by other means. Such expenditure had to be paid for and that had an effect on the vitality of the wealth-creating sector of society. If carried too far it could erode public freedom. High public spending could be maintained if the Government allowed the private wealth-creating sector to grow.

The Government had rightly, but belatedly, embarked on public spending restraint. If they had not, there would be a grave danger of inflation reigniting when the upturn in the economy came. Inflation was still the worst danger, a symptom of underlying ills, the main cause of which was that over the years, demand had been increasing beyond supply.

Excess demand in the last two years (he said) has been directed into relatively unproductive uses. It is no longer true that demand in itself is far too high. We need a shift in demand from many of its unproductive forms to where it will be productive.

The Conservatives were against indiscriminate subsidies, not those that went to the poor or genuinely needy, for housing, food and nationalized industries on the scale provided by the Government.

The Government were practising monetarism, even though ministers had denounced a part at least of the monetarist thesis. Mr Healey's method, however, of applying monetarism was damaging because he was squeezing the private sector.

There had been monetary contraction and budgetary expansion and the result was strangulation of the private sector.

Another lesson, which was gradually becoming common ground, was that slowly and painfully the Government were embarking upon an about turn in public spending.

Someone had to pay for the public spending. For every man or woman kept in a job because of Mr Healey's public spending, a job was lost in the private sector. It was a case of sacking Peter to keep Paul.

People were being sacked in the private sector to pay for the earnings of the overmanned steelworker. It was a fallacy for Mr Healey to believe he would cause more unemployment by cutting public spending now.

It is not a case (he said) of sacking Peter to keep Paul. It is a case of sacking several private sector wealth-creating Peters to keep one wealth-consuming Paul. This is the way to make the country poorer and poorer.

Overmanning and job rescues destroyed at least as many jobs, and often more, than they saved.

Either way, unemployment would go up. With the Government way, of deferring the main impact of the cuts, it would go up continuously in the private sector more than it otherwise needed to. Upon that sector the whole economy depended.

With our way (he continued) the cuts would be sooner and more in the public sector. Fewer jobs would be lost now in the private sector and more jobs would be lost in the public sector, until the revival.

Mr Healey was wrong in asserting that the main cause of Britain's unemployment was the world recession. British unemployment would be worse and longer because Britain had worse inflation, which destroyed jobs.

Employment did not only depend upon aggregate demand but on the mobility of labour, the level of real wages and the degree to which employers were being encouraged or discouraged to employ labour and they were not encouraged with the present punitive Bills introduced by the Government.

He regretted that much of the unemployment growth was caused by trade unions who neglected these truths. Much unemployment was caused by the vendetta of the Labour Party against profits and rewards for entrepreneurs and risk-takers. One of the deepest injuries done to Britain by socialism was the propagation of the zero sum philosophy, that one man's gain was necessarily another man's loss. This was poison.

The private sector was meant to recover, flourish, win record net exports, create record numbers of jobs, and record new investment but no reference was made in the White Paper as to whence the momentum was expected to come. Profits were not once mentioned. The decision makers, managers and risk takers were not mentioned. In the zero sum philosophy these people benefited only themselves.

There was still an immense shortfall of profit in real terms in the corporate sector. Profits were the engines of prosperity and freedom. They needed to be built up, but they were not even mentioned in the White Paper.

Incentives were the other great omission from the White Paper.

The risk-taking, responsibility-bearing top management decision makers were those upon whom prosperity and jobs depended. They were workers by any description, but their income had been squeezed by inflation, taxation and incomes policy. Their lives had been strained by often difficult labour relations. The Government must be mad to discourage them and their talent.

Britain had the slowest, lowest and worst economic performance in Western Europe. Most workers were worse off. They were mortgaged and taxed to the hilt and freedom for manoeuvre was desperately limited. Profits, in real terms, had nearly vanished.

The standard of living would continue to decline and tax would increase. The pound would go on falling and worse public spending cuts would be necessary unless the truth was faced. Profits and incentives were the only source of prosperity, higher employment and improved social services.

Oddly enough all we need is a change of vendettas (he said), a vendetta against low productivity rather than against profits and inequality. If we changed our vendetta we could carry a large public sector as other countries did. Monetarism is not enough. Cutting public spending is not enough. Even cutting it sooner and more than in the White Paper is not enough. There have to be good profits in real terms. There must be incentives.

More social spending would increase tax on ordinary workers

Mr Joel Barnett, Chief Secretary to the Treasury (Heywood and Royton, Lab), said he did not accept that it was somehow good for democracy or in any philosophical sense that a worker should have an extra £1 in take-home pay from tax reductions only to be compelled to spend an extra £1 or, more likely, £1 plus, to pay for a visit to his doctor or for his child to be educated. The growth of public spending must be retrained.

The Tory argument on freedom of choice was bogus. Most Labour MPs had entered politics precisely because centuries of Tory governments had provided freedom of choice only for a few. For most working people it had been a myth.

He, too, was disappointed at their not being able to sustain a continuing growth in the social programme in the three years to 1967, but to attempt to do so would be to put their heads in the sand and to ignore the harsh realities of the current economic situation. The central fact was that public spending as a percentage of gross domestic product had grown from 50 per cent in 1972 to 60 per cent in 1975.

The Labour Party had always argued, in his view rightly, that desperately-needed public services should be financed from taxation on those with the highest incomes. He had always believed that the disincentive argument was grossly over-stated, but the old argument for financing more social expenditure out of higher taxation ignored the fact that the higher taxation now needed would not and could not any more simply fall on the wealthy. It was bound to fall on most of the 20 million income taxpayers.

It was that number of taxpayers that marked the difference between 1976 and when the case for higher direct taxation was so valid. Twenty years ago there were just 16 million taxpayers and 30 years ago, 15 million. Today, 62 per cent of the income tax yield came from people with incomes between £1,000 and £5,000 a year. Those in that category, ordinary working people, recognized that if there were to be increases in real take-home pay and real improvements in public services this country must first improve its industrial performance by putting more of its resources into manufacturing investment.

The Government were determined to ensure that the growth would be export rather than consumer-led and that resources would be available for investment.

If the Government did not release the resources there would be no chance of extra resources being available. He could not give anybody a guarantee that the resources released would definitely go into manufacturing industry, but could be it suggested that an increase in corporation tax of some £3,000m would within the next year or two automatically go into manufacturing investment?

He was sorry that Labour MPs were as pessimistic as they seemed to be. Even if those MPs were right about the levels of employment in 1979 and the economy did not grow sufficiently, it did not necessarily follow that the Government's employment objectives would fail. It would depend on the reasons for a slow growth rate.

It was impossible to prove that an additional £1,000m or £3,000m cut in public expenditure could make the difference between economic success and failure. The social and economic consequences of such cuts, and the consequences of any Government's hopes of co-operation with the trade union movement, had not been thought enough.

The consequences of the Opposition's proposals would be considerable if the cuts were made in transfer payments. The net result of such cuts would be to increase privately-financed personal consumption at the expense of publicly-financed personal consumption. That would allow some reduction in taxation, although not all was intended to reduce the public sector borrowing requirement. The level of direct taxation was too high, but the case had not been made that high taxation was either the sole or main cause of Britain's poor industrial performance.

A recent Bow Group pamphlet made a series of recommendations for cutting transfer payments. He was bound to conclude, without evidence to the contrary, that a Conservative Government led by Mrs Thatcher would find the suggestions in the pamphlet acceptable.

A saving of £1,800m was suggested by cutting out all council house building. Such a proposal and support for it, failed to comprehend the enormity of the housing problems in many urban areas. If such a policy were adopted combined with the suggested saving of £1,300m through total elimination of housing subsidies which would add £5 a week to the rents of six million tenants, the economic and social consequences, not to mention the consequences for co-operation between the Government and the representatives of those affected, would be serious.

This group of young Conservatives had at least been prepared to spell out where they would make the cuts that their elders on the front bench had only been prepared to hint at.

There was a perfectly natural human desire by people to spend some of the money they earn, and this played an increasingly important part in deciding what should be the total proportion of gross domestic product a Government should take for public expenditure. There was no magic formula for deciding what should be the total public expenditure or the priorities within that expenditure.

The Government had struck a fair balance, taking into account the availability of resources now and in the future. Help was being given to old age pensioners, single parent families and the disabled.

Education, about which Labour MPs were troubled, had seen vast and continued improvement since the war and even if the proposed savings, resources devoted to education would still be 20 per cent more at the end of the present decade than at the beginning.

To Miss Joan Lestor, the Under Secretary for Education, would say that one sure way to do the greatest possible harm to education and indeed to other areas of public expenditure was for the nation to continue to live beyond its means.

It is going to mean (he said) the people a continuing restraint in the standard of living and it has to be explained to them why it is and how. The weakest in society have to be protected and helped more to tide them over the difficulties.

Somebody had to take control and give the drive so that there could be investment.

Too much government for citizens of the EEC

European Parliament
Strasbourg

Improvements in the decision making procedure of the Council of Ministers were suggested, in a debate on this issue, by Sir Derek Walker-Smith (UK, East Hertfordshire, C), who has just been re-elected chairman of the Parliament's legal affairs committee.

He said the difficulties of the Council were aggravated by the dual executive and legislative function and by the need for dual scrutiny—by the European Parliament and by national parliaments.

There had been suggestions of some relaxation in the unanimity principle, or right of veto as it was sometimes called, on matters of vital national interest. He was sure that could and should remain in being as a fact of life apart from any question of law.

The question was whether, without prejudice to the general fundamental principle of unanimity in proper cases, the decision making procedures could be improved by majority decision on lesser matters. That could and should be sympathetically investigated without derogation from the main principle.

Then there was the suggestion of greater power of decision to the Commission. I do not favour (he said) an enlargement of the decision making power of officials. To abandon ministerial responsibility, even if it is somewhat vestigial, is to start on the slippery slope away from democracy.

The most promising approach was obvious. Instead of reducing the legislative and consultative procedures, the safeguarding procedures, they should examine the more fundamental possibility of reducing the volume of proposals requiring a decision of the Council.

Decision making could be accelerated without detriment to the consultative and democratic procedures if the work load was lightened. That could be done if the flood of draft directives and regulations was abated.

That flood could be abated if there was less legislation on minutiae, if there was a strict adherence to the principle of no harmonization for harmonization's sake and if there was less intervention in detailed matters in the life of the citizen.

Mr Richard Mitchell (UK, Southampton, Itchen, Lab) said he did not believe national governments would for some time to come be willing to give up the right of veto. What surprised him was how little the veto was used. It should have been at a certain meeting of the Council of agricultural ministers last week.

There were far too many directives and regulations from the Commission. The Community suffered from chronic over government.

The attitude seemed to be: if it moves harmonize it.

Mr Gaston Thorn, Prime Minister and Foreign Minister of Luxembourg, and President of the Council of Ministers, speaking in a personal capacity, said that often the Council of Ministers met for eight or nine hours and wasted the first couple of hours deciding the date of the next meeting.

The Nine should agree at the beginning of each year the dates the Council of Foreign Ministers should meet throughout the year. This would enable ministers to fix other appointments around but away from those dates.

Perhaps it might be a good idea if national cabinet meetings were held on the same day. This would make coordination within the Community easier.

Parliamentary notices

House of Commons

Today at 2.30: Development Land Tax Bill, second reading. Motions on Northern Ireland Orders on appropriation; industrial and Provident Societies; Banking; Local Government and Planning; and on members' pensions.

House of Lords

Today at 3.00: Shops (Holiday Hours)—Sunday Trading) Bill, and Prevention of Terrorism (Temporary Provisions) Bill, third reading. Water Charges Bill, committee stage. Debate on practice and procedure of Parliament.

Former Chancellor calls for tax reduction to provide incentives

House of Lords

Lord Carr of Hadley, who as Mr Robert Carr, MP, was a Cabinet minister in Mr Heath's Government, and Lord Selwyn-Lloyd, immediate past Speaker of the House of Commons and also a former Conservative Cabinet minister, were introduced.

Lord Orr-Ewing, opening a debate on the disincentive effects of the high level of taxation, said that in the two years of the present Government, taxes had risen by £2,000m. They would have been higher still if the shortfall in revenue had not been made up by massive borrowing.

This year every household would be paying £335 more in tax, let alone national insurance, rates and other contributions. Perhaps more ridiculous, the tax threshold was now so low that a family whose head was in full-time work started to pay tax when his earnings were still below the official poverty lines.

People were not dumb and they realized at just what level high taxation began to bite. It led to absenteeism and absenteeism from the main job led to moonlighting for cash. It led to disrespect for the taxation system and it led the young and ambitious to seek employment with firms which could give them employment outside the United Kingdom.

Lord Shepherd, Lord Privy Seal, Leader of the House, said that taxation, whatever its rate, was never liked. The Government had always looked at income tax as one of the fairest forms of taxation. It put the burden more fairly on broad backs that could bear it, and it gave them an opportunity to provide the services and benefits not only to the community as a whole, but in particular to those people who were worst off.

It was through taxation that the Government had been able to increase old age pensions by the biggest amount in all time. If there were to be major cuts in public expenditure, they could not be in the area of capital expenditure, but only in the area of social benefits, unemployment benefits and the like.

Public expenditure was high and there was a need for its stabilization. The general conclusions of the Diamond report was that the disincentive effect of taxation was marginal. Its impact was in the early days of its imposition. Over a period of time people grew used to it and the normal incentive qualities of the individual remained.

Money was not the only incentive: there was also pride of achievement and a genuine desire for promotion. He acknowledged that if the level of taxation was to rise too high that it became unacceptable, then disincentive effects could apply, but present rates did not have that effect.

Lady Seear (L) said small businesses were economically important because they were ancillary to the large companies and provided services in a far more economic way.

Lord Barber (C), a former Chancellor of the Exchequer, in his maiden speech, said it must be an accepted fact that the present level of taxation was too high and acted as a disincentive.

In the United Kingdom, a person coming into the income tax net was faced immediately with a marginal rate which was the highest in Europe. The income tax burden for middle management was considerably greater than for their foreign counterparts.

Many more of their best qualified young men would decide to leave the country when they learnt of the after-tax income of their overseas counterparts. As a nation, they could not afford to let that happen.

Having had some experience of reducing taxation (he said) I have not the slightest doubt that it can be done, and that it must be done if we are to provide adequate financial incentives for the individual, and if we are to encourage and stimulate the private sector on which the nation's prosperity primarily depends.

Much of the criticism for the soaring increase in public expenditure and the consequent increase in the burden of taxation had been directed at the present Chancellor of the Exchequer. This was unfair. No one would deny that the Chancellor of the day was the minister primarily responsible for these matters, but no Chancellor could cut public expenditure by more than he could persuade the Cabinet to agree to.

Given the political will, the Government could reduce the proposed inflated levels of public expenditure and so enable the Chancellor to reduce the burden of personal taxation without any overall stimulus to demand.

If Britain was to regain something of her former economic and industrial strength, a reduction in the burden of taxation was a prerequisite, but it would only happen if the Government as a whole had the will and determination to tackle public expenditure.

Lord Lee of Newton said that a large cut-back in taxation would cause the structure of welfare services in Britain to collapse. If there was an attack upon those social services, upon which the lower paid people relied so heavily for their living standards, there would not be the kind of forthcoming arrangement everybody wanted to see when trade unionists had to face the issue of what was to be the next stage of the incomes policy.

Viscount Watkinson (C) said the CBI was right to put its main emphasis on two tax changes. The first was the poverty trap. How could a man feel encouraged when he got a rise in his pay and found himself worse off because of the highest initial rate of tax in Europe?

The second was the tax on middle management. Managers today saw no chance of saving for the future.

We should not (he said) fall into a jealousy trap and assume there is some magic level, and that if you earn more you have somehow become a very anti-social person.

Lady Faithfull, in a maiden speech, said there should be a national minimum wage which, for any one person, should be above the maximum benefit which would be paid to that person when out of work. It was humiliating for a man to know that he could not earn from full-time work as much as he would get out of work.

There should be a higher tax threshold for the benefit both of low paid workers, and those running their own small business and giving a neighbourhood service.

Lord Campbell of Croy (C) said when the Chancellor took office he gave the impression that he intended to clobber the rich and that he would enjoy doing so. It was ironic that people earning less than the average wage were now contributing about a quarter of the total of income tax paid.

Viscount Amory (C) said that increases in incomes in the coming year should be at a lower rate than the current 56 limit. He would prefer to see a percentage increase but it ought to be an extremely small one, otherwise there was a danger of losing everything that had been gained over the past few months.

Earl Ferrers (C) said it was human nature not to want to pay taxes. Far too much effort and brain power was being dissipated in trying to find ways of avoiding taxes rather than being directed to improving ways of creating wealth.

Lord Energlyn said why should the one million people unemployed be so silent now when they were not silent in the 1930s. Was it money for nothing, or was unemployment benefit so seductive that it sedated this vast section of society into silence?

If this was the case, it was a dangerous aspect of the fiscal pattern. It was the unemployed who enabled the Egyptians to build the pyramids; the unemployed who allowed Hitler to build the Third Reich; and the unemployed who created the base for Russia and China.

Lord Balogh (Lab) said inflation meant that everybody must exercise self-restraint and those people who were better off must exercise more self-restraint than others.

Lord Birdwood said that a man would work harder if he was allowed to keep more of what he earned. It was unhealthy that so many people were devoting their time to finding ways of legally avoiding tax. To become a nation of fiddlers was hardly a noble achievement, but fiddling there would be and more of it.

Lord Melchett, Under Secretary for Industry, said the Government recognized the vital role of small businesses in the economy. They were determined to establish a climate in which small businesses could prosper. This did not mean featherbedding: it meant fair treatment. To suggest that there were factions within the Labour Party out to destroy small businesses was ridiculous.

The extent of the poverty trap should not be exaggerated. The root cause of the problem lay in the interaction between the means test and the low tax threshold. The Government believed the way out of the poverty trap was to avoid means-testing where ever possible.

The likely effect of capital taxation, in particular capital transfer tax and the proposed wealth tax, had been greatly exaggerated. Many small businesses, and in particular small shopkeepers, had assets below existing or proposed tax thresholds.

The Government had a coherent and so far successful industrial and economic strategy. There was no doubt that the general economic recession coupled with inflation was the cause of most of the difficulties small firms faced at the moment.

The Government's success was demonstrated by the decline in the rate of inflation and the improvement in the balance of payments. Continuing this success depended on maintaining the Government's tripartite approach and that meant continuing with the socialist policies they were elected to pursue.

House adjourned, 8.38 pm.

Dissatisfaction over Helsinki progress

Mr Iain Sproat (Aberdeen, South, C) asked if the Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs was satisfied with the progress being made by all signatories on the implementing of the Helsinki agreement.

Mr David Ennals, Minister of State, Foreign and Commonwealth Office (Norwich, North, Lab)—We shall not be satisfied until all the points in the final act are being met by all signatories. Some progress is being made to adjust existing practices to the provisions of the final act, but any proper assessment must wait until the 1977 review meeting.

Mr Sproat—Many who continue to support the Helsinki agreement consider that recent and on-going action by the Soviet Union regarding southern Africa, persecution within her own borders and the massive growth of the Soviet Navy are flagrant breaches of the agreement. Will he make it clear before Belgrade next year that other signatories are not prepared to tolerate these continued breaches and if necessary will he be prepared to withdraw trade and technological agreements if the Soviet Government does not mend its ways?

Mr Ennals—It is far too early to take any sort of action on those lines. The purpose of Helsinki was to achieve agreement on a wide front. There are a number of ways in which the final act is being implemented. We are not satisfied. These are early days. We shall be watching others' performance, as others will be watching ours.

Mr Eric Heffer (Liverpool, Walton, Lab)—One of the most inexplicable things is that ordinary citizens who wish to leave some eastern European countries to marry citizens of this country are unable to do so. (Conservative interruptions.) This has nothing to do with socialism. It is Stalinist bureaucracy. (Conservative laughter.) Will he explain to the authorities in eastern Europe that this is so inexplicable to democratic socialists that we believe the time has come for them to change their attitude fundamentally? Otherwise it is impossible for us to believe some of their other statements.

Mr Ennals—Where the individual concerned has an immediate relative who is British, it is our practice to raise the matter formally with the Soviet authorities, even if the individual is himself a Soviet citizen. We will continue to make representations on these cases to the Soviet authorities. It is important that family reunification should take place and any who stand in the way of this are in breach of the spirit of the Helsinki agreement.

Government suffer defeat by 28 votes

Mr Edward Heath (Bexley, Sidcup, C) said the Chancellor's dilemma was plain to see. He was boxed in on every side, public expenditure, unemployment, investment, trade and now on the rate of sterling which had fallen below two dollars. A crucial decision had to be made on how to break out of the boxes.

Government expenditure had suddenly been jacked up to a large extent. It could not be dealt with other than by a strategy to cover a considerable period. In this respect the White Paper was right, although he did not think the White Paper was an adequate strategy for dealing with it.

The Chancellor had said that he wanted to get the gross domestic product down to 53 per cent. In trying to get it down to that the Chancellor would be trying to get a figure which was still higher than any figure in this country before the Labour Government came in in 1974.

The Government were at the same time carrying out a contradictory policy because they were constantly widening the public sector.

The standard of living would go on falling until there was corresponding production to match the paper they had been paying themselves.

Unless there were to be even greater problems the next stage of the incomes policy must be a tougher business. They must try to show the trade unions that the process, alas, had to continue until these matters were in balance again.

What worried people in industry was that there was now a grave risk that the country would miss the world improvement from recession. The country would not, on the time schedule, be in a position to take advantage of the world pulling out of the trade recession.

There was only one way out of that part of the box, and that was through Europe. If Britain was going to have an arrangement in Europe which helped her, she had to be prepared to make her contribution towards it.

There was only one long-term solution, and that was to arrange with Europe to work together on a united pooling basis. It would be a shock to Europe. Britain had to work into it with Europe and show what she could contribute.

Mr Mikardo (Tower Hamlets, Bethnal Green and Bow, Lab) said what the Chancellor was calling for in this White Paper was a fundamental and irreversible shift of wealth and power to private shareholders and their families. That was not what he (Mr Mikardo) joined the Labour Party for. That was not the way he would vote in the House.

Mr Enoch Powell (South Down, UUUC) said they should aim at eliminating the net borrowing deficit over the next two years. That meant something like a reduction of £4 billion on what was proposed in this coming financial year.

The lion's share of this should come from deferment of public capital programmes, with roads at the top of the list. This was because it was in that part of public spending that the total was most readily malleable without interference with contracts and expectations of growing and continuing services with which it would be criminal to interfere.

Mr Anthony Newton (Braintree, C) said that in every word of the introduction to the White Paper and running through all the speeches ministers had made in this debate was an implicit acceptance of the point of view put forward for two years and more from the Opposition benches. It was this that was worrying Labour left-wingers. What ought to be worrying everybody else was that there was no follow through from that analysis.

Mr John Nott, an Opposition spokesman on Treasury and economic affairs (St Ives, C), said the introduction of the White Paper was an honest appraisal of the national dilemma. It could not be an easy decision for the Chancellor to tell the faithful that their faith had been misplaced, that the graven images which socialists had worshipped for so long were false gods which far from bringing about a land of justice and plenty were inevitably going to lead to industrial and social famine.

It was becoming clear that Britain's capacity to spend had outstripped her capacity to create wealth. The country was probably entering a new phase in its economic and political life.

Mr Edmund Dell, Paymaster General (Birkenhead, Lab), said the standard of public services could only be one of the criteria for deciding the level of public expenditure. They could not expand services and public expenditure irrespective of the performance of the economy. The productive economy paid the bills unless the productive economy was expanding one could not expand services.

There had for many years been intense competition for resources partly because of the slow growth of the economy. But part of the reason for the inflationary pressures the country had suffered over recent years was that people wanted to retain a higher proportion of their income than there were allowed at current tax revenues. (Conservative laughter.)

Even under the proposals the Government were putting forward, as they had shown, the implication was some increase in tax levels.

But they had come to the point where they could not persuade the people of the need to pay out of every additional £1 they earned 50p, or perhaps eventually more than that, in tax.

An Opposition amendment declining to approve the White Paper which "will lead only to lower living standards, fewer jobs and higher taxes", was rejected by 304 votes to 274—Government majority, 30.

A Government motion, "That this House, in rejecting the demand for massive and immediate cuts in public expenditure which would increase unemployment and the cost of living, recognizes the need to ensure that manufacturing industry can take full advantage of the upturn in world trade by levelling off total expenditure, from April, 1977, while keeping uncontinuous review the priority between programmes" was rejected by 284 votes to 256—majority against the Government, 28.

Prime Minister's absence angers Tories

As the Government defeat was announced, Opposition MPs waved order papers, cheered loudly and cried "Resign" and "Out, out".

Mrs Margaret Thatcher, Leader of the Opposition (Barnet, Finchley, C), said: The Government have been decisively defeated and discredited on a matter which is central to their economic policy. Such a defeat is unprecedented in modern times. In the light of the decision of the House I call upon the Government to resign—(loud Conservative cheers)—or to seek a vote of confidence on this issue forthwith, and in the absence of the Prime Minister to ask a senior member of the Government to make a statement of his intentions forthwith.

Mr Edward Short, Lord President of the Council and Leader of the House (Newcastle upon Tyne, Central, Lab)—The Prime Minister will consider the situation—(Conservative cries of "Where is he?")—created by this vote tonight and announce his intentions in due course.

Mr Jeremy Thorpe, Leader of the Liberal Party (North Devon, L)—Since this is a defeat for the economic strategy of this Government, it likewise fails to give endorsement to the alternative strategy of the Opposition. (Conservative interruptions and laughter.) Are we to take it that this country now has no economic strategy and what is the Prime Minister going to do to remove the uncertainty which will have a devastating effect not only on the pound but on the economy of this country? (Cheers.)

Mr Donald Stewart, Leader of the Scottish National Party (Western Isles, Scot Nat)—In view of the decisive defeat on this tremendous issue and the points made by members of the Scottish National Party and since Scotland is ready for an election, put it to him that there should be an election immediately.

Mrs Thatcher—The reply that a statement will be made in due course is an insult to the House. (Conservative cheers.) The Government have been defeated by 28 votes and the least we can expect is a statement immediately tomorrow afternoon.

Mr Short—I have nothing to add to what I said except that the Opposition were defeated by 30 votes.

Mrs Thatcher—The Leader of the House adds insult to fault. If democracy means anything in this country it has already gone by this high dictatorial attitude.

The Government have been defeated. (Labour cries "And so have you".) It was the Government which was on trial tonight and we demand a statement tomorrow afternoon.

Mr Peter Emery (Honiton, C)—This is obviously a major constitutional matter and as the Prime Minister has been seen to be in the House would the Speaker consider adjourning the session for, say, half an hour, in order that we can have the statement that the Leader of the House has indicated would be made as soon as possible. (Conservative cheers.)

The Speaker (Mr George Thomas)—The Leader of the Opposition has asked for a statement tomorrow. No advantage would be gained, in spite of the excitement in the House, on a major occasion by continuing points of order because clearly serious decisions have to be taken. (Loud Conservative cheers.)

Sir David Renton (Huntingdonshire, C)—If the life of the House of Commons means anything it means that we have the right to challenge the Government as an Opposition and if we succeed in challenging the Government in the decisive way we have done tonight we have the right traditionally to expect that the Government will make an immediate response to the decision of the House.

On an occasion like this the Prime Minister should be in the Chamber and if not in the Chamber should be immediately available.

Mr John Peyton, Opposition spokesman on House of Commons Affairs (Yeovil, C—We would wish on this side to be patient and restrained in the circumstances. Would the Speaker consider suspending the sitting for a quarter of an hour to give the Prime Minister time to prepare himself and make even a brief appearance this evening? (Conservative laughter and cheers.)

The Speaker—I am not prepared to adjourn the House at the moment because the statement has been made quite clearly that the statement will be made to the House tomorrow. (Conservative cries of "No".)

Mr Short—That is not what I said. But if it will help the House I will certainly say that a statement will be made tomorrow.

Mr Robin Maxwell-Hyslop (Tiverton, C)—The Prime Minister has disappeared from behind the Chair where he was.

Mrs Thatcher—May I ask the Leader of the House to ascertain whether the Prime Minister is present within the precincts and if so to bring him here at once. (Loud Conservative cheers.)

The Speaker—We are reaching the stage of argument rather than points of order. My predecessor in the Chair on similar occasions when the defeat might not have been as great but when there was great excitement in the House at defeats allowed two bites at the cherry on both sides and called me today. I am going to do the same. The House must play the game on this with me. (Cries of "So must the Prime Minister".)

We have had a statement from the Government Front Bench that a statement is to be made in the House tomorrow. That follows precedent.

There were cries of "No". The Speaker attempted to move to the next business.

Mr William Whitelaw, deputy leader of the Opposition Peerage and the Border, C)—The Leader of the Opposition has asked the Leader of the House if the Prime Minister is on the premises and if so would he come. There has been no response to that.

I do not really believe that in the mood of this House it is at all possible to proceed to further business. The Leader of the House should withdraw all further business.

Mr Short—In view of the mood of the House I think that is a very sensible suggestion and in view of that I move the adjournment.

The outstanding business of the House was then put off to another day.

House adjourned, 11.26 pm.

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Government gives way to critics on EEC milk powder mountain

By Our Political Staff

The Government retreated last night in the House of Commons in the face of a combined attack from the Conservatives, Liberals and many Labour left-wingers on a motion relating to EEC draft directives aimed at disposing of the huge skimmed milk powder surplus which has accumulated in Europe.

Having received fair warning of the weight of opposition in all parts of the House, the Government decided to withdraw its motion "taking note" of the directives and accepted the Conservative amendment "to disapprove" of them.

The directives propose the compulsory inclusion of skimmed milk powder in animal feedingstuffs.

Mr Francis Pym, MP for Cambridgeshire and opposition frontbench spokesman on agriculture, said he was glad the Government changed its mind. "The proposals would have been unfair to the United Kingdom because we have no surplus, and already we are valuable customers to our European neighbours as buyers of butter and cheese", he said.

The proposals would have been damaging to our pig producers and poultry men, who had no connexion with the Community milk surplus. Their costs would have been forced up, with consequent higher prices in the shops, and that unnecessary price increase was obviously to be avoided, he said.

Fishing threat: European Economic Community modernization plans threatened the jobs of 8,000 British fishermen, the Fisheries Organization Society said yesterday (Hugh Clayton writes). It told members of select committees of the Lord and Commons at a joint hearing on EEC law of its concern about the EEC Commission's proposals for dealing with vessels less than 40ft in length.

Mr Ernest Hamley, general secretary of the society, which represents more than 100 local fishermen's societies in England and Wales, said that the EEC proposed to omit most small fishing boats from the modernization programme. The United Kingdom, which had about a sixth of EEC inshore tonnage, had more than 4,000 boats of less than 40ft.

Mr Hamley said that the society accepted that a change in the structure of inshore fishing was justified. But he added in evidence yesterday: "We think the Community proposals are biased towards greater help for the EEC countries with relatively inefficient catching records and employing obsolete vessels and methods. It should be possible to undertake desirable restructuring in a form less discriminatory against United Kingdom operators."

Potato prices up again

By Hugh Clayton
Agricultural Correspondent

Potato prices, which steadied recently after reaching record levels, are rising again. The Potato Marketing Board said in its marketing survey yesterday that the increase had been most marked in Scotland.

The National Farmers' Union said that prices of pigs would rise by about ½p a pound and eggs by ½p a dozen because of new EEC rules for livestock feed. The Dairy Trade Federation predicted that EEC increases on butter and cheese would be delayed in Britain because of high stocks.

The Potato Marketing Board said that fewer potatoes were leaving farms because growers were taking advantage of the fine weather to advance spring work on the land.

The minimum shop price in Scotland had risen by 1p to 11p a pound; in England and Wales the minimum was unchanged at 10p and the maximum had risen by 1p to 14p.

Extension of pupil health care planned

By Our Medical Reporter

It is hoped to extend the school health service to children of all ages and include preventive as well as curative and therapeutic work, Sir Henry Yellowlees, the Chief Medical Officer, says in a report published today.

The service comes under the National Health Service and Sir Henry hopes that it may be extended to children before they start school.

Preventive work would include giving all possible help to a family or a child with difficulties, and to his teachers, with counselling, remedial and special education and social support.

The School Health Service 1908-1974 (Stationery Office, £1).

Pre-school services: A plea to local authorities to make the best use of scarce resources for children under five by coordinating all services for them was made yesterday in a joint Government circular (our Social Services Correspondent writes).

The Departments of Health and Social Security and Education and Science said that coordination could increase the effectiveness of services in spite of the restraints on public expenditure for pre-school growth of pre-school facilities.

The circular reflects the Government's anxiety that public expenditure cuts will restrict even further the growth of preschool facilities, which reach less than half the known need.

'Test-factory schools' warning

Britain's schools must not become "nightmare" testing factories forced to concentrate on turning out children in academic pecking orders, Mr Max Morris, former president of the National Union of Teachers and a comprehensive school headmaster, said yesterday.

Parents and teachers had to see that the new assessment performance unit set up by the *Department* of Education and Science did not take schools down the road of continuously testing children, he added.

Mr Morris, headmaster of Wilsden High School, Brent, who was speaking at the Institute of Education, London University, said parents rightly expected their children to acquire basic skills and standards in school. Ignoring the "crude propaganda" of Dr Rhodes Boyson, MP, and other black paper supporters, by any reasonable criteria they got them.

But children were individuals and to expect uniform results and a collective standard of achievement would always be a will-o'-the-wisp hunt. Parents should be seeking assurances on the objectives and aims of schools.

"We do not want to divert even more public money into the blind alley of producing even finer and more sophisticated tests of ability. The job of the schools is to help children to change, not to classify them into an increasingly refined hierarchical scale."

Tory plan to end clash on complaints against police

By Martin Huckerby
Political Staff

A new scheme for handling complaints against the police has been drawn up by Conservatives on the Police Bill Standing Committee in an attempt to break the deadlock over the Government's proposals.

The proposals, based on the Ombudsman concept, will be published today after the Conservatives have presented them to Dr Summerskill, Under-Secretary of State, Home Office.

Before then, however, the Tories will be discussing the plan with Labour MPs on the committee who have been equally unhappy about government plans for bringing an independent element into the procedure.

They hope they may be able to make a joint approach to the Government with the Labour dissidents. The committee was adjourned for a fortnight to allow ministers to consider redrafting the Bill because of opposition to the plans

The Conservative plan is based on the idea of an Ombudsman overseeing the whole process of handling complaints. It was originally put forward in a formal memorandum by Sir Robert Mark, Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police.

The Government argues that the independent element in the system, such as an Ombudsman, would either be unable to influence a decision taken after investigation of a complaint, or would involve double jeopardy for the police officer under investigation.

No action on man's death

A verdict of death by misadventure was recorded yesterday on a man who died after a struggle with two park keepers, one of them an 18-stone black belt judo expert, in an east London park.

Frederick Merry, aged 35, of Brabazon Street, Tower Hamlets, London, died after two park keepers and five policemen had struggled for between 45 and 60 minutes to arrest him. He was dead on arrival at hospital.

Dr D. Chambers, the St Pancras coroner, said yesterday that he thought no unreasonable amount of force had been used to restrain Mr Merry. The papers in the case had been sent to the Director of Public Prosecutions to decide whether there should be criminal proceedings against the two park keepers, and he had decided to take no action.

Mr John Cairns, a senior park attendant, and Mr Francis Penfold, a special duty keeper, had discovered Mr Merry dancing naked on a bird sanctuary island in Victoria Park, Bethnal Green, last June.

At a previous hearing Professor James Cameron, a pathologist, said Mr Merry had bruising on his face and neck and grazing on other parts of his body. There were also fingernail scratches on his body.

Professor Cameron added: "He died from cardiac arrest following pressure being put on his neck. I cannot exclude the possibility that his injuries were caused by punches or blows."

Tories hope for swing of over 5% in polls today

By Our Political Editor

Conservative Party managers confidently expected last night that they will improve on the Coventry, North-West, swing of about 5 per cent a week ago in today's two by-elections in Wirral and Sutton, Carshalton. Both are traditionally safe Conservative seats, although in good times for the Liberal Party Carshalton can be made to look like a marginal constituency.

By a combination of Labour abstentions and Liberal switches the Conservatives ought to do well in both constituencies today. If they fail to do so, there will be heart-searching among Conservatives, and perhaps some questioning whether Mrs Thatcher's leadership is making a strong enough impact in the mid-term of a Parliament when the Government is being obliged to shift ground and do things that are unpopular with a section of the Labour rank and file.

Since the 1964 general election Liberals have polled fairly strongly in both Wirral and Carshalton. They had about a fifth of the total vote in Wirral in 1964, 1966, and in both general elections of 1974; and in February, 1974, they had more than a fifth of the vote in Carshalton.

But it has to be assumed that the adverse publicity about the Liberal leadership during the crucial days of the campaign will damage the Liberal vote, and possibly decimate it, as Conservatives suggest. Meanwhile, it is theoretically predictable that there will be appreciable Labour abstentions, especially if Conservative impressions that Labour has fought a quiet campaign are correct.

Both constituencies have a history of high polling in general elections. Wirral topped 80 per cent in five elections since 1950, and Carshalton in six elections. A reduced by-election poll ought to give the Conservatives the big swing they are counting on.

Penny Symon writes from Carshalton: The by-election campaign drew to a close yesterday with a shopping centre walkabout by Mr Jenkins, the Home Secretary.

He was surprised by his polite reception in the Wallington precinct, where they are used to famous feet traipsing in and out of the shops. Mr Thorpe, the Liberal leader, and Mrs Thatcher, the Leader of the Opposition, have walked in the same area during the campaign.

The centre was not crowded, as yesterday was early closing day, but those who wished to speak to Mr Jenkins did so, and those who did not neatly sidestepped his posse or crossed the road.

One man said that if he had the courage, he would vote for the National Front. Mr Jenkins replied that if he could not vote Labour, he would rather he voted Conservative than for the Front.

Candidates: Mr Nigel Forman (C); Mr John Hatherley (L); Mr Colin Blau (Lab); Mr Terence Denville-Faulkner (Nat Front); Mr William Dunmore (Logic Party); Mr Reginald Simmerson (Conservatives Against the Common Market); Mr William Boaks (Air, Road, Public Safety, White Residents). Electorate: 66,856.

General election: Mr L. R. Carr (C) 22,538; Mr B. F. Atherton (Lab) 18,840; Mrs H. M. G. Smallbone (L) 8,272; C maj 3,698.



Mr Jenkins in Wallington yesterday, accompanied by the Labour candidate, Mr Colin Blau.

Margarine TV films are ruled illegal

Three television advertisements for Stork SB margarine were ruled illegal in the High Court yesterday. Mr Justice Whitford said the advertisements, entitled "Suburban Breakfast", "Before and After" and "Crumpets", infringed the 1967 Margarine Regulations, which prohibit references to butter in margarine advertisements.

He refused to grant the makers of Stork, Van Den Berghs and Jurgens Ltd, a declaration that the advertisements did not contravene the regulations.

Van Den Berghs, a Unilever subsidiary, had sued the Independent Broadcasting Authority, who banned the advertisements after a protest about them by the Butter Information Council.

The judge, who saw two of the films on a televison set in his court, said Van Den Berghs thought their product compared in many respects with butter. In 1931 they started an advertising campaign based on the similarities between Stork and butter. The campaign proceeded under the general title "Which is Which?" and that had been the constant advertising theme.

The regulations prohibited any person publishing any *advertisement for margarine* containing any description of margarine which referred to butter.

The judge said: "I think Van Den Berghs are right when they say that their past, present and proposed advertising is not likely to lead people into thinking that Stork is butter. The effect of the advertising is, in fact, to make it plain that Stork is not butter."

But, he said, the strict application of the language of the regulations to the advertisements he had to consider led him to conclude that they were an infringement.

Van Den Berghs said that an appeal would be considered.

The Butter Information Council, which represents large butter suppliers, welcomed the decision.

In brief

Ronald Milhench freed on parole

Ronald Milhench, aged 38, who was jailed for three years at Stafford Crown Court in December, 1974, for forging the Prime Minister's signature, was freed on parole yesterday, after 17 months and two days in prison. He left Sudbury open prison, Derbyshire, in a taxi and went to a Wolverhampton hotel.

Mr Milhench, who said his finances were in order, was jailed after admitting forging Mr Wilson's signature and trying to get £25,000 from the *Daily Mail* by deception.

DPP gets report on shot dog

A police report on events surrounding the shooting on Exmoor of a dog owned by Mr Norman Scott, the man at the centre of the Jeremy Thorpe allegations, was passed to the Director of Public Prosecutions yesterday.

Devon and Cornwall police were instructed by the DPP a month ago to make additional inquiries arising from the shooting of the dog, Rinka, a Great Dane, in the Avon and Somerset force area last October.

Bets case man appeals

Anthony Collins, aged 39, an owner-trainer of Troon, Strathclyde, who was found guilty in the Gay Future betting coup trial of conspiring to defraud bookmakers and fined £1,000 at Preston Crown Court on February 11, said last night that he had appealed against the conviction.

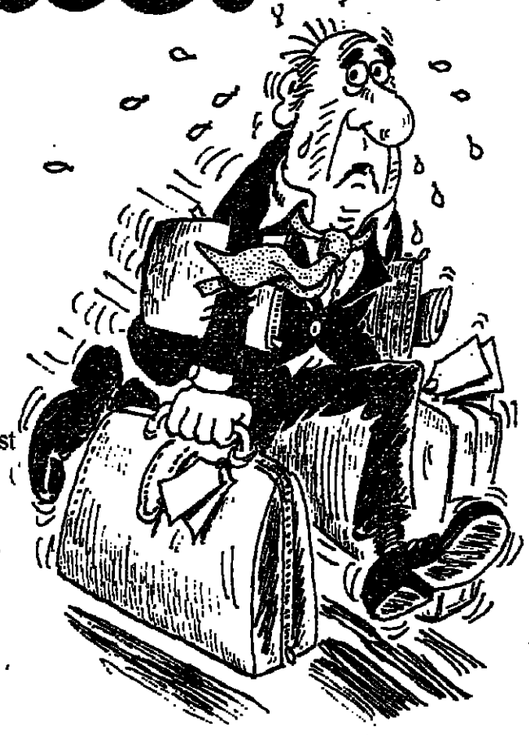
Detention for arson

Two boys who started fires at Outwood Grange Comprehensive School, Wakefield, causing £100,000 of damage, were ordered by Judge Gosnay at Leeds Crown Court yesterday to be detained for three years.

Pigs die in fire

Thirty pigs died when fire swept through farm buildings at Gorefield, near Wisbech, Cambridgeshire, yesterday.

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HOME NEWS

London 'is heading for the most violent period in its history'

By Clive Borrell

London is heading for the most violent period in its history, Mr John Wilson, Assistant Commissioner at Scotland Yard in charge of crime, said yesterday, commenting on the crime figures for last year.

He added: "We can deal with these violent men and we will deal with them if we are allowed more freedom—or perhaps that is the wrong word—if we are allowed more time to deal with this type of violence.

"If we do not have to deal with so much preventable crime we will be tackling the violence which is on our streets today."

Reflecting on an "alarming" increase in juvenile crime, he continued: "I have a message to parents and it is this: Know where your family are and know what they are doing and make sure they are all right, and take a little more care with both your property and family and make sure they are protected."

Serious crime in London, he said, had increased by 9 per cent and the involvement of youngsters aged between 10 and 21 was alarmingly high.

He added: "We have become a violent society and we are becoming a more violent society. This is very worrying to us at Scotland Yard."

Of nearly 8,000 recorded indictable offences last year, 6,000 involved the theft of less than £25 in cash from people in the streets.

Mr Wilson continued: "I think this is tragic, because violence is the iron bar, the gun, the wooden cosh or the pick helve. And these are often used against elderly people. It is tragic to see that women are terrified to go outside their front door for fear of being attacked and robbed."

Of those attacked and robbed last year, 65 per cent were either women or young children. At least 3,000 of those women had their handbags snatched and were then knocked to the ground and kicked and punched. Guns, real and imitation, were used in 1,100 cases.

Burglary was particularly worrying, reaching a record of 98,141 cases. Nearly six in every 10 cases were against private flats and houses and 22,000 of them were simple "walk-in" thefts, where premises were left unsecured, with doors and windows left open. A total of 42,000 burglaries were against commercial premises.

The involvement of juveniles in crime is particularly noticeable in what the Yard described as auto crime, the theft of and from cars. Of 146,552 offences reported last year, 37 per cent were committed by children aged between 10 and 16. A similar percentage was committed by youngsters between 17 and 21.

He said: "There are some groups of schoolchildren going around with bundles of car keys and they concentrate on stealing cars for joyrides or for their contents. Often the cars are left unlocked and enticing goods are left on show on the rear windows or the seats, just inviting thieves."

Stay granted on rate demand for oil rigs

Two oil companies have been granted temporary exemption from rates on their North Sea oil installations.

An interim interdict was granted to Shell UK Ltd and Hamilton Brothers Gas and Oil Ltd by Lord Keith in the Court of Session in Edinburgh yesterday prohibiting Mr James Thomson, the Fife assessor, from entering any part of the Auk and Argyll fields in the North Sea or any installations there in the valuation roll for the region.

The assessor, who was not represented, was given seven days in which to answer the petitions.

Mr James Clyde, QC, for the petitioners, Shell in respect of the Auk field and Hamilton Brothers for the Argyll field, said they were more than 150 miles from Fife Ness and far outside the mainland of Scotland. They were far outside territorial waters and neither formed any part of the realm of the United Kingdom. Accordingly, they must be outside the valuation area.

Mr Clyde said the sums involved in an entry in the roll would be enormous. If it turned out that the assessor's proposals were sound, then the effect on the rating revenue in Fife would be unprecedented. It was "an outrageous situation".

To allow the proposed valuation to proceed would prejudice negotiations going on with the Government over the assessment for petroleum revenue tax.

Mr Searle denies using children to spread his political ideas

Workers' struggles inspire pupils' poems

By Tim Devlin
Education Correspondent

The question of political views being expressed in education has again been raised by remarks made earlier this week by Mr Christopher Searle, aged 32, who after a controversial career is teaching English at Langdon Park comprehensive school, Poplar, East London.

He explained his teaching methods to a group of about forty people, mainly teachers, at a meeting in a public house in Hackney organized by the local group of International Socialists.

Mr Searle sketched the running down of the area around the school. The Millwall and West India docks were being closed, with a loss of 3,500 jobs. Poplar hospital had been closed. Schools and teachers' jobs were threatened by public expenditure cuts.

A special school was in danger of closing. Firms were pulling out, causing more loss of morale and jobs. "Children must be taught to resist what is happening to them now", he said.

Last year he was a member of a team of six teachers which drew up a course on the history of the neighbourhood.

"Our school overlooks Dod Street, where in 1885 about 70,000 people gathered and forced the nation to recognize their right to hold a public meetings", he said. "The police were unable to break it up."

Other working-class struggles on the syllabus included the match girls' strike of 1888, the general strike, dock strikes from the 1880s to the 1920s, the "hands-off Russia" movement, and the battle of Cable Street in 1936, when workers stopped one of Sir Oswald Mosley's fascist marches. The course also spent two weeks studying the suffragette movement in East London.

All six members of the team had the same left-wing sympathies. One had taken part in the general strike. Another was an active member of the Women's Liberation Movement.

Mr Searle was dismissed in 1972 as probationary teacher by the governors of his school for publishing a book of his pupils' poems without the school's permission. A year later the Inner London Education Authority reinstated him.

He told the meeting: "Our object is to get the children reliving these events by imagining everything so that they will take in the emotions of resistance."

He read out some pupils' poems. A girl, aged 14, had movingly imagined what it was like to be Sylvia Pankhurst in prison and force-fed. A boy, aged 14, had written on the same theme. The subject had been linked with present struggles of working-class women.

In 1921 Poplar council resisted a government demand to increase rates. George Lansbury, the MP and future minister, was the hero of the hour. Mr Searle read out some poems about Lansbury and explained how his struggle could be linked with the Clay Cross resistance.

In 1920 local dockers had refused to load arms for use against the Russian revolution. A pupil had pretended to be a docker and had written a poem about how the benefits of the Russian revolution were explained to him.

The event was linked by Mr Searle to the recent refusal by the National Union of Seamen to load ships in Liverpool to carry arms to Chile.

He was later asked if parents of pupils at the school disagreed with the Socialist content of the curriculum.

He replied: "If you are doing a job properly and the children's work is getting marked and they are getting something from the course, and you are publishing their stuff, we find that most parents do not object. Most parents are sympathetic to the line of work. They send in their reminiscences and their mementoes of the war."

He said: "There is tremendous material in local history to be used which gives the children not only a basic body of knowledge of the past but also some kind of incentive to act on in the future. It gives them knowledge which will be useful in fighting attacks on them now."

He denied that he was using the children for his own ideas. "I do not think they are empty vessels and you pour facts into them", he said. "Unless their minds are there they will not write freely.

"I encourage them to argue. I want my classes to be fresh and relevant. They know what my views are. I leave them in no doubt about that."

Mr P. L. T. Andrews, the school's headmaster, told me yesterday: "I judge the work of Mr Searle in the classroom. I am quite satisfied with what he is doing. What he may have said at the meeting is his own affair. He is not indoctrinating the children politically."

MP calls for licensing of animals in safari parks

The night 84 baboons escaped from a safari park and were pursued through the streets and gardens of a town by teenagers with shotguns was recalled by Mr Raymond Bulmer, Conservative MP for Kidderminster, in the Commons yesterday.

During the committee stage of the Dangerous Wild Animals Bill, which seeks to license the keeping of certain dangerous wild animals, he urged that safari parks and perhaps zoos should not be exempt.

He said other creatures had escaped from the west Midlands Safari Park, Kidderminster, including a tiger.

Dr Summerskill, Under-Secretary of State at the Home Office, said that so far it had been impossible to bring forward legislation because the two main bodies concerned had failed to agree.

Recently, however, the Federation of Zoological Gardens of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the National Zoological Association had reached a large measure of agreement and it was hoped that legislation could be brought forward to make comprehensive provisions for zoos and safari parks.

Inner-city role for housing associations

By John Young
Planning Reporter

Housing associations will in future be expected to play an increasing role in rehabilitating inner-city areas, if necessary at the expense of new building. Figures released yesterday also show that in future the Government-backed Housing Corporation will be their dominant source of funds.

It may be premature to suggest that the Government intends to concentrate local authority activities on providing new homes and to hand over the main responsibility for rehabilitation to the associations. But the figures show an important change.

Allocations for housing association programmes are to be reduced from 49,100 units this financial year to 37,525 in 1976-77. But the corporation's loan provision will remain constant at 30,000 units. That of local authorities will fall by about three fifths.

At present about two thirds of the corporation's loans go to new building and only a third to rehabilitation. But, it says, "we intend to ensure that we continue to reallocate funds to high-priority schemes.

"This means maintaining or increasing the budgets of associations operating in stress areas and on priority tasks, such as rehabilitation in housing action areas or providing for special needs, and reducing our support for schemes in green fields. Only in exceptional circumstances will the corporation approve further new-build general family housing that is not allied specifically to the relief of urban stress."

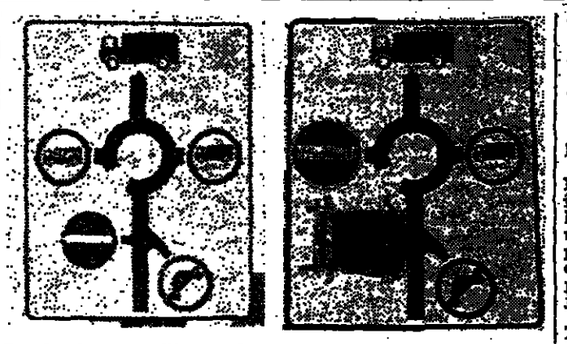
ILEA in move to close grammar school

By Tim Devlin
Education Correspondent

The Inner London Education Authority will ask its school sub-committee today to vote to close St Marylebone Grammar School.

Last month the school parents' association won an interlocutory agreement from the governors that they would not go ahead with plans for a merger with Rutherford Comprehensive school until a court of law had decided whether the status of the school could be changed.

Mr Richard Bird, of the parents' association, said last night that he was taking legal advice to see if the ILEA was in contempt of court in raising the matter.



Puzzle changed: The road sign in Farringdon Street in the City of London, pictured in *The Times* on Tuesday (left, above), turns out to have been incorrectly labelled (our Motoring Correspondent writes). Yesterday motorists found that the sign had been amended (right). The ban on lorries of more than three tons entering Ludgate Hill, the left-hand turning from the Ludgate Circus junction, had become a "No Entry", while the No Entry sign against Old Seacoal Lane, a left turning before the circus, had been blacked out. The City corporation said that the sign was put up by the Greater London Council to tell drivers about its lorry route scheme. Unfortunately the sign was prepared before the City corporation introduced its experimental traffic-free area in Ludgate Hill, which does not apply to buses, and the opening up of Old Seacoal Lane to traffic from Farringdon Street as part of a new one-way system. It therefore became necessary for the City corporation traffic department to amend the sign after publication of the picture in *The Times*. A further puzzle is why Ludgate Circus should be shown as a roundabout, when it is not, and why the circle should be broken so as to suggest that Farringdon Street traffic must enter the circus the wrong way. The City Corporation said the circle was the standard Department of the Environment way of denoting several points of entry and egress. It was done, the corporation added, "for the sake of clarity".

Editor is in favour of voluntary charter

By a Staff Reporter

The Royal Commission on the Press yesterday heard conflicting opinions about the possibility of a successful outcome to negotiations for a voluntary press charter to avert any danger to the freedom of newspapers from a closed shop for journalists.

Mr Peter Preston, editor of *The Guardian*, told the commission that he advocated a charter. He believed that the cries of gloom about the possibility of reaching agreement were a little pessimistic. Mr Alastair Hetherington, former editor of the newspaper, added that although a charter would not solve everything it could be useful and agreement would probably be reached.

However, Mr R. J. Farmer, general secretary of the Institute of Journalists, thought there was only a remote possibility of agreement and that even if a satisfactory charter could be drafted it would not be an effective safeguard of the freedom of the press.

He added that the institute was concerned that the much larger National Union of Journalists would use the period between the Trade Union and Labour Relations (Amendment) Bill, which will make closed shops among journalists once more legal, becoming law and the final drafting of a charter to recruit new members vigorously and to press for closed shops.

He appealed to the commission to seek an undertaking from all parties in the newspaper industry that no closed shops for journalists should be sought or granted during negotiations for the charter. Such a moratorium would allow "calm, reasonable and unemotional" discussion of the very important issues of the freedom of the press which were at stake.

Later Mr Hetherington told Professor O. R. McGregor, chairman of the commission, that the ownership of newspapers by trusts, as in the case of *The Guardian*, could contribute to a greater diversity in the press.

He believed that as a stimulus to the creation of newspaper trusts the commission should consider whether it would be desirable to recommend that trusts attract a relatively favourable rate of corporation tax in their first three or four years of operation.

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Plan for fewer counsel

A scheme to ensure that co-defendants with no conflict of interests are not represented by separate counsel and solicitors under legal aid, while safeguarding the defendant who needs his own lawyer, has been proposed by the National Council for Civil Liberties.

Last October Lord Elwyn-Jones, the Lord Chancellor, suggested that to save funds in many criminal trials it was not necessary that each defendant should have separate legal representation.

The NCCL says that it has received letters from people dissatisfied because the same fendants.

It proposes that an applicant for legal aid should be entitled to separate representation where any of the lawyers involved certified that there was a conflict of interest or that the work required that further lawyers be assigned, or where the applicant certified that he had no confidence in his solicitor or counsel.

Barnsley NUJ action not sinister, Mr Foot maintains

Mr Foot, Secretary of State for Employment, yesterday released the text of his letter to Mr James Prior, Conservative spokesman on employment. Mr Prior had written to him about the activities of the National Union of Journalists in Barnsley. Mr Foot said in part:

There is nothing novel or necessarily sinister about the action taken by the Barnsley branch of the NUJ in seeking support from sympathetic but independent organizations on the question of non-members. That is an established industrial tactic.

Secondly, this is not a situation which comes about as a result of, or is affected by, our industrial relations legislation—other than the provisions for a charter on press freedom. Nor would it have been prevented or curbed by your Industrial Relations Act—misguided as you now admit that was. Thirdly, no question of the use of monopoly power to deny access to the press to outside contributors, such as might warrant parliamentary intervention, arises. There is no closed shop in the Barnsley newspaper office affected, nor has there been any "blacking" of journalists' copy, as some newspapers have claimed. The fact that action of the kind taken by the Barnsley branch has not ever been subject to legal restraint does not, of course, make it desirable.

I personally believe that, although the NUJ no doubt see this action solely as legitimate trade union behaviour and have no deliberate intention of curbing free access to the press or the dissemination of information, action of this kind does not help in working towards solutions of the problem of reconciling legitimate trade union activity with the freedom of the press.

I hope that the NUJ executive and NUJ branches who may be considering seeking outside support against non-members will reconsider the issues.

That said, I reject entirely your view that the NUJ's action constitutes a deliberate attack on press freedom. It is difficult to regard a request to sympathetic but independent organizations for assistance in a trade union matter either as a misuse—scandalous or otherwise—of power by the NUJ, or as an attack on press freedom. I also reject entirely any idea that this is a matter which could properly be dealt with in legislation. It is, however, a situation which could appropriately be dealt with in a charter on press freedom negotiated within the industry, of the kind which the Government has consistently supported. The sooner we start the discussions about such a charter, and about ways in which access to information and to the press can be ensured for all who want to work as journalists, the better the prospects of avoiding any kind of action—whether by unions or proprietors—which could have adverse implications for press freedom.

I would invite you to throw your weight, and that of your party, behind efforts to get discussions and negotiations for a voluntary charter agreed within the industry going as soon as possible, so that those who currently intend to opt out of participating in negotiations, and who might thus jeopardize or delay the possibility of a charter being agreed, may see that their unconstructive approach has no support from the Opposition.

Executive obdurate: Mr Michael Bower, the executive member of the National Union of Journalists whose area includes Barnsley and Sheffield, said yesterday that he would oppose any attempt to change the union's policy in supporting action against non-NUJ journalists (our Labour Staff writes).

The executive, which recently approved a motion moved by Mr Bower commending the decision on non-NUJ journalists in Barnsley, is to reconsider the policy on April 26.

Uproar in Commons after Government is defeated

Continued from page 1

Government to resign or to seek a vote of confidence on this issue forthwith and, in the absence of the Prime Minister, to ask a senior member of the Government to make a statement of his intentions."

After Mr Short's reply, she said that his statement that the Government's intentions would be made known in due course was an insult to the House.

From the Liberal benches, Mr Thorpe said that the vote was a defeat for the Government's economic strategy, but it also failed to endorse the alternative strategy of the Opposition. What was the Prime Minister going to do to remove the uncertainty which would have a devastating effect not only on the pound but also on the economy of the country?

Other MPs also rose to warn ministers of the possible dangers to sterling if an immediate statement was not made.

Earlier, the absence of the Prime Minister from the Chamber as the division figures were about to be announced, made clear that something was going badly wrong with the Government's calculations. Mr Short strode furiously to his seat muttering angrily at the massed ranks of rebels below the gangway.

The government front bench was packed with senior ministers, including Mr Jenkins, the Home Secretary, Mr Healey, Mr Callaghan, the Foreign Secretary, Mrs Williams, Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection, and Mr Shore, Secretary of State for Trade.

Mr Peyton, the shadow Leader of the House, suggested suspending the sitting for 10 minutes to give Mr Wilson time to prepare himself and to make a brief appearance.

Sir David Renton, a senior Tory back bencher, told the Chair that if the life of the House of Commons meant anything it meant that MPs had the right to challenge the Government as an opposition and, if they succeeded in challenging the Government in the decisive way that they had done, they had the right traditionally to expect an immediate response to the decision of the House.

The confusion ended when Mr Whitelaw, deputy Leader of the Opposition, suggested that it would be in everyone's interest if the further business of the House was dropped and they all went home to bed.

A relieved Mr Short immediately accepted that suggestion and MPs trooped from the Chamber.

Parliamentary report, page 4

Labour MPs who abstained

Two Labour MPs voted against the Government: Mr John Robertson, Paisley, and Mr James Sillars, Ayrshire, South, who are both members of the breakaway Scottish Labour Party.

Labour MPs who abstained on the vote in support of the Government motion were:

Mr Frank Allaun, Salford, East; Mr Joseph Ashton, Bassetlaw; Mr Ronald Atkins, Preston, North; Mr Norman Atkinson, Hartlepool, Tottenham; Mr Andrew Bennett, Stockport, North; Mr Sydney Bidwell, Ealing, Southall; Mr James Callaghan, Middleton and Prestwich; Mr Dennis Canavan, Stirlingshire, West.

Mrs Maureen Colquhoun, Northampton, North; Mr Robin Cook, Edinburgh, Central; Mr Robert Cryer, Keighley; Mr Geoffrey Edge, Aldridge-Brownhills; Mr Martin Flannery, Sheffield, Hillsborough; Mr Edward Fletcher, Darlington; Mr Eric Heffer, Liverpool, Walton; Mr Eric Moyle, Nelson and Colne; Mr Russell Kerr, Homelow, Feltham and Heston.

Mr Neil Kinnock, Bedwellty; Mr David Lambie, Ayrshire, Central; Mr Arthur Latham, City of Westminster, Paddington; Mr John Lee, Birmingham, Handsworth; Miss Joan Lestor, Eton and Slough; Mr Thomas Litterick, Birmingham, Selly Oak; Mr Edward Loyden, Liverpool, Garston; Miss Joan Maynard, Sheffield, Brightside; Mr Ian Mikardo, Tower Hamlets, Bethnal Green and Bow; Dr Maurice Miller, East Kilbride; Mr Stanley Newens, Harlow.

Miss Josephine Richardson, Barking; Mr George Rodgers, Chorley; Mr Brian Sedgemore, Luton, West; Mr Harry Selby, Glasgow, Govan; Mr Renee Short, Wolverhampton, North, East; Mr Dennis Skinner, Bolsover; Mr Ronald Thomas, Bristol, North-West; Mr Stanley Thorne, Preston, South; Mrs Audrey Wise, Coventry, South-West.

Council claims from NCB

By John Groser
Consumer Affairs Correspondent

Watford borough council representatives will tell Sir Derek Ezra, chairman of the National Coal Board, this afternoon that they expect the borough to be reimbursed at least £250,000 for defective room heaters in hundreds of council houses.

The Watford officials insist that they will not settle for less than the cost of replacing defective Rayburn CB 34 room heaters with akernative appliances.

Watford and some other local authorities are less than happy with the CB 34s, which were recommended by the Solid Fuel Advisory Service and installed by NCB engineers. Some of the 14 local authorities that have had difficulties with the CB 34s have apparently accepted a coal board offer of remedial action and, in certain cases, replacement.

Watford, on the other hand, has decided that solid fuel is not the heating answer on its Harebreaks Estate and the council has started the expensive job of replacing the solid fuel burners with gas appliances. The original contract with the NCB cost Watford about £1.1m.

How safe are school labs?



Toxic chemicals and dangerous micro-organisms continue to be used in school laboratories, after repeated warnings from the government and safety organisations. Despite the blinding of Merry Hamp in a school lab explosion ten years ago, many school labs still do not have the goggles that would prevent such injuries.

In today's New Scientist, Moyra Bremner, a journalist and former teacher, points out that school labs can be – and often are – extremely safe. But many teachers are inadequately trained to appreciate the hazards, especially some in modern micro-biology courses. Nor do they take note of findings that certain chemicals – such as benzene – can be toxic and should be withdrawn. Even some textbooks suggest dangerous experiments.

Read New Scientist, out today, for constructive suggestions on how progress in science teaching can be matched by progress in safety thinking.

Also in this issue:

Fifteen months of new particles

Revelations about the ultimate structure of matter have come in thick and fast recently. Dr. Robert Walgate reports.

The facts about Multiple Sclerosis

Dr. Roger Lewin examines the significance of the new discoveries in this distressing disease.

Invention that set the world a-talking

A hundred years ago this week, Alexander Graham Bell made the world's first telephone call. J. G. Crowther traces the history of the invention.

Every Thursday 25p

newscientist



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COSMORAMA

THE WORLD PREMIERE OF A RECORD-BREAKING FESTIVAL OF FUN 27-30 AUGUST 1976 LINGFIELD PARK, SURREY

Record-breaking in all kinds of ways. Because COSMORAMA will be a real jamboree – four whole days of world record-breaking attempts – in fact, the *first-ever concerted, all-out attack on over one hundred of the records listed in the current Guinness Book of Records.*
That means fun and games for the visitors to COSMORAMA – anything up to or over 100,000 per day; fun and games for competitors, for the 1,000 plus staff in attendance and for sponsors, *the guarantee of widespread national publicity* as well as the chance to support some worthwhile causes. COSMORAMA is fully planned, organised and insured! COSMORAMA is a unique 'first'.

AND CERTAIN TO BE THE BIGGEST CROWD-PULLING EVENT OF THE YEAR

OUR OF THE BEST DAYS OUT FOR RITAIN'S BIGGEST CROWDS OF THE YEAR

COSMORAMA will be held over the August Bank Holiday Lingfield Park where more than 400 acres of beautiful land will house the Festival Space in plenty for the ands converging on COSMORAMA by private sport or by the special trains and buses that will be in daily. cient operation

And visitors are going to meet with every kind of entertainment and sion as they wander round the grounds. Non-stop record attempts taking e everywhere: competitions with really valuable prizes; a superb Adventure ground; a Garden Fête; and, of course, sponsors' own displays.

There'll be ample refreshment facilities for the biggest crowds of the year all-a-million or more over the four days of COSMORAMA?

OPPORTUNITIES FOR ONE AND ALL

Sponsors – write or phone NOW for details of low-cost, high-publicity value sites available.

Charities – see how you can help COSMORAMA – and how COSMORAMA can help you even more! Ask for details of Zone 6. Volunteer helpers would be welcomed.

Advertisers – plenty of prime advertising sites available, at the year's biggest cost-per-happy-thousand bargain rates. Take your pick – while they last.

Staff – got a few days to spare at the end of August? How about being paid for taking part in COSMORAMA's fun and games?

News media – with so much going on there'll be stories, pictures, angles galore. You'll find us willing and happy to help in every possible way.

JUST WRITE OR CALL – even if you're only planning to visit. We'll be glad to hear from you.

FOR ABSOLUTELY EVERYONE – a real morale booster

OK . . . so times are hard and 1976 may not go down as the fun-year of the 20th century. But there's nothing in the book to say we can't all have a little decent, honest-to-goodness enjoyment this year.

And that's what COSMORAMA is all about. A gay, colourful extravaganza offering a dazzling variety of entertainment to happy holiday crowds.

It's going to be fun. So let's all have a go!

IG PUBLICITY COVERAGE OR A BIG EXHIBITION

Headline-hitting pre-Festival competitions and events, together with apacity use of the main news and publicity media, are going to put OSMORAMA fairly and squarely on the year's entertainment map here's going to be so much advance publicity – starting with this nnouncement – that no-one can possibly miss out.

Press There will be regular COSMORAMA announcements in national and local ewspapers, the consumer press, "What's on" . . . and others, all featuring record-breaking . and that means COSMORAMA, in 1976.

Television Peak-time spots during the final two weeks run-up will carry regular COSMORAMA publicity. News and Current Affairs programmes are confidently expected o be in attendance, as well

Posters Thousands of posters – on prime sites, and on buses, tubes and trains – will ll be repeating the COSMORAMA call

Radio Capital Radio and Thames Valley Radio with a joint total audience of ver 6,000,000 will both be right on the beam with COSMORAMA commercials.

All this is going to put COSMORAMA on everybody's lips, as the ntertainment "must" of the August Bank Holiday, and so will . . .

00,000-PLUS BALLOON RELEASE

This is a world-record-breaking event in itself. A real pectacular. More priceless publicity for COSMORAMA. At the East f England Show at Peterborough, July 20-22, we're aiming to beat the isting world record for mass balloon release, now standing at 100,000.

We've got the clearance, we've got the balloons – and with £10,000 prizes we don't anticipate any shortage of entrants. **National harities will benefit from this event, as well as from COSMORAMA.**

FOR COMPETITORS – a real test of skills

Competitors, including present record-holders, are lining up and limbering up for all events. But there are still a few opportunities left for record attempts (in which competitors' expenses are paid, of course). See programme.

Full details from the COSMORAMA organisers – see below.

FOR STAFF – a real fun job

If you've got any time to spare, we still have a few vacancies that offer fun and hard work in more or less the same proportions. PLUS the pleasure of doing your bit for a variety of good causes. PLUS a little personal profit. All of which is more than most jobs do.

WE WANT . . . about a dozen people for general PR duties (don't apply if you don't know); two or three people for security work; "Hoonwalkers"; patrol persons; and so on. (Thank the Sex Discrimination Act for that yucky alliteration.)

If you're willing – and able – give us a call

FOR CHARITIES – a money-spinning fund-raiser

Several good causes are giving COSMORAMA their assistance and support: and COSMORAMA, in turn, is going to help these same good causes – handsomely.

The Scout Movement, The National Federation of Boys' Clubs, Lingfield Hospital Schools . . . these and more are all going to lend a hand. They'll all be receiving a GUARANTEED DONATION to their funds.

Like to help? Lingfield Hospital Schools need volunteers to help on their Garden Fête charity stalls. Hard work, good fun, in a good cause. No pay for this one – but we'll see you're not out of pocket.

FOR COSMORAMA SPONSORS – a 'Spectacular' of really spectacular publicity

There are opportunities for sponsoring anything from a single event to a complete "zone" . . . **and your name will be large on anything and everything to do with it.** Your name, your goods or services, will be right in the public eye, at the biggest out-door spectacle of the year.

COSMORAMA offers sponsors real value for money. A chance to outshine all other sponsored events. A chance that is available for a maximum 43 major sponsorships and only 17 minor events.

HOW ABOUT YOU? Post the coupon now, call or write. There are some real "snips" going, **on the basis of first come, first served.**

PROGRAMME OF EVENTS COSMORAMA 1976

THE EXCELLER ATHLETICS RECORDS
ZONE 1

THE UNFAMILIAR ATHLETICS RECORDS
ZONE 2

THE CARRYING CHALLENGES
ZONE 3

THE LIFTING GRAVEYARD
ZONE 4

THE FILIBUSTER GALLERY
ZONE 5

THE VILLAGE FAIR
ZONE 6

THE POP GAMES
ZONE 7

PUBILICITIC THINNIC RECORDS

STRONG ARM ENDURANCE RECORDS
ZONE 9

MARTIAL ARTS MARATHONS
ZONE 10

THE COMPETITION HONEYCOMB
ZONE 11

THROW-BY THROW MARATHONS
ZONE 12

MOVE BY MOLE MARATHONS
ZONE 13

THE BRASS BLOW-IN
ZONE 14

THE LONG PLAYERS
ZONE 15

RINGING IN YOUR EARS
ZONE 16

SKIALING AND FLINGING
ZONE 17

DON'T BRING YOUR DAD
ZONE 18

EIGHT MILLION STEPS TO GO
ZONE 19

THE FASTEST GASTRONOMES IN THE WORLD
ZONE 20

THE 'TOSS POTS' TAVERN
ZONE 21

THE CHAMPAGNE FOUNTAIN
ZONE 22

ALL GAS AND GAITERS
ZONE 23

BRICKS AND BARROWS
ZONE 24

BARGET FAIR
ZONE 25

DAYS OF YORE
ZONE 26

ABOUT AND AROUND
ZONE 27

THE FINAL FLING
ZONE 28

THE 'VILLAGE GREEN'
ZONE 29

THE CHILDS PLAY RECORDS
ZONE 30

QUILL AND KEY
ZONE 31

SKYWRITING AND TRAILING
ZONE 32

THE FANCY FLUTTER
ZONE 33

PROJECT COSMORAMA
ZONE 34

CONTINUITY STAGE
ZONE 35

Programme subject to alteration

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WEST EUROPE

Moluccan terrorist leader tells court how he selected hostages for shooting on hijacked train

From Sue Masterman
The Hague, March 10

At the opening of the trial today of the seven South Moluccan exiles who hijacked a train near Beilen last December and held 23 passengers hostage for 13 days, the first two accused to be questioned have confessed readily to their share in the hijacking and the three resulting deaths.

Paul Saimima, a 25-year-old mechanic from Boven-Smilde, one of the 70 Moluccan communities in Holland housing 33,000 exiles, was the first to appear in court. He was the leader of the group, but was taken from the train on the fourth day of the siege after a shooting accident in which he lost an eye.

Mr Saimima told the court that he regretted deeply that he had not died during the siege rather than live and see his comrades surrender.

He confirmed the detailed description of his role in the murder of two of the hostages. It was he who selected the first man destined for shooting at 1.30 pm on the first day of the siege, half an hour after the hijackers' ultimatum to the Dutch Government had expired.

Among their demands were a bus to take themselves and their hostages to Amsterdam airport and an aircraft to take them to an unknown destination. They also demanded negotiations between the Dutch and Indonesian governments in order to allow them and the rest of the Moluccan community, which has been living in exile in the Netherlands for over 25 years, to return to an independent Moluccan Republic in the Ambon Island group.

The hijacking of a train was inspired, Mr Saimima told the court, by an incident earlier in 1975 in Holland, when four Palestinians were arrested in Amsterdam on the eve of the planned hijacking of the Warsaw Express train bringing Russian Jewish emigrants.

Mr Rob de Groot, the first hostage who was to be shot, escaped unscathed. Mr Saimima told the court that he had given instructions to the "executioner", Eliza Hahury, aged 23, to miss if possible. This was after Mr de Groot, who is 33, had pleaded for mercy because of his young family. He was pushed from the train and ran for his life after the first shot missed him.

Half an hour later Mr Saimima pointed out a second victim, Leo Bulters, a conscript aged 20. His hands were tied behind his back and he was put in the train doorway. While he pleaded for his life Mr Saimima turned his back and Miss Hahury fired a Sten gun at point-blank range.

The young soldier fell on to the embankment, but was not yet dead. Mr Saimima and another terrorist shot at him as he lay there and killed him.

Two days later, when negotiations had failed to bring any results, the terrorists decided to kill another hostage. They informed the authorities of their decision. All the decisions related to the killing were taken calmly and collectively, Mr Saimima told the court.

The first hostage selected was Mrs Johanna Jansen, a 72-year-old woman, who had suffered severe asthma attacks during the hijacking. "We thought she would die in any case", Mr Saimima told the court. But none of the terrorists would take the responsibility for her shooting. Mrs Jansen survived the ordeal.

After she had returned to her seat Mr Saimima pointed out another victim—"the one with glasses". Ed Bierling, aged 32, was shot in the head as he knelt in the train doorway, with his hands tied behind his back. The terrorists also shot at his body on the embankment to make sure that he was dead.

Later in the day Jakobus Tuny, aged 26, another Moluccan terrorist, told the court how he and another hijacker had shot the train driver after he had slammed the door of his cabin when they tried to capture him.

Mr Tuny refused to answer questions put by the bench of judges on his personal feelings about the killings. "Personal feelings are not important", he said, "only the cause of South Moluccan independence is important."

The presiding judge cut short all attempts by the accused, when questioned by their defence counsel, to launch into political speeches.

Sentences raise doubts on Madrid reform aims

From Harry Debelius
Madrid, March 10

A court martial in Madrid today sentenced nine military officers to terms in prison ranging from 2½ to eight years for conspiring to commit military rebellion. The sentences caused deep concern among many non-establishment politicians at the direction in which the country is heading.

The officers, a major and eight captains, were convicted on the basis of their membership of the illegal Democratic Military Union, a non-partisan organization calling for democratic reforms for Spain.

Señor Manuel Diez-Alegria, a Social Democrat and son of General Manuel Diez-Alegria, former head of the Joint Chiefs of Staff until he was dismissed by General Franco in 1974 for being too liberal, said: "What a barbarity. It is incredible.

"Their only crime was to want to make a series of reforms which would improve the country and the Army. The Army speaks of being outside politics when all the time it has been the supporter of fascism."

The sentences were:

Major Luis Otero, eight years; Captain Fermin Ibarra, seven and a half years; Captain Restituto Valero, five years; Captain Manuel Fernando Lago, five years; Captain Jesus Martin Consuegra, four and a half years; Captain José Fortes Bouzan, four years; Captain José Relien, four years; Captain Antonio Garcia Marquez, three years; Captain Jesus Ruiz Cillero, two and a half years.

The sentences are still to be confirmed by the Captain-General of the First Military Region. Captain Garcia and Captain Ruiz will not be imprisoned as they benefit from King Juan Carlos's pardon, which excludes from imprisonment anyone sentenced to three years and less.

The other seven officers, as they have been sentenced to more than three years, will be dismissed from the Army under the military code and lose all benefits and privileges accumulated during their service.

The political trial of the officers, which lasted for two days and was the first one of its kind to be held in public since 1939, was condemned today by a wide range of opposition parties. Señor Carlos Zayas, spokesman for the mainstream Socialist Party (PSOE), said: "This was the most important political trial in Spain for the past 20 years because it shows the deep rift in the last pillar of reactionary forces in Spain—the Army.

"Not even the armed forces are united now in defending the political establishment. The trial also showed the force of the extreme right in the Army and how nervous they are in the face of democracy spreading. All these officers did was to hold democratic beliefs similar to Fraga (the Interior Minister, regarded as a more liberal member of the Government) and the reformists.

"The trial shows up the weakness of the reformists and also their hypocrisy as they are telling Europe that Spain wants democracy. Spain is heading towards a rift between the right and the extreme right."

OVERSEAS



Eric Sykes (left) and Jimmy Edwards entertaining Rhodesian troops at a barracks in Salisbury yesterday.

Smith denial fails to stop Nkomo team's optimism as Rhodesia talks resume

From Michael Knipe
Salisbury, March 10

Mr Ian Smith, the Rhodesian Prime Minister, and Mr Joshua Nkomo, the African leader, resume their settlement talks in Salisbury tomorrow. They will meet for the first time since Mozambique's decision to close its border with Rhodesia and against a background of conflicting comments from both black and white sides.

After expressions of confidence over the progress of the talks from the African side, Mr Smith has emphatically denied that his Government is willing to offer the African National Council (ANC) parity in Parliament followed by a transitional period of government. He also said that, contrary to suggestions from the African side, his Government had not submitted "new basic proposals".

Mr Smith's comments were made in an interview with *The Rhodesia Herald* published today. They drew an immediate response from the ANC faction led by Bishop Abel Muzorewa which has no faith in further settlement talks.

The Muzorewa faction issued a statement accusing the faction led by Mr Nkomo of misleading Rhodesian blacks and the rest of the world about the progress of the talks. Mr Smith had made it clear he was not prepared "even to offer parity in Parliament", the statement said. The conclusion was that Mr Nkomo was talking "for the sake of talking".

Tonight, however, members of Mr Nkomo's negotiating team stuck to their guns, refusing to dilute their satisfacton over the progress of the talks.

"Smith's statement does not affect the talks", said Mr William Musarurwa, the Nkomo faction's publicity secretary and one of the negotiators. "We understand what is going on and we are not worried. We are in no way irritated or mystified by what Mr Smith has said. Mr Smith has to look after his flock in the same way we have to look after our flock."

Mr Musarurwa confidently dismissed the criticism of the rival faction. He said what Mr Smith had said to the press was unimportant. What was important was what he had said in the negotiations.

"We are negotiating only to get a settlement or to prove absolutely that a settlement is not feasible. We have not proved that yet." The talks would prove whether Mr Smith was for majority rule or not. After 10 previous sessions of negotiations there was a better understanding now between the two sides. They were beginning to use the same vocabulary.

Mr Musarurwa, a veteran African nationalist and a former long term detainee, said that the talks between the two teams of six members each were about substantive matters based on proposals put forward by the African side. Th[illegible] included issues of parliame[illegible]tary structure and franchise. What the Africans wanted was majority rule, irrespective of the method.

The subject of guarantees was being discussed. The African side had produced papers on a wide variety of matters including property rights, pension rights and judicial issues. Both sides were eager to bring the talks to an end but were anxious to avoid rushing them.

Mr Musarurwa maintained that if a settlement was reached in the terms Mr Nkomo's team were seeking, there would be no question of the guerrilla war continuing.

He dismissed a Rhodesia[illegible] Government opinion expres[illegible] yesterday that a settlem[illegible] would not bring the guerr[illegible] war to an end as uninformed.

A settlement would [illegible] clearly understandable [illegible] acceptable to Africans, he [illegible]

Ban on most tobacco advertising

From Our Own Correspondent
Paris, March 10

The French Government today approved a ban on all tobacco advertisements, except those in the press. Legislation will be introduced shortly by Mme Simone Veil, the Minister of Health, who made it clear that the main objective is to prevent young people from starting to smoke.

Asked after today's Cabinet meeting about the financial impact of the decision, the Minister replied: "Without doubt there will be a loss of income, but we shall benefit at the level of the state health service, where there would otherwise have been a financial strain."

The ban will affect broadcasts, cinemas and places of entertainment, hoardings and neon signs. Promotional material bearing a branded name of tobacco or cigarettes will also be banned.

For the press, all publications designed for the young will come under the terms of the new law; and advertisements may not be switched from the other media to newspapers and magazines.

The Government is further to ban the promotion of sporting events by the tobacco companies, with the only possible exception being international motor racing events.

15 children among 42 cable car victims

From Giorgio Borsa
Milan, March 10

About 15 children, including seven Austrian schoolboys, were killed in yesterday's cablecar disaster in the Dolomites, which claimed 42 lives.

Signor Selle, commander of the local fire brigade, said the heavy toll was due, not so much to the impact of the car on the ground after its 200ft fall, as to the flattening of the car by the heavy superstructure—the iron bars and pulleys by which it hangs—crashing on top of it.

Although two bodies had still not been identified late today, it is known that no Britons were among the victims.

All but five occupants of the car were dead when the rescuers arrived. Three died soon afterwards, one in the helicopter while he was being taken to hospital. Only one survived, a girl, Alessandra Piovesan, aged 14, from Milan. Her condition in hospital today was described as "very serious", with fractures of both legs and the pelvis.

The cause of the accident is still unexplained. The cableway, built 10 years ago, consists of two sections. The first one from Cavalese ascends to about 4,000ft and is 2,594 metres long. The second leads to the summit of Mount Cermis at a height of about 6,000ft.



Alessandra Piovesan, aged 14, the only survivor.

According to Signor Tanesini, the engineer in charge of the cableway, there was no safety system coming into play when the suspension cable gave way because the constructors had categorically ruled out all possibility of such a breakage. The thick steel cable was calculated to bear a weight many times that of a cablecar fully loaded with passengers. Routine inspections carried out before the disaster had shown nothing abnormal.

Mr Callaghan clashes with Tories on aid to Mozambique

By Hugh Noyes
Parliamentary Correspondent
Westminster

Making his first statement to the Commons since he asked for time to study Lord Greenhill's assessment of his mission to Salisbury, Mr Callaghan, the Foreign Secretary, left MPs in no doubt yesterday that the visit had produced no assurances or indications of any change in the attitude of Mr Ian Smith, the Rhodesian Prime Minister, that could bring a peaceful transition to majority rule.

Mr Callaghan underlined his fears that the day might not be far off when guerrilla forces would sweep into Rhodesia in such strength that Mr Smith's regime would be unable to contain them.

The British Government's understanding was that guerrilla forces were training on Rhodesia's borders and that while its neighbours would still prefer a peaceful solution, they feared that continued procrastination would make an armed struggle inevitable.

Regretfully, he agreed with a Labour MP that there should be no attempt by Britain to match the twists and turns of the Rhodesian regime's position.

Mr Callaghan was keeping in continuous touch with the neighbouring African states and as far as possible would co-ordinate action with them.

He clashed angrily with Mr Maudling, the Tory foreign affairs spokesman, and other Opposition MPs on the proposed British aid to Mozambique. So long as the Mozambique Government was conniving at, if not fomenting, terrorism and bloodshed across the border of Rhodesia, any aid to that country would be an outrage, Mr Maudling declared to loud Tory cheers.

The Foreign Secretary entirely rejected what Mr Maudling had said. The United Nations had called for assistance to Mozambique and every Commonwealth country was joining in. If the Conservatives wanted to stand out against that, let them say so.

Mr Hugh Fraser said that to pay £10m of British taxpayers' money to a regime that encouraged violence was like giving money to the IRA.

Mr Callaghan retorted that this latter-day Blimpism was doing the chances of a peac[illegible] settlement in Rhodesia no[illegible] at all. All that was required [illegible] a peaceful transition to ma[illegible] rule was a simple statem[illegible] Mr Smith to this effect.

Giving a warning again[illegible] possibility of Scots mercen[illegible] going to Rhodesia, the Fo[illegible] Secretary said that anyone [illegible] cruiting men to fight in R[illegible] desia would be liable to pr[illegible] cution under the sanctio[illegible] legislation.

As Mr Maudling demande[illegible] to know whether the Forei[illegible] Secretary denied that Moza[illegible] bique was conniving at a[illegible] fomenting terrorism Mr [illegible] laghan said it was about t[illegible] that the Opposition spokes[illegible] turned his guns on Mr Sm[illegible] and told him to come to te[illegible]

Parliamentary report, pa[illegible]

Bonn's pact with Poland hinges on one word

From Dan Van Der Vat
Bonn, March 10

After 48 hours of frantic political activity in Bonn and Warsaw, the fate of three treaties between West Germany and Poland tonight hung on one word.

The package of three agreements covering a pensions settlement, a financial credit to Poland and exit permits for up to 125,000 ethnic Germans is to be voted on by the Bundesrat (Upper House), where the Opposition has a majority of 11, on Friday.

The chief concern of the Christian Democrat (CDU) Opposition now is the fate of the estimated 155,000 ethnic Germans in Poland not covered by the emigration agreement.

Herr Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the foreign minister, sought a clarifying statement from his Polish opposite number, Mr Stefan Olszowski, on this and lesser points raised by the Opposition. This was handed over by the Polish Ambassador on Monday evening, and took the form of a statement to the Polish news agency PAP published by Polish newspapers yesterday.

Herr Genscher then drew up a letter to Mr Olszowski which he asked the Polish minister to confirm. At lunchtime yesterday, an open telephone link was set up between the two foreign ministries, and the West German ambassador began a 13-hour marathon negotiating session in the Warsaw ministry.

At 1.30 am, today, Herr Genscher was told that agreement had been reached on the text of his letter. In it, reference is made to the willingness of Poland to keep the door open for further emigration of ethnic Germans beyond the agreed 125,000. There follows a sentence which states that "further exit permits can be issued."

It is the word "can" that the Opposition seized upon today. The Christian Democrats insist that it should be "will", and have threatened to throw out the treaties on Friday if this demand is not met. Contacts between the two governments therefore continue.

The pensions agreement involves payments to Poland by social security agencies based in the *Länder*, and thus affects states' rights. This means that the Bundesrat's consent is essential for ratification.

This implies that the Government has to win the support of at least two Christian Democrat-ruled states in the Upper House to get the treaties through, as the CDU has 26 votes to the 15 held by the ruling coalition.

Saarland (three votes), where the CDU governs in a stalemated Parliament, is almost certain to vote in favour. The question now is whether Lower Saxony (five votes), where the CDU has a minority government, can also be convinced. This would give a majority of four in favour.

At the end of the closed meeting, the representatives of five states (including West Berlin) voted for a positive recommendation to the full Bundesrat, five voted against, and one—Saarland—abstained. No recommendation was therefore made, and it is as unclear as ever what will happen on Friday.

Enter the Tornado

The Anglo-German-Italian multi-role combat aircraft (MRCA) is to be named the Tornado, chiefs of air staffs from the three countries decided in Munich yesterday.

Britain's early release

Mr Brian Wall, aged 29, a Birmingham teacher serving 14 years in a Spanish jail for drug smuggling is to be freed next year, after completing less than a third of his sentence.

The 1876 Cruelty to Animals Act staggers to a century in August . . . it governs animal experimentation without defining pain or experiment . . . British laboratories use 5½ million living animals yearly—2/3rds for non-medical profit . . . humane alternatives to animals exist . . . this Victorian Act hinders their development . . . blunts compassion . . . shames Britain.

SCRAP THE ACT

Information and Freepost protest card available from The British Union for the Abolition of Vivisection, 47 Whitehall, London SW1 01-930 7698 Donations gratefully received

European court hears plea for women's pay rights

From David Cross
Brussels, March 10

Fears in Britain and other EEC member states that employers may soon have to pay hundreds of millions of pounds worth of backdated compensation to women workers were reinforced in Luxembourg today.

At a hearing of the European Court of Justice, Signor Alberto Trabucchi, the Italian Advocate-General, suggested that the principle of equal pay for equal work should have been implemented in the Community as long ago as 1962.

If his view is upheld by the court, British women could claim for back-dated pay from January 1, 1973, when Britain became a full member of the Community, together with Ireland and Denmark.

The case in point concerns Mrs Gabrielle Defrenne, a former Belgian air stewardess, who claims that her employers, Sabena, the Belgian airline, should have paid her the same pension as a man in her position would have received. She appealed to the European Court after her application for compensation had been turned down in Belgium.

The dispute centres on article 119 of the Treaty of Rome, which stipulates that "each member state shall during the first stage (between 1958 and 1962) ensure and subsequently maintain the application of the principle that men and women should receive equal pay for equal work". The court has to decide whether this commitment has direct legal force in the Nine and from what date.

Lawyers from the member governments have argued throughout the proceedings that this article merely implies commitment to a constitutional principle and that implementation requires further national legislation.

This view is not shared by Signor Trabucchi. He argued today that article 119 "has created for the individual worker, rights which national courts shall protect without awaiting implementing enactments, whether of national or Community origin".

Nevertheless, employers can glean some comfort from two important qualifications included in Signor Trabucchi's findings. His suggestion that article 119 should apply to pay in the strictest sense of the word could exclude such payments as pensions, special allowances and others.

Moreover, Signor Trabucchi interpreted the term "equal work" as meaning "identical work" and not merely "comparable work". This point, too, could limit the financial implications of any final judgment, if the court goes along with his findings.

Brussels insists on 12-mile fishing limit for Britain

From Michael Hornsby
Strasbourg, March 10

Mr Pierre Lardinois, the European Commissioner for Agriculture, said today that a 12-mile exclusive fishing limit was the maximum Britain could expect when the EEC's fisheries policy was revised in the light of a general extension of economic zones to 200 miles.

Addressing British MPs at the European Parliament at Strasbourg, Mr Lardinois said the EEC could not extend exclusive national limits beyond 12 miles without undertaking a complete overhaul of the Treaty of Accession. Not even the Government's renegotiation of the terms of British membership, completed early last year had led to that.

British trawler fishermen have called for an exclusive zone of 100 miles. The Government has not revealed its own negotiating position, but is thought unofficially to be trying to persuade its EEC partners to back exclusive limits of between 25 and 30 miles.

Mr Lardinois agreed with the MPs that the prospect of general acceptance of 200-mile economic zones at the United Nations conference on the Law of the Sea had created an entirely new picture. But he argued that exclusive coastal fishing bands were not the only answer. They had to be balanced with strictly controlled catch quotas.

Parliamentary report, page 4

Strasbourg call for end to foreign interference

From Our Own Correspondent
Strasbourg, March 10

The European Parliament today overwhelmingly condemned all interference by foreign states in Africa and the racialist policies which could provoke such interference. One member of Britain's Conservative group voted against the motion and several others abstained.

The vote was taken after an emergency debate on Angola. The motion was tabled jointly by all the main political groups.

The specific reference to racialism was not included in the original draft of the motion, but was added after a spirited intervention by Mr Michael Stewart on behalf of the Socialist group. He argued that South Africa's apartheid policy had opened the door to foreign involvement in Africa.

Other speakers, from Conservative and Christian Democrat parties, argued that it was wrong to single out South Africa for criticism. Some black African states, like Uganda, also practised racialist policies, said one speaker.

Sir Derek Walker-Smith, speaking for the Conservative group, argued that the EEC's offer of recognition of the Soviet backed MPLA government in Angola should have been made conditional upon the withdrawal of Soviet and Cuban troops.

Our Lisbon Correspondent writes: Diplomatic relations are to be established between Portugal and the Government of Angola. A message from the Angolan Minister of Foreign Affairs said the decision to establish links at ambassadorial level reflected "the interest of the Angolan people in renewing and tightening the links of friendship and cooperation between the two countries on the basis of the principle of non-interference, mutual respect and national sovereignty".

Our Geneva Correspondent writes: The International Committee of the Red Cross said today that its proposed aid of 16 million Swiss francs (£3.2m) for Angola had now been agreed to in principle by the Government in Luanda.

Zulu leader queries role of foreign funds in S Africa

From Nicholas Ashford
Johannesburg, March 10

Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Executive Councillor of the Kwa Zulu homeland and a leading black moderate, has expressed serious doubts about the role of foreign investment in South Africa, which he had previously defended.

In a joint statement with Dr Beyers Naude, director of the Christian Institute, Chief Buthelezi states that "foreign investment in the central economy is devoid of all morality" if it serves to perpetuate a system where a white minority exploits the black majority. The two men call for a national convention in which the blacks in South Africa can speak for themselves on the matter.

They say that a radical redistribution of wealth, land and political power is essential for the establishment of a stable and moral society in South Africa. The present capitalist system, in which "the many have been blatantly crushed to produce wealth for the few", was doomed because the blacks wanted to be liberated.

The statement was in [illegible] sponse to a newspaper int[illegible] view with Mr M. C. Botha, t[illegible] Minister of Bantu Administ[illegible] tion, suggesting that the eco[illegible] mies of the tribal homelands which have been promised ind[illegible] pendence, would remain int[illegible] woven with that of the reput[illegible]

Chief Buthelezi and Dr Na[illegible] state: "If the homelands e[illegible] to make labour available [illegible] maintain the cash economy at[illegible] standard of living of the eli[illegible] (black, white or both) and [illegible] establish an economic buf[illegible] zone of homeland economies [illegible] protect the central economy [illegible] provide benefits for [illegible] favoured few, we can only c[illegible] to one conclusion. Foreign [illegible] vestment in the central [illegible] nomy is devoid of all morali[illegible]

Ghana head of state becomes a general

Accra, March 10.—Colo[illegible] Ignatius Acheampong, Gha[illegible] head of state, has been pro[illegible] ted to the rank of general. [illegible] led a military coup which ov[illegible] threw a civilian government

Kenyan woman MP jailed for incitement

From Our Correspondent
Nairobi, March 10

Miss Chelagat Mutai, aged 27, a Kenyan MP, was jailed for 30 months by a court at Nakuru, 100 miles from here, today, for inciting people to break the law by uprooting sisal plants and damaging an Asian-owned sisal estate in western Kenya last September.

Wide interest has been aroused by the case and Mr Jean-Marie Seroney, the former Deputy Speaker of the National Assembly, who has been in detention since last October, was among the defence witnesses. Miss Mutai was known as a critic of the Government.

Today, however, Mr V. S. Dhir, the magistrate, said the charge had been proved, and it was not a political matter but a criminal one.

Since the general elections in October, 1974, one MP has been murdered, two are in detention, and three are serving prison sentences.

Agreed settlement made in case of DC10 air crash

From Peter Strafford
New York, March 10

A settlement has been reached out of court in one of the cases arising out of the DC10 crash outside Paris in 1974, when 346 people were killed. Concerning a businessman from South Carolina, who died in the crash, it was to have gone to court in Los Angeles this week, but was settled at the last moment.

Mr Stuart Speiser, a New York lawyer who was handling the case, said that he had agreed not to divulge the amount of the settlement. But McDonnell Douglas and the other defendants, he said, had made a substantial increase in the offer made before the recent court case in Los Angeles when the jury awarded damages of $1,509,950 to Lauren and Melissa Kween, two British children whose parents were killed in the crash, and to their relatives.

Mr Speiser added that he thought Lloyd's of London, who are ultimately liable for the insurance claims, had now changed their attitude as a result of the Kween case. He thought Lloyd's realized that American juries would treat British subjects on the same basis as Americans, with the same level of damages.

The case which has now been settled was to have been the second to go to court in Los Angeles before Judge Peirson Hall. It concerned Mr Milton Safran, an antique dealer from south Carolina, who left a widow and four children.

Mr Speiser, who is handling 165 of the DC10 cases, said today that he hoped to have all of them settled by the end of this year. Judge Hall has made an attempt to speed up the process by appointing three panels, each of three retired judges, who will conduct hearings into each of the cases involving compensatory damages, and make recommendations.

The hearings will be informal, and the panels' recommendations will not be binding. Either side will still be free to go to court if it chooses.

Whose law is best? page 14

'10 million year old' human lower jaw found

From Our Correspondent
Rawalpindi, March 10

Professor David Pilbean, British anthropologist, [illegible] claimed to have found a [illegible] tually complete lower jaw earliest man some eight to million years old. It was fo[illegible] on the Potwar plateau, a[illegible] 80 miles south-west of Ra[illegible] pindi.

Professor Pilbeam, who [illegible] giving details of his expedi[illegible] showed reporters an an[illegible] human jaw, which cont[illegible] four tooth crowns and the[illegible] of all teeth in undisturbed[illegible]

The completeness of the[illegible] he said, was significant [illegible] helped to establish that [illegible] longed to a man with [illegible] flat face.

Our Foreign Staff writes: [illegible] fessor Eric Sunderland, [illegible] ham University's Departm[illegible] Anthropology, said that [illegible] covery of an almost co[illegible] lower jaw bone would be [illegible] tant corroboration of most [illegible] mentary findings, aged be[illegible] eight to 15 million yea[illegible] the north-west of the [illegible] subcontinent.

صكذا من الاصل

OVERSEAS

Lebanon Army chief offers amnesty as mutiny spreads

Beirut, March 10.—General Hanna Saeed, the Army commander, speaking after a wave of Army mutinies in Lebanon, tonight declared a general amnesty for deserters. He appealed on television for a united Army, "the Army of the future Lebanon".

General Saeed had earlier urged the government to put "an immediate and radical end to the current events".

Political sources interpreted that call as a warning that if the recommendation were not acted upon the Army might itself move.

Available statistics suggest that about 1,000 out of an army of 15,000 have mutinied.

The deserters today took over three more barracks, two near the Israeli frontier and one in the northern port of Tripoli.

Clashes between mutineers and loyal troops were also reported near Rayak Air Force base in eastern Lebanon, near Tripoli, and at several points along the Beirut-Tyre coastal highway.

Lieutenant Ahmed Al-Khatib, leader of the rebel "Lebanese Arab Army", told Reuter that two soldiers, one on each side, were killed in the clash near Rayak. He said officers at the base, which is in Government hands, were collecting the weapons of "progressive" soldiers there.

Deserters loyal to Lieutenant Khatib tonight controlled two barracks and an artillery battery close to the Israeli border. The latest to come under their control was the garrison at Marjeyoun, five miles from the frontier.

Mr Karami, the Lebanese Prime Minister, said today that the spreading mutinies threatened the Army with disintegration which could lead to Lebanon's partition.

Mr Karami and President Franjieh discussed the crisis with Mr Khaddam, the Syrian Foreign Minister, whose mediation led to the January 22 ceasefire after nine months of civil war.

Informed sources said troops at Kubbeh, in Tripoli, took over their barracks today and declared themselves neutral in the dispute between the rebels and the Government.

The Army was only marginally involved in security tasks during the civil war, but the deep scars the conflict left in Lebanon are now dividing its troops.

Lieutenant Khatib told journalists today that his supporters, together with left-wing and Palestinian allies, now controlled two-thirds of the country.

Troops open fire in Nablus clashes with students

From Eric Marsden
Jerusalem, March 10

Clashes between Arab students and Israeli security forces have spread to more towns in the West Bank, in spite of appeals by the Military Government to civic leaders for a return to normality. In Nablus, where the trouble started on Sunday, troops had to open fire in two incidents last night.

A 14-year-old boy was wounded in the leg when a soldier guarding a Government building opened fire after being attacked by stone throwing youths. In the second incident, troops who were surrounded by demonstrators in the narrow alleys of the market fired in the air to disperse the crowd. No one was injured.

A bomb exploded in the main square of Nablus today but caused no casualties or damage. Troops and police broke up groups of demonstrators, some of whom were trying to persuade shopkeepers who had reopened their premises to close.

There were also incidents in Jericho, Jenin, Tulkarm and Tubas.

The worst clashes were at the Bir Zeit University College, near Ramallah, where 18 students had hospital treatment for cuts and bruises.

They were injured when troops arrived to break up a demonstration and moved into the college after stones had been thrown at them. Five people were arrested. Subsequently the students declared a four-day strike.

Schools were reopened in Nablus but many students stayed away from classes and took to the streets. Mr Mazzous al-Masri, the town's mayor, who returned yesterday from a visit to Cairo, said he supported the decision of his deputy and the town's council to resign in protest against the assault by troops on a high school on Sunday.

The attacks on the school, prompted by the stoning of troops by students, started the present wave of disturbances.

Gromyko visit to Britain this month

By David Spanier
Diplomatic Correspondent

Mr Andrei Gromyko, the Soviet Foreign Minister, is to pay an official visit to Britain from March 22 to 25, the Foreign Office anounced yesterday.

The visit forms part of the "new phase" of Anglo-Soviet relations ushered in last year when Mr Wilson and Mr Callaghan, the Foreign Secretary, went to Moscow. Mr Brezhnev, the Soviet party leader, was also invited to Britain then, but no arrangements have yet been made for a visit by him.

While in London, it is likely that Mr Gromyko will see Mrs Thatcher, leader of the Opposition, though whether at a social gathering or in a formal meeting is not yet known. Mrs Thatcher has been much in the Soviet eye lately, with the celtbrated caricature of her as a witch, and she might well take the opportunity to explain that if there is any spell on détente, it has not been cast by her.

Mr Callaghan's discussions with Mr Gromyko will cover issues of common concern, notably developments in southern Africa, where Britain has been unusually outspoken in criticizing the Soviet-backed Cuban intervention in Angola. The official line in London is that Anglo-Soviet relations as a whole are strong enough to withstand disagreements on individual aspects of foreign policy.

The general progress, or lack of it, of détente, is another key issue likely to be raised by Mr Callaghan. But while it has long been a British concern to improve relations, through facilitating personal contacts and exchanges between British and Soviet citizens, most of that kind of work has been done behind the scenes. Mr Wilson, whom Mr Gromyko will also see has occasionally been able to press individual cases, such as the plight of Soviet Jews.

On the economic front, there has been little headway since the grand plans announced by Mr Wilson in Moscow. Only £25m has been taken up so far, of the £1,000m Anglo-Soviet credit agreement, under which it was confidently expected that Soviet orders for British goods would start flowing in. However, it is pointed out in London that these take time.

Britain's trade deficit with the Soviet Union was reduced to £202m last year, compared with £265m in 1974. Exports were £210m compared with £110m in 1974, and imports totalled £408m as against £395m.

Why most developing countries have come to regard liberal democracy as luxury they cannot afford

Third World bonds with Russia

By Roger Berthoud

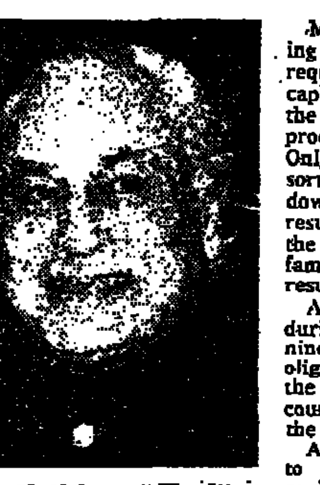
With rare and chilling clarity, Mr Braj Kumar Nehru, India's High Commissioner in London, last night explained the reasons why developing countries feel "certain inherent bonds of sympathy" with the Soviet Union, and regard liberal democracy as a luxury they cannot afford. Mr Nehru, who is a cousin of Mrs Gandhi, the Indian Prime Minister, was giving the Andrew Lang Memorial lecture at St Andrews University.

He began by conceding that there was some truth in the complaint that "non-aligned" countries in the developing world were in fact more inclined towards the Soviet Union than towards the West. For a start, they felt enormous admiration for a country which only half a century ago was in a state almost akin to theirs, and had now, by its own efforts, become one of the two most powerful nations in the world.

The older, slower Western experience lacked the same imaginative appeal, Mr Nehru said. "The West has so totally forgotten its poverty, and it is so immeasurably richer, that it seems almost incapable of understanding, at least emotionally, the problems, attitudes and feelings of the Third World....

"The thoughts of the rich and poor already differ so greatly that special efforts have to be made by them to understand one another even though they may philologically be speaking the same language. The communications gap is even wider than the material one."

Furthermore, the Soviet Union had always been anti-colonialist, first in word, then in deed. This had profoundly influenced the attitude of the newly independent world, making it much more sympathetic to the Eastern block than to the Western alliance, "the wounds of whose domination are kept alive by its support even today of the remnants of colonial and racist power".



Mr B. K. Nehru: "The West has so totally forgotten its poverty."

All but a handful of the underdeveloped countries had had to give up their attempts to practise liberal democracy, adopting more authoritarian systems and more state-controlled economic policies instead. These were better understood in the communist states than in *pluralistic, largely private* enterprise democracies.

Mr Nehru, whose own country moved sharply in the direction of authoritarianism when Mrs Gandhi declared a state of emergency last summer, *explained the economic* reasons why liberal democracy is "like so many other luxuries, *enjoyable for the rich* but destructive for the poor".

Material growth, the overriding priority of poor societies, required the investment of capital, capital being in essence the difference between present production and consumption. Only in a dictatorship of some sort could consumption be held down without regard to the resulting suffering; in both the Soviet Union and China famine had indeed sometimes resulted.

A similar process in England during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, with the oligarchy of wealth providing the dictatorship, had made the country rich and strong and the envy of the world.

Attempts by poor countries to attract private foreign capital had produced limited results; and there was a feeling that the foreign capitalist represented a return to the evil times of imperialist domination and exploitation. A second channel was an alteration in the terms of trade in favour of the products of poor countries.

When the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (Opec) finally began to charge what the market could bear, a law long preached by the rich to the poor, there were shouts of anger at such temerity. Yet Opec had shown the developed world how interdependent different economies were, and that supplies of essential materials were not wholly within the control of the rich.

The third form of capital transfer was through aid programmes. The proportion of national income being thus transferred by the rich was going down, and it was tragic that the richest country of all, *the United States, had moved from the top to the bottom of* the list of aid donors.

Mr Teng's removal given Mao sanction

From David Bonavia
Peking, March 10

Chairman Mao Tse-tung apparently has sanctioned the removal from office of Mr Teng Hsiao-ping, the Deputy Prime Minister. But instructions have been issued to the entire nation that it must be done in an orderly manner.

A leading article today in the *People's Daily* quoted a new statement by the Chairman in which he said: "Reversing verdicts will not win people over." This was taken to mean that Mr Teng's alleged repudiation of the results of the Cultural Revolution could never succeed.

The leading article, the most authoritative form of public statement in China, went on to accuse Mr Teng of never having been a true Marxist and of having betrayed his promise that he would not "reverse the verdict" of the Cultural Revolution.

Mr Teng was called a bourgeois who had never progressed mentally beyond "democratic revolution". This means that he still allegedly favours peaceful transition to socialism without class struggle.

The article particularly emphasized the need for order and unity in the coming struggle. It said that activists should not travel round the country exchanging experiences as they did in the Cultural Revolution. It banned the formation of "fighting *groups" to invade offices* and other premises. It said the official leadership must firmly *control the general direction* of the campaign.

Leading article, page 15

In brief

1m kangaroos face slaughter

Brisbane, March 10.—The Queensland State Government wants to kill one million kangaroos a year, instead of the present 600,000.

Mr Kenneth Tomkins, Wildlife Services Minister, told reporters today he was preparing to ask the federal Government to approve the culling. There had been an enormous increase in the kangaroo population and they were becoming a menace, devouring crops.

Anti-drug drive

New York, March 10.—France and the United States have now signed the agreement which extends their cooperation in efforts to stamp out the drug traffic.

The main aim is to stop the flow of heroin in the United States from such centres as Marseilles.

Freedom for £1m

Paris, March 10.—M. Guy Thodoroff, a French company director, was released yesterday after a £1m ransom had been paid to his kidnappers.

New life in West

Vienna, March 10.—Mr Ernst Neizvestny, the eminent Russian sculptor, arrived here today from Moscow to make a new life in the West. He said he wanted to take Israeli citizenship.

Denial on the Pope

Rome, March 10.—The Vatican today categorically denied rumours that the Pope is ill. He said last Sunday that he was going into his Lenten retreat in preparation for Easter and "or death, which for us cannot be far off".

Arab enmity ends

Aden, March 10.—Saudi Arabia and South Yemen have decided to establish normal relations, it was announced.

Dissident's lawyer jailed over court plea

From Dessa Trevisan
Valjevo, March 10

Mr Srdja Popovic, a Belgrade lawyer, has been jailed for a year after the Valjevo municipal court found that in his defence plea on behalf of a dissident writer he had been spreading "untruths" about the Yugoslav political system. By doing so he had committed a criminal offence.

Mr Popovic said he would appeal to the Valjevo district court where he had defended Mr Dragoljub Ignjatovic, the writer, who was convicted of spreading anti-state propaganda.

The judge did not explain the details of Mr Popovic's offence. Without quoting him, the judge said that Mr Popovic had contested "basic values" of the political system in Yugoslavia.

Two witnesses selected by the court, which had rejected 16 others, said that Mr Popovic had challenged the prosecution, which in any case had admitted that many things which his client had said were based on fact.

The witnesses said that Mr Popovic had stated that official statistics and reports confirmed that Yugoslav agriculture was still backward, that there was unemployment, and that the health service lacked physicians.

Anti-Washington vote in Florida

Continued from page 1

by controversial broadcast advertisements mainly assaulting Mr Carter and by blatant appeals for the Jewish vote, he secured 24 per cent. This gave him 21 of Florida's 81 Democratic delegates against 34 for Mr Carter and 26 for Mr Wallace.

On the Republican side, where, in place of proportional system, they have a winner-take-all arrangement by congressional districts, Mr Ford did even better than his overall vote, securing 43 delegates to Mr Reagan's 23.

Mr Carter, sobered somewhat by the weekly ups and downs, claimed Florida was "a big step forward". He said cautiously that one week's victory did not necessarily carry over to the next, but suggested he would "do well" next Tuesday in Illinois. However Mayor Richard Daley's Cook County organization, which is intent on securing the lion's share of the state's 169 delegates this year, may have a surprise for Mr Carter.

Two factors seemed to predominate in Florida. On the Democratic side the anti-Washington feeling attracted most votes; on the Republican side that sentiment was not powerful enough to overcome a reluctance to follow Mr Reagan in his alarmist criticisms of détente and military strength.

Provisional delegate standings:

Republicans (1,103 needed to nominate)	
Mr Ford	96
Mr Reagan	41
Democrats (1,505 needed to nominate)	
Mr Carter	70
Mr Wallace	58
Mr Jackson	55
Mr Udall	23
Others	26

After Florida, page 14
Leading article, page 15

Commercial and Business market

Finance & Investment

VICTORIA, S.W.1. High yielding investment. 4 studio flats. [illegible] 18 month lease. Offers Phillips Kay & Lewis. [illegible]

Business Notices

[illegible] SPACE HEATING SYSTEMS [illegible]

For further information write to Box [illegible] S, The Times.

AGREEMENT [illegible]

REDUNDANT EXECUTIVE [illegible]

£30,000 available [illegible]

Businesses for Sale

HIGHLY SUCCESSFUL

Family directorate now seeking remaining years of leisure offer for sale Northern wholesale and retail business of beers, wines and spirits [illegible] Box [illegible] S, The Times.

Business Travel

BUSINESS TRAVEL. [illegible]

SAVE TIME AND MONEY on your air travel plans. [illegible]

Business Services

INTERIOR [illegible]

LIMITED COMPANIES formed [illegible]

PHONESALES LTD. [illegible]

PLASTERING CONTRACTS [illegible]

REDECORATING [illegible]

STAFF COMMUTING [illegible]

TELEX WORLDWIDE [illegible]

S.T.E.G.

INTERNATIONAL INVITATION TO TENDER

Societe Tunisienne de l'Electricite et du Gaz (STEG) invites international tenders for the supply, transport, construction and putting into service of a hydro-electric power station with an output of about 30 MW to be situated at Sidi Salem in the region of Testour.

Companies wishing to tender my obtain copies of the specification from the head office of STEG (Department de l'equipement 38 rue Kemal Ataturk Tunis-Tunisia). Alternatively, documents will be sent against payment of 100 (one hundred) Tunisian Dinars or the equivalent value in foreign currency as from 15th March 1976.

Tenders will be opened on 16th June 1976.

LEGAL NOTICES

No. 00640 of 1976. In the HIGH COURT of JUSTICE Chancery Division Mr Registrar Dearbergh. In the Matter of RED OAK Limited and in the Matter of the Companies Act 1948. Notice is hereby given that by an Order dated the 24th February 1976 made in the above matters the Court has directed a meeting to be convened of the General Creditors of the above-named Company [illegible] ... Any person entitled to attend the said Meeting can obtain copies of the said Scheme of Arrangement, forms of Proxy and copies of the Statement required to be furnished pursuant to Section 207 of the said Act at the registered office of the Company situate at 12 Hampshire Terrace, Portsmouth in the County of Hants ... THE SAID GENERAL CREDITORS MAY VOTE IN PERSON AT THE SAID MEETING OR THEY MAY APPOINT ANOTHER PERSON WHETHER A GENERAL CREDITOR OF THE COMPANY OR NOT AS THEIR PROXY TO ATTEND AND VOTE IN THEIR STEAD ... Dated this 11th day of March 1976. MESSRS ADDISON SONS & MADDEN of 12 Hampshire Terrace, Portsmouth, Hampshire. Solicitors for the Company.

No. 00570 of 1976. In the HIGH COURT of JUSTICE Chancery Division Companies Court. In the Matter of DAEMON Limited and in the Matter of The Companies Act 1948. Notice is hereby given that a PETITION for the WINDING-UP of the above-named Company by the High Court of Justice was on the 17th day of February 1976, presented to the said Court by Roebuck Plc of Lavender Avenue, Mitcham, Surrey and that the said Petition is directed to be heard before the Court sitting at the Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London WC2, on the 22nd March 1976 ... S. R. PINKS & CO. of 1 Francis Grove, Wimbledon, London, S.W.19, Solicitors for the Petitioner. NOTE.—Any person who intends to appear on the hearing of the said Petition must serve on or send by post to the abovenamed, notice in writing of his intention so to do ... not later than 4 o'clock in the afternoon of Friday, 19th March 1976.

In the Matter of CARDA WINDOWS (U.K.) Limited and in the Matter of The Companies Act 1948. Notice is hereby given that the CREDITORS of the above-named Company, which is being VOLUNTARILY WOUND UP, are required, on or before the 25th day of March, 1976, to send in their full Christian and surnames, their addresses and descriptions, full particulars of their debts or claims, and the names and addresses of their Solicitors (if any), to the undersigned CHRISTOPHER MORRIS of 27 Chancery Lane, London WC2A 1NF the Liquidator of the said Company ... Dated this 26th day of February 1976. C. MORRIS, Liquidator.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948 In the Matter of LONGREST Limited. Notice is hereby given that a FIRST DIVIDEND to CREDITORS is intended to be DECLARED in the above-named Company, and that Creditors who have not already proved their claims are to come in and prove such claims on or before the 26th March 1976 ... N. SADDLER, Official Receiver and Liquidator, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London EC1N 2HD.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948. In the Matter of GANT & GRIFFITHS Limited. Nature of Business: Electrical engineers and contractors. WINDING-UP ORDER MADE 12th January 1976. DATE and PLACE of FIRST MEETINGS: CREDITORS 24th March 1976, at Room G20 Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London, EC1N 2HD at 11.00 o'clock. CONTRIBUTORIES on the same day and at the same place at 11.30 o'clock. N. SADDLER, Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948 In the Matter of CRAZY STORES Limited. Nature of Business: Retailers of clothing. WINDING-UP ORDER MADE 19th January 1976. DATE and PLACE of FIRST MEETINGS: CREDITORS 26th March, 1976, at Room G20, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London, EC1N 2HD, at 10.00 o'clock. CONTRIBUTORIES on the same day and at the same place at 10.30 o'clock. H. W. J. CHRISTMAS, Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948 In the Matter of TROUBLESHOOTING ACCOUNTANTS Limited. Nature of Business: Accountancy staff agency. WINDING-UP ORDER MADE 2nd February, 1976. DATE and PLACE of FIRST MEETINGS: CREDITORS 25th March, 1976, at Room G20, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London, EC1N 2HD, at 10.00 o'clock. CONTRIBUTORIES on the same day and at the same place at 10.30 o'clock. H. W. J. CHRISTMAS, Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948 In the Matter of A.E.R. STEREO 56 Limited. Nature of Business: Dealer in stereophonic and cassette equipment. WINDING-UP ORDER MADE 26th January 1976. DATE and PLACE of FIRST MEETINGS: CREDITORS 24th March 1976, at Room G20 Atlantic House Holborn Viaduct London EC1N 2HD at 10.00 o'clock. CONTRIBUTORIES on the same day and at the same place at 10.30 o'clock. N. SADDLER, Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948 In the Matter of UNIFACTORS Limited. Nature of Business: Consultants. WINDING-UP ORDER MADE 19th January 1976. DATE and PLACE of FIRST MEETINGS: CREDITORS 25th March 1976, at Room G20 Atlantic House Holborn Viaduct London EC1N 2HD at 12.00 o'clock. CONTRIBUTORIES on the same day at the same place at 12.30 o'clock. N. SADDLER, Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948 In the Matter of NUNHEAD PROPERTIES Limited. Nature of Business: To invest money in land and property. WINDING-UP ORDER MADE 12th January 1976. DATE and PLACE of FIRST MEETINGS: CREDITORS 24th March 1976, at Room G20 Atlantic House Holborn Viaduct London EC1N 2HD at 11.00 o'clock. CONTRIBUTORIES on the same day at the same place at 11.30 o'clock. N. SADDLER, Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948 In the Matter of SECURIGLAZE Limited. Nature of Business: Safety Film distributors. WINDING-UP ORDER MADE 12th January 1976. DATE and PLACE of FIRST MEETINGS: CREDITORS 24th March 1976, at Room G20 Atlantic House Holborn Viaduct London EC1N 2HD at 12.00 o'clock. CONTRIBUTORIES on the same day and at the same place at 12.30 o'clock. N. SADDLER, Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948 In the Matter of A. MOREAU & J. HERON COMPANY Limited. Nature of Business: Fruit, produce and flower importers etc. WINDING-UP ORDER MADE 19th January 1976. DATE and PLACE of FIRST MEETINGS: CREDITORS 25th March 1976, at Room 239 Templar House 81 High Holborn London WC1V 6NP at 3.00 o'clock. CONTRIBUTORIES on the same day at the same place at 3.30 o'clock. L. R. BATES, Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948 In the Matter of CASTLEFLEET Limited. Nature of Business: Car Dealers. WINDING-UP ORDER MADE 26th January 1976. DATE and PLACE of FIRST MEETINGS: CREDITORS 24th March 1976, at Room 239 Templar House, 81 High Holborn, London WC1V 6NP at 10.00 o'clock. CONTRIBUTORIES. On the same day and at the same place at 10.30 o'clock. L. R. BATES, Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948 In the Matter of FINEWORLD Limited. Nature of Business: Builders. WINDING-UP ORDER MADE 19th January 1976. DATE and PLACE of FIRST MEETINGS: CREDITORS 25th March 1976, at Room G20 Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London, EC1N 2HD at 10.00 o'clock. CONTRIBUTORIES. On the same day at the same place at 10.30 o'clock. N. SADDLER, Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948 In the Matter of EVEGABLE Limited. Nature of Business: Contractors. WINDING-UP ORDER MADE 26th January, 1976. DATE and PLACE of FIRST MEETINGS: CREDITORS 26th March, 1976, at Room G20, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London, EC1N 2HD, at 11.00 o'clock. CONTRIBUTORIES on the same day and at the same place at 11.30 o'clock. N. SADDLER, Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948 In the Matter of INTEGRATED INTERIORS Limited. Nature of Business: Suspended ceiling installation. WINDING-UP ORDER MADE 26th January 1976. DATE and PLACE of FIRST MEETINGS: CREDITORS 25th March 1976, at Room 239 Templar House 81 High Holborn London WC1V 6NP at 10.00 o'clock. CONTRIBUTORIES on the same day at the same place at 10.30 o'clock. L. R. BATES, Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948 In the Matter of POSTURE RESEARCH Limited. Nature of Business: Dealers in surgical products. WINDING-UP ORDER MADE 9th February 1976. DATE and PLACE of FIRST MEETINGS: CREDITORS 25th March 1976, at Room 239 Templar House 81 High Holborn London WC1V 6NP at 11.00 o'clock. CONTRIBUTORIES on the same day at the same place at 11.30 o'clock. L. R. BATES, Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator.

In the Matter of the Companies Act 1948 and in the Matter of SHILLBEY INTERNATIONAL Limited in Liquidation. Notice is hereby given pursuant to Section 294 of the Companies Act, 1948, that a GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the above named Company will be held at Salisbury Square House, Salisbury Square, London, EC4Y 8HH, on the 26th day of March, 1976 at 11.30 a.m. to be followed at 11.45 a.m. by a GENERAL MEETING of the CREDITORS for the purpose of receiving an account of the Liquidator's acts and dealings and of the conduct of the winding-up to date. A member entitled to attend and vote at the above meeting may appoint a proxy to attend and vote instead of him. A proxy need not be a member of the Company. Proxies for both meetings must be lodged at the address below not later than 12 noon on the 25th Day of March 1976. Dated this 3rd day of March 1976. P. F. M. SHEWELL, Liquidator. Abacus House, Gutter Lane, Cheapside, London, EC2V 8AH.

PUBLIC NOTICES

AMP
AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY
Established 1849

Notice is hereby given that A BALLOT for the election of three Directors of the Society will be held on Wednesday, 7th April, 1976, between the hours of 9.30 a.m. and 4.30 p.m., local times, at the Branch Offices and Agencies of the Society as set out hereunder. The Candidates for the THREE seats becoming vacant on the Board are:
* JOHN MacMURRAY CRANE
* DONALD GORDON FARQUHAR MACKAY
* CLIFFORD ULRIC PLIMMER
EDNA EILEEN TAIT
WILLIAN GLEN TURNER WIGGS
* Retiring Director

Members, who have attained the age of 18, may vote personally or by post by completing and lodging a voting paper or by appointing a proxy to do so.

ALL ELIGIBLE MEMBERS ARE URGED TO RECORD THEIR VOTE. VOTING AND PROXY PAPERS MAY BE OBTAINED FROM ANY OFFICE OR AGENCY OF THE SOCIETY.

It is suggested that members whose names are not already recorded on the Society's Voters Rolls should write to the Branch or Agency on which their policy or policies are registered, so as to ensure that voting material will in future be forwarded to them. Please write to The Manager. Include the policy number or numbers if possible, and request that your name be added to the Postal Voters' Roll.

Ballot papers must reach the office or agency at which the member's policies are registered by the following times: PROXY PAPERS—9.30 a.m., Monday, 5th April, 1976. VOTING PAPERS — 4.30 p.m., Wednesday, 7th April, 1976.

BRANCH OFFICES AND AGENCIES
New South Wales Branch Office: Sydney Cove, Sydney 2000.
Victoria Branch Office: 535 Bourke Street, Melbourne 3000.
Queensland Branch Office: Queen & Edward Streets, Brisbane 4000.
South Australia Branch Office: 1 King William Street, Adelaide 5000.
Western Australia Branch Office: St. George's Square, 140 St. George's Terrace, Perth. 6000.
Tasmania Branch Office: 27 Elizabeth Street, Hobart 7000.
Australian Capital Territory Branch Office: 1 Hobart Place, Canberra, 2600.
New Zealand Branch Office: Customhouse Quay, Wellington.
Fiji Agency: 8 Victoria Arcade, Victoria Parade, Suva.
Northern Territory Agency: 61 Smith Street, Darwin, 5790.
Agency for Papua New Guinea: Granville House, Cuthbertson Street, Port Moresby.
United Kingdom Branch Office: Dingwall Road, Croydon, Surrey.
By Order of the Board. J. T. C. HURLEY, Secretary.
Head Office, Sydney Cove, NEW SOUTH WALES. 25th February, 1976.

THE LONDON SCOTTISH REGIMENT BENEVOLENT FUND. THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING will be held at 59 Buckingham Gate on Thursday, March 25th 1976, at 6.15 p.m. for the purpose of receiving the report and accounts for 1975, electing officers and committee appointing auditor and transacting any other business of an annual general meeting. W. A. RYLANDS, Hon. Sec.

THE LONDON SCOTTISH REGIMENT WAR MEMORIAL. THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING will be held at 59 Buckingham Gate on Thursday, March 25th, 1976, at 5 p.m. for the purpose of receiving the report and accounts for 1975, electing officers and committee appointing auditor and transacting any other business of an annual general meeting. A. E. K. MORGAN, Hon. Sec.

I, JOHN CHARLES McKENZIE of 7 Pinewood Road, London S.E.2, duly authorised in that behalf by Buck Ryan Ltd. whose registered office is at 111 Devons Road, London E.3 hereby give notice that on the 12th day of March 1976 I made application to the Betting Licensing Committee for the Inner London Area Thames Division for the grant of a BETTING OFFICE LICENCE in respect of the premises at 19 Turners Road, Bow London E.3. Any person who desires to object to the grant of the said licence should send to the Clerk to the Betting Licensing Committee at Thames Division, Aylward Street, E7 OPA not later than the 26th day of March 1976 two copies of a brief statement in writing of the grounds of his objection. J. C. McKENZIE. On behalf of BUCK RYAN Ltd. Dated this 12th day of March 1976.

PASTORAL MEASURE 1968. The Church Commissioners have PREPARED a DRAFT REDUNDANCY SCHEME which contains provision for the appropriation of the redundant churches of St. Martin at Oak, St. Clement, St. Michael's, Coslany and St. Saviour's, Norwich to use for any civic, public or educational purpose or for storage. A copy of the draft Scheme may be obtained from the Commissioners or may be inspected at the Diocesan Office, Cathedral Close, Holland Court, Norwich NR1 4DU. Any representations should be sent in writing to the Commissioners at 1 Millbank, London SW1P 3JZ, to reach them not later than 9 April, 1976.

CHARITY COMMISSION. Charity—THE FRENCH PROTESTANT CHURCH OF LONDON and Charities connected therewith. Scheme for the general reorganization of the Charities. Ref: 249017-A2-L1. The Charity Commissioners propose to ESTABLISH a SCHEME for this and other purposes. Copies of the proposed Scheme will be supplied on written request to the Charity Commission, 14 Ryder Street, London, S.W.1, quoting the reference above, and may also be seen at that address. Objections and suggestions may be sent to the Commissioners within one month from today.

PASTORAL MEASURE 1968. The Church Commissioners have PREPARED a DRAFT REDUNDANCY SCHEME which contains provision for the appropriation of the redundant church of Saint Mary, Moor Crichel to use as a monument and to empower them to give the building for this use. A copy of the draft Scheme may be obtained from the Commissioners or may be inspected at Witchampton Rectory, Wimborne, Dorset. Any representations should be sent in writing to the Commissioners at 1 Millbank, London SW1P 3JZ, to reach them not later than 9th April, 1976.

PASTORAL MEASURE 1968. The Church Commissioners have PREPARED a DRAFT PASTORAL SCHEME for making a declaration of redundancy in respect of the church of S. John, being a chapel of ease in the parish of S. Peter with S. John, Duxford in the diocese of Ely. A copy of the draft scheme may be obtained from the Commissioners or may be inspected at the Rectory, Duxford. Any representations should be sent in writing to the Church Commissioners, 1 Millbank, SW1P 3JZ, to reach them not later than 12 April 1976.

CHARITY COMMISSION. Charity—The Certified Accountants Educational Trust. Scheme for the reconstruction of the body of trustees. Ref. 318219-A1-L1. The Charity Commissioners have made an Order ESTABLISHING a SCHEME for this and other purposes. Copies can be obtained by written request to the Charity Commission, 14 Ryder Street, London, S.W.1 (quoting ref. no. 318219-A1-L1) and may also be seen at that address.

DIVIDEND NOTICES

CANADIAN IMPERIAL BANK OF COMMERCE
DIVIDEND NO. 357

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of 18 per cent (33 cents per fully paid share) in Canadian Funds has been declared upon the outstanding Capital Stock of this institution for the quarter ending 30th April 1976. The dividend will be PAYABLE on 28th April 1976 to shareholders of record on 27th March 1976. The Transfer Books will not be closed. By order of the Board. O. W. LACEY, London Manager. 2 Lombard Street, London EC3P 3EU. 5th March, 1976.

COMPANY MEETING NOTICES

ROBECO
ROTTERDAMSCH BELEGGINGSCONSORTIUM NV
Annual General Meeting of Shareholders

to be held at the Hilton Hotel, Weena, Rotterdam on Tuesday, the 30th day of March, 1976, at 2.30 p.m. when the following resolutions will be proposed.

AGENDA
1. To receive and adopt the Report of the Managing Directors for the financial year 1975.
2. To receive and adopt the Balance Sheet and the Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 31st December, 1975.
3. To declare the dividend.
4. To elect Directors to the Supervisory Board. Messrs. H. H. Nauta and R. Freiherr von Weizsacker who will retire by rotation, have offered themselves for re-election.
5. Any other business.

Copies of the full agenda and the Annual Report for 1975, are available from National Westminster Bank Limited, Stock Office Services, Marking Names Section, 2nd Floor, 41 Lothbury, London, E.C.2.

Beneficial owners of Share Warrants to Bearer desirous of attending or being represented at the Meeting must obtain a certificate of deposit, signed by a Bank or other Authorised Depositary, that such Authorised Depositary is holding the Share Warrant. This certificate must be lodged against receipt with the National Westminster Bank Limited, Stock Office Services, Marking Names Section, 2nd Floor, 41 Lothbury, London, E.C.2, not later than Tuesday, 23rd day of March, 1976. The receipt for the certificate of deposit will constitute evidence of a shareholder's entitlement to attend and vote at the Meeting, and should be presented at the door of the Meeting Hall. If a holder desires to appoint a proxy, who need not be a member of the Company, to attend and vote in his stead, a form of proxy may be obtained from the National Westminster Bank Limited as above, and this form of proxy must be presented at the door of the Meeting Hall, together with the receipt for the certificate of deposit.

Beneficial owners of Sub-share Certificates registered in the name of National Provincial Bank (Nominees) Limited desirous of attending or being represented at the Meeting must obtain a certificate of deposit in the same way as holders of Share Warrants to Bearer. If they desire to attend the Meeting in person or to be represented they must obtain a form of proxy, signed by National Provincial Bank (Nominees) Limited, which form must be presented at the door of the Meeting Hall together with the receipt for the certificate of deposit.

Beneficial owners of Sub-shares registered in any name other than that of National Provincial Bank (Nominees) Limited and holders of Registered Full Shares, who are desirous of attending and voting at the Meeting or of appointing a proxy to attend and vote in their stead, must inform the Company in writing by Tuesday, the 23rd day of March, 1976, of their intentions.

By Order of the Board of Managing Directors
E. A. BROUWER
J. B. BUNKER
Dated this 11th day of March, 1976.
P. O. Box 973, Rotterdam.

THE SOCIETY OF COMMERCIAL TEACHERS LIMITED (By Guarantee)

Notice is hereby given that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of members of this Society will be held at King Alfred College, Winchester, on Wednesday, 21 April 1976 at 14.15 hours for the following purposes:
1. To confirm the Minutes of the Annual General Meeting of members held on 5 April 1975.
2. To receive and consider the Council's Report and Statement of Accounts for 1975.
3. The Auditors, Messrs Thornton Baker & Co., Chartered Accountants, having expressed their willingness to continue in office, will be re-appointed pursuant to Section 159 of the Companies Act 1948.
4. To approve the following increased subscriptions, payable by members of the Society with effect from 1 January 1977:
Fellows £5.50 p.a.
Associates £4.50 p.a.
Probationers £3.50 p.a.
Registered Students £2.50 p.a.
Token Members £1.00 p.a.
Life Membership £80.00

Each of the above annual subscriptions to be subject to a 50p deduction if received by the Society prior to 1 March each year, with the exception of the Token membership subscription which is expressed net at £1.00.

By Order of the Council
MARGARET PRITCHARD.
General Secretary.
"Tara", Ringsfield, Beccles, Suffolk NR34 8LR. Registered in England No. 301684.

DOMESTIC SITUATIONS

CHAUFFEUR

Required immediately, experienced chauffeur, aged about 30-45, preferably used to a Rolls, for private service in the Midlands. An excellent bungalow with full central heating is provided. Some knowledge of London an advantage. A clean licence and first-class references are essential.

Box 2792 S, The Times.

URGENTLY NEEDED

RESPONSIBLE, KIND WOMEN, fond of children and animals, willing to take over the household while mother has a rest.

Call Mrs. Herbert, UNIVERSAL AUNTS Ltd., 36 Walpole Street, London SW3 4QS. 01-730 9834.

ENERGETIC RESIDENT HOUSEKEEPER

wanted end April for Mark's Club. Previous work in private house essential. Self contained flat above club and good salary. Please write to: Merry Thompson, 44 Hay's Mews, London, W1X 7RT.

NANNY, NNEB, required for 2-year-old boy in Islington. Mother working. Own self-contained flat. Weekends and most evenings free, use of car. Good salary and conditions. Phone Mrs. Clark, 01-998 3661 or 01-226 9788 after 6.30 (and weekends).

SCOTLAND. Super sailing hotel requires 2 or 3 attractive young persons for restaurant for summer season. Must be available from mid-April onwards. Apply with photo: Loch Melfort Hotel, Arduaine, by Oban, Argyll. Tel.: Kilmelford 233.

DAY NURSERY, 8 am-6 pm. W. Kens. Excellent facilities.—602 6226.

REQUIRED

FROM PHILIPPINES well recommended experienced domestic staff speedily arranged. 2 year contract. 041-887 7000. New World Agy.

FILIPINO DOMESTICS, reliable paying own fare. Au pairs from Europe. Transcontinental Agy. 01-636 3660.

FROM PHILIPPINES. Fully experienced Couples, Housegirls immediately available.—Topair Agency, 01-859 2735.

LADY 32 seeks accommodation central London exchange housework (mornings). 274 7078, 9-1 a.m.

ISRAELI GIRL seeks post as au pair, fond of children. Box 2819 S The Times.

هكذا من الاصل

Fashion

by Prudence Glynn





Above right: A soft, dark tan, leather jacket and skirt by Maxfield Parrish. The square jacket is detailed with top stitching, and fastens at the front with leather ties. The straight skirt gently gathers to the waistband. From a set, the suit is £150, in sizes 10-16; other colours may be ordered. Also available are trousers and a matching tabard coat. All may be bought separately—jacket £75, skirt £75, coat £150, trousers £75. From Maxfield Parrish, 4 Woodfall Court, Smith Street, London, SW3.

White cotton, hand embroidered blouse by Radley. Sizes small and medium, from Ché Guevara and Annies at Barkers, Kensington High Street, W8; Way-In, Harrods, Knightsbridge, SW1; Garbo of Glasgow, at £7.50.

Grey leather clutch bag by ManGiameli of Italy at £59. Delicate ankle strap wedge sandals, decorated on the heel and toe at £16.99. Both from Midas, 36 Hans Crescent, Knightsbridge, London, SW1; and 72 New Bond Street, W1.

Above left: A fine pigskin jacket with raglan sleeves which gently gather to the yoke. The jacket is edged with a tweed knitted band, and has matching cuffs, belt and a detachable collar. By Clothier Giles at approx £75. Available from Harrods, and Hardy Amies, 14 Savile Row, London, W1; and 42 Hans Crescent, Knightsbridge, SW1. In sizes 10-18, colours grey, russet, black, navy, loden green, truffle, town brown.

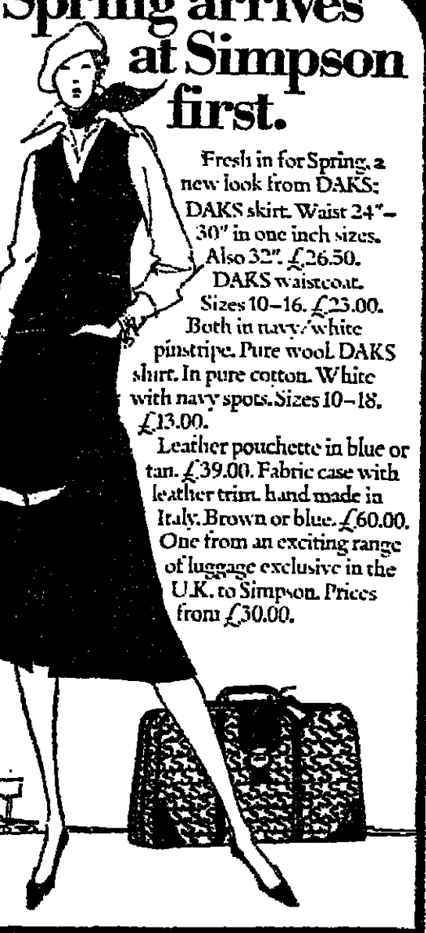
Silk blouse with a tie scarf and a beige linen skirt, from Livia, 201 Sloane Street, SW1. Blouse from a selection, £54.50, skirt £26. Maroon "T" stitched clutch bag by Christopher Trill, from Harvey Nichols, SW1, and Joseph, 33 King's Road, SW1. In assorted colours at £30.

Flat sandals with a small wooden wedge, from Midas at £19.99.

Photographs by Dick Polak, taken at the Orangery in Holland Park.

Simpson
PICCADILLY

Spring arrives at Simpson first.



Fresh in for Spring, a new look from DAKS: DAKS skirt. Waist 24"–30" in one inch sizes. Also 32". £26.50. DAKS waistcoat. Sizes 10–16. £25.00. Both in navy/white pinstripe. Pure wool. DAKS shirt. In pure cotton. White with navy spots. Sizes 10–18. £13.00. Leather pouchette in blue or tan. £39.00. Fabric case with leather trim, hand made in Italy. Brown or blue. £60.00. One from an exciting range of luggage exclusive in the U.K. to Simpson. Prices from £30.00.

Simpson (Piccadilly) Ltd., London, W1A 2AS. 01-734 2002
Open until 7.00pm Thursdays, 5.30pm Saturdays.

The case for a studio backed by the state

In 1945 the Trades Union Congress adopted a plan put forward by the Garment Workers' Union for the resuscitation of the fashion industry. The central proposal was the setting up of a board consisting of employers, union and government representatives "to organize the industry's activities so as to eliminate seasonal fluctuations and ensure full employment, and to safeguard the public interest. The board's proposed responsibilities were defined in an eight-point programme as being (1) planning of production and distribution on the basis of the needs of the people; (2) bulk purchase of raw materials; (3) control over prices; (4) no production or distribution except under licence; (5) extension of utility to a wider range and improvements in the quality of cheaper ranges; (6) the encouragement of scientific technique; (7) progressive abolition of rationing and control; (8) maintenance of the guaranteed week."

We have ways of making you like mauve sailcloth and raglan sleeves. When you consider that the industry this refers to was *fashion*—the most personal, ephemeral, will-o'-the-wisp, creative, reflective, indicative, subconscious thing society has ever tried to force into the industrial mould—I cannot believe I am alone in finding that this extract from *The Needle is Threaded*, by Margaret Stewart and Leslie Hunter, encapsulates such admirable hopes in terms of job security and such total naivete in terms of business nous that it leaves one reeling.

For high-mindedness coupled with a total failure to appreciate the wicked whims of the customer—female customer in particular—it ranks with Sir Stafford Cripps's injunction on the fashion writers who went to Paris in 1947 and saw Christian Dior's New Look not to mention it on the ground that it was unsuitable and extravagant. That enchanting lady Alison Settle asked the minister if he had ever heard of King Canute.

In much the same spirit, I felt, was Mrs Shirley Williams's remark, made at the Women in Public Relations lunch recently, that consumers ought to be brought in at an early stage in the design of consumer products. How admirable that sounds, how realistic. There is just one snag. As the survivor of many a "mixed" committee in which design innovation is a crucial factor, let me tell Mrs Williams that, alas, the customer does not know what she wants until she sees it—probably in her neighbour's house. Left to their own devices, "consumers" would have sat on every design advance from the wheel to the automatic kettle. If only Mrs Williams could get her department the authority to belay, not only the poor bled-white private sector, but also the huge, uncaring, rude, uncompetitive, incompetent, dirty state sectors which dominate our lighting, heating, travelling, telephoning, hospitalizing, road building, car-driving lives—now there are areas where the consumers could tell her something (mostly unprintable).

I am, however, committed to two main ideas which I think hold certainly the economic and perhaps the human future of this country between them. The first is that of better design, which is quite impossible to specify. All I can say is that I believe that the overall standard of, and appreciation of, good design has deteriorated in this country. Colleagues who have been around the Ideal Home Exhibition are still spinning in white-faced and having to be revived with sal volatile or products from Italy and Sweden.

Today is not the place to argue the immorality of training designers and then not using them, but it is the place to point out that we are, *au fond*, a manufacturing nation—even Chancellor Healey admitted it on television recently. We no longer have an empire to supply cheap labour or cheap raw materials and, quite rightly, our people expect an increasingly high standard of living.

Thus we sell to markets which are themselves increasingly sophisticated. If we cannot compete on sheer price, we can compete on innovative talent, if only we could find the confidence and stop treating all decorative products as though they were the work of the devil, or Paris. With confidence—with conviction in the product—we could surely compete again in efficiency.

My second conviction resides in my acceptance of the inevitable. When you see the monster rolling down the hill, instead of standing boldly in its way and getting squashed flat, I am all for a neat sidestep and a good hard thump as it goes past, which may with luck change the eventual shape of The Thing. Thus while in theory I would like to see the fashion and textile trades of this country free, frisky and viable, I accept that for a time anyway there is going to have to be government intervention in the spheres I hold dear. My thump is to suggest how that financial intervention should be deployed.

A portion, and a sizable one, must be committed to design innovation. We can only win markets by producing more attractive products and by selling them and making them more efficiently. But it does begin with design. Now we have that, likewise the manufacturing potential, if only it could be convinced. Well, money is a great sweetener. Let financial aid be quite clearly dependent on the use of British design. Establish a studio—in Covent Garden?—where I can send journalists and buyers and designers and manufacturers and spies and everyone else who comes to me now in despair about how to shop the British fashion market and buy our goods.

Let us have no more truth in the allegation (true) made to me by the British Fabric Federation that it can go to Paris and buy and colour a whole range in one afternoon from a studio run by a design and business oriented person.

Let there be shoes, and jewelry, and textiles, and exclusivity, and professional secrecy, and leather, and the machinery to make fashion. We are busy smashing up the marvellous machines that made us great and made us individual; yet the world's most successful fashion/fabric house in recent years, Missoni of Italy, designs all its own equipment, because it knows that the machine must be the servant of the designer.

A studio, or studios—run on a highly commercial basis by one of that new breed of design manager we currently do not seem to have and are going to have to get hold of—fast, would meet the demands of students who defy the call to go into the industry as it stands, and thus will undoubtedly change the face of that industry. Of course, the unions must be involved, just as they were in 1945.

It seems the saddest thing to me that no one has ever bothered to light the fire of better design in the minds of sensible men who must see that a better product, which is a desirable commodity, makes for a more secure working future than a lame duck, and makes for more rewarding work, too.

Good design costs no more than bad and has yet to be proved to sell less well, despite those mammoth companies which dominate the marketplace and tell one blithely that they are in the mass market, not in design, as though the two were mutually exclusive, and which, whatever they may have provided in terms of quality and value in the abstract, have for the most part never raised their design sights from the floor. Grants and aid should be dependent on the use of my proposed studio, levies used if need be to encourage use, barrier if any placed on design not labour; and efficiency. I think we could amaze a lot of people.

We already have the machinery for the best sort of state intervention in the Design Council, which ought to be given not just pretty front teeth but molars, too, so it can be the catalyst in this now vital endeavour.

● On Monday next Professor Bruce Archer, head of the Department of Design Research at the Royal College of Art, one of the most lucid and persuasive advocates of the cause of better design will be speaking at the Royal Society of Arts in a lecture called "Design" in the series "A new approach to Britain's industrial future".

Professor Archer's arguments are particularly attractive to me because he rehearses the relationship of labour, profit and design; regrets the overlooking of the heroic role of productive labour, and the "spectacular concentration by the most visible and audible section of the business community on book-keeping".

He reiterates the need for better designed—therefore better selling—products to produce the national wealth which supports our expensive welfare state, and is bold enough to state as a "refined economic truth" that "the greater the differential between value and cost the better the design . . . for valued attributes are not just ingredients that can be simply poured into the mix. Attributes, as the name implies, are attributed *by* people *to* things".

Law Report March 10 1976 Queen's Bench Division

Father opposes mother's claim for thalidomide money

L. v L.

Before Mr Justice Griffiths

The father of a thalidomide boy of 14 who had neither maintained him nor communicated with him since he was 15 months old opposed his divorced wife's application for payment to her of a £2,546 additional grant by Distillers Company (Biochemicals) Ltd, the manufacturers of the drug.

His Lordship gave the mother £2,182 and the father £363, but ordered the father's share to go towards the cost of the hearing.

Mr C. J. Sumner for the mother; Mr Nicholas Hall for the father.

HIS LORDSHIP said that a son born to the husband and wife in May, 1961, was gravely affected and crippled as a result of his mother having taken a drug containing thalidomide during her pregnancy. The marriage had not been happy at the time she had conceived and after the birth it deteriorated further. The couple separated in August, 1961, and the child went into care shortly after. There was a brief reconciliation, then the couple separated again in September or October, 1972, and never lived together again.

The mother obtained a divorce on the ground of cruelty. The proceedings were not contested and the divorce became absolute in 1965. The mother then looked after her son until 1967, when he entered a home. He had been there ever since. She had him home for all holidays and every weekend.

The father had not seen him since 1962 and had not communicated with him except for writing him a letter enclosing a pound note on his fourteenth birthday. It was no coincidence that that communication was made after the commencement of the present proceedings. The whole burden of care had fallen on the mother since 1962.

In March, 1963, proceedings commenced on behalf of children and parents against the Distillers Company (Biochemicals) Ltd in respect of damage incurred as a result of mothers taking thalidomide. On October 1, 1968, Mr Justice Hinchcliffe approved a settlement of those proceedings on the basis that Distillers would pay 40 per cent of the full value of the children's claims. It was agreed that the parents would also settle on those terms.

Thereafter, in 1970, because the parties were not able to agree upon the value of their respective claims, the matter was heard by Mr Justice Hinchcliffe and he adjudicated on the value of the claims. He valued the claim of the child on the basis that full liability was £33,500, and in accordance with the terms of the settlement, Distillers paid 40 per cent into court, £13,500. The mother's claim was valued on the basis of full liability of £5,260.

It appeared that a sum in the order of £2,000 was attributable to special damage to the mother, and the balance was in respect of general damages for shock, pain and suffering.

In so far as the claim for the father was concerned, the sum assessed was £875. It was not apparent whether a claim for general damages had been put forward, and it was far from clear whether such a claim would lie at law. Counsel agreed that the £875 was in respect of special damages. The father could not thereafter have pursued a fresh action against Distillers arising out of his wife's taking of thalidomide. Because each were to get 40 per cent of the value of their claim, the mother received £2,104 and the father £350, and there the matter rested for a number of years.

Other cases were settled on similar terms, 40 per cent of the damages as assessed by Mr Justice Hinchcliffe or agreed between the parties. But thereafter Distillers made a larger offer to thalidomide children and their parents. They offered to pay a substantial sum into a charitable trust to be administered on behalf of the children; and also in respect of each child they would pay, for the benefit of that child, a sum assessed on the same basis as the settlement before Mr Justice Hinchcliffe in 1970. A panel assessed in respect of each child a sum which represented the value of the claim in 1970. Forty per cent of such assessment plus an increment to take account of inflation was paid to trustees for the children. Over and above that a very large sum was going into a thalidomide trust to be administered for the benefit of those children. Distillers also agreed that in respect of the parents they would pay £5,000 to each set of parents in full satisfaction of any claims they might have. But Distillers, not wanting to be a party to any dispute that might arise between parents as to how they should divide the money between them, specifically provided they would not be a party to such disputes. The parents accepted the money on that basis.

In respect of actions by parents which had been adjudicated on in 1970, it appeared that Distillers had agreed that if the settlement had resulted in a sum of less than £5,000, they would top it up to £5,000. So in the present case Distillers had paid £2,546 over to the solicitors who were acting on behalf of the parents, which was the balance owing to them after taking into account the sums they had received under the 1970 settlement. The father and mother had been unable to agree on the way the sum should be divided between them.

Both counsel had urged his Lordship to allocate the money on the basis of what was just and equitable in the circumstances. That would be to take a moral approach to the attitud of the parents. Mr Sumner urge that if his Lordship took th approach, he should award th whole sum to the wife. Mr Ha urged that the husband ha received nothing for shock an suffering, and so a large propo tion should be awarded to hi and he suggested that he shou have one half.

His Lordship wished to proce on a uniform principle so th if other cases came before t courts they would act on t same principle.

Had there been no previous pr ceedings in the present case, th only way to proceed would b to assess a claim in law on the basis of what each parent would have had assuming the action had gone to trial and liability was established against Distillers. If that approach was adopted, the court had to value each parent's claim, then divide the £5,000 in proportion to the value of their claims. That would effect a compromise.

In the present case it was not necessary to evaluate the respective claims. That had already been done by Mr Justice Hinchcliffe. Since the date of that assessment neither party had been actually out of pocket. The father had not spent a penny piece on his son, apart from sending him one pound note. The mother had not been out of pocket because she had wisely invested the settlement money in a house, and had since received assistance from the trust. Her other means of support had been national assistance.

Therefore, the mattter having been adjudicated upon, the money must be divided in proportion t the awards made by Mr Justice Hinchcliffe. The mother shoul received £2,182 and the fathe £363.

Solicitors: Ward Bowie for Gates & Co, Brighton; Plumridge & Howell, Hove.

Conveyancing: 'transfer agents' not guilty

Ashford v Hoyle
Green v Hoyle

Before Lord Widgery, Lord Chief Justice, Mr Justice O'Connor and Mr Justice Goff

Two legally unqualified people who formed an association to do conveyancing more cheaply than solicitors and who, for a fee, carried out all the work other than the preparation of the transfer instrument or conveyance, were not guilty of an offence under section 20 of the Solicitors Act, 1957.

The Divisional Court allowed appeals, by case stated, by Mrs Doris Green and David Ashford against their convictions by Worcester justices in June, 1974, of preparing instruments of transfer for fee, gain or reward, being unqualified persons. The informations were preferred by Mr John Hoyle, of the Law Society.

Section 20(1) provides: "Any unqualified person who either directly or indirectly—(a) draws or prepares any instrument of transfer . . . or (b) draws or prepares any other instrument relating to real or personal estate, or any legal proceeding, shall, unless he proves that the act was not done for or in expectation of any fee gain or reward, be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding fifty pounds."

Mrs Green in person; Mr A. J. Balcombe, QC, and Mr Douglas Hogg for Mr Ashford; Mr Lionel Read, QC, and Mr Alastair Hill for Mr Hoyle.

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE said that the two appellants, with Mr Francis Reynolds and a number of others, formed in 1972 an unincorporated association, called the Property Transfer Association, with the object of bringing down fees charged by solicitors for conveyancing and providing a cheaper system. Section 20 provided an obstacle.

The section created an offence if an unqualified person, directly or indirectly, drew or prepared a prohibited document for fee or reward. It was aimed at the instrument of transfer. The appellants struck on an ingenious device—separating the receipt of a fee from the preparation of the document. Their scheme was that they should do all the work other than the preparation of the transfer; they called themselves transfer agents and charged a fee. They claimed that they were outside section 20 as they had not prepared the prohibited documents.

Mr Reynolds, who prepared the documents, did not make any charge. He thought that he had escaped the section as his work was not done for fee, gain or reward, but his appeal against conviction by magistrates was dismissed by the Divisional Court on the ground that the fee taken by the transfer agents removed his protection (*The Times*, July 10, 1975).

The argument was not that the appellants had acted for nothing but that they had not, directly or indirectly, drawn or prepared an instrument of transfer.

His Lordship considered that the concept of "draws or prepares" meant the use of intellect to compose the document. That was t ordinary meaning of "draws prepares" an instrument. draftsman usually put on pa the words he selected as the p paration of the document progr sed. That was "direct preparing.

The concept of preparing instrument indirectly was v difficult. A person composing document might dictate to a ty or into a recording machine that might be "indirectly", that did not have to be decid in the present case.

However widely one construe the words "directly or indirectly" one could not take their operation outside "draws or prepares". The section was aimed at the drawing or preparation of the document. "Draws or prepares" meant composed: the use of the mind to select words. It was clear that only Mr Reynolds had done that. Since the appellants had not prepared or composed the documents they could not come within the words of section 20. The appeals would be allowed.

His Lordship did not think it appropriate to consider the possible position arising in a solicitor's office when a solicitor allowed an unqualified managing clerk to prepare an instrument under his supervision, or th situation where a corporate body was charged with drawing or preparing an instrument.

Mr Justice O'Connor and Mr Justice Goff delivered concurring judgments.

Solicitors: Birnberg & Co; Richards, Butler & Co.

Family Division

Adultery still a bar to maintenance

Gray v Gray

Before Mr Justice Purchas

Adultery by a wife which has not been condoned, connived at or conduced by the husband is still a bar to an application for maintenance under section 27 of the Matrimonial Causes Act, 1973. The old common law rule had not been mitigated by the passage of time.

Mr Justice Purchas so stated when dismissing an application for maintenance by Mrs Denise Gray, a dental nurse, of Caversham, Reading, Berkshire.

Section 27 provides: "(1) Either party to a marriage may apply to the court for an order under this section on the ground that the other party to the marriage (in this section referred to as the respondent)—(a) being the husband, has wilfully neglected—(i) to provide reasonable maintenance for the applicant. . . . (2) The court shall not entertain an application under this section unless it would have jurisdiction to entertain proceedings by the applicant for judicial separation. . . . (8) For the purpose of proceedings on an application under this section adultery which has been condoned shall not be capable of being revived, and any presumption of condonation which arises from the continuance or resumption of marital intercourse may be rebutted by evidence sufficient to negative the necessary intent."

Mr G. W. Cheyne for the wife; Mr Alan Ward for the husband, Mr Norman Gray, company director, of Basingstoke.

HIS LORDSHIP said that the matter came before him as a preliminary issue. The question was whether the wife's adultery committed, whensoever and in any circumstances whatsoever during the marriage which was not condoned by the husband, debarred her from applying in the High Court for an order for maintenance under section 27.

The parties married in November, 1973, there were no children, and they separated in July, 1974. The wife admitted that adultery was committed after January, 1975.

If the wife had applied in the magistrates' court under section 1(1)(h) of the Matrimonial Proceedings (Magistrates' Courts) Act, 1960, she would have been debarred from recovering under section 2(3)(b) on the ground of the admitted adultery.

Mr Ward had relied on well-established authority that the common law definition of wilful neglect to provide reasonable maintenance governed the 1973 Act, as it had governed all other statutes containing those words.

In both the ecclesiastical and common law courts, adultery was held to be a bar to a wife's entitlement to relief. Under the common law a wife was entitled to a roof over her head and subsistence at the hands of her husband, as well as her conjugal rights, which were enforced by the ecclesiastical courts. Desertion suspended the wife's rights to shelter and subsistence, but they could be revived if she returned to her husband; one act of adultery, provided it was not condoned, destroyed her rights regardless of the conduct of the husband provided he neither connived at nor by his conduct conduced the adultery.

Section 4 of the Summary Jurisdiction (Married Women) Act, 1895, enabled a wife to obtain an order on the ground that the husband had wilfully neglected to provide reasonable maintenance for her or her infant children. By section 6 no order should be made if it was proved that the wife had committed an act of adultery, provided that the husband had not condoned, connived at or, by his wilful neglect or his conduct, conduced such adultery.

The words "wilful neglect to maintain" had been repeated in Law Reform (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1949; the Matrimonial Causes Act, 1950; the Matrimonial Proceedings (Magistrates' Courts) Act, 1960; the Matrimonial Causes Act, 1965, and the Matrimonial Proceedings and Property Act, 1970, before being incorporated in the Act of 1973.

Mr Cheyne submitted that, in the context of the 1969-1973 legislative approach to matrimonial matters, adultery should be no longer an absolute bar; it should be one of the circumstances of the case which should be considered when assessing whether and, if so, how much maintenance ought to be ordered.

At its generis the High Court jurisdiction first created by the Law Reform (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1949, was considered to be an extension of that already exercised by the courts of summary jurisdiction: *Tulip v Tulip* ([1951] p 378, 385).

The rights provided by section 27 of the 1973 Act were an extension of those rights which began in the 1895 Act and later extended to the High Court by the 1949 Act.

The need to insert the provisions of section 27(8) of the 1973 Act arose from the distinction to be drawn between proceedings under that section and proceedings for divorce and judicial separation for which the relevant financial provisions were in section 23.

The approach, both historically and logically, adopted by th courts demanded that the meanin of "wilful neglect to provide reasonable maintenance" must be equivalent whether it was considered by magistrates or in the High Court. There was clear authority that the Law Reform (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1949, merely extended to the High Court jurisdiction which for many years had been exercised by magistrates' courts.

In extending that jurisdiction to the High Court, the common law rule that a wife in default was owed no duty of maintenance was imported into the High Court jurisdiction. The common law rule that there was no duty to maintain a wife who had been guilty of adultery which the husband had not condoned, provided that he had neither connived at nor by his conduct conduced to such adultery, had not been mitigated by the passage of time.

The wife's application was dismissed.

Solicitors: Blandy & Blandy, Reading; Frimonds for R. P. Huggins & Co, Reading.

Duty to attend

Regina v Ryan

Counsel for an accused who appears on an occasion when sentence is deferred should regard himself as bound, if it is at all possible to do so, to appear on the occasion when the accused returns before the court for sentence, Lord Justice James said in the Court of Appeal. In that way a great measure of help would be available to the court, and the risk that sentence would be passed without full information on what had been said on the earlier occasion would be minimized.

Their Lordships had had experience of cases where matters had gone wrong because the court, having to pass sentence at the end of the deferred period, had not been properly and fully informed of what had taken place at the earlier hearing.

The decision in Lawrence (Inspector of Taxes) v Ridsdale and Hayman (March 2) stated the law on pensions for retired partners for the year 1970-71. The law was changed by section 16 of the Finance Act, 1974. Payments by way of pension will be treated, with effect from April 6, 1974, as the earned income of the person receiving the payment, except to the extent that the payments exceed the limits specified in subsection (2).

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By Trevor Griffiths. '' The most exciting play in London.''—S. Times. Transfer from The Old Vic. MUST END NEXT MONTH

YOUNG VIC (by Old Vic). 928 6363. Tnt. 8. AS YOU LIKE IT. Fri. 8. Sat. 5 & 8.15. MACBETH. 80p.

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LENA MARTELL

CINEMAS

ABC 1 & 2, Shaftesbury Ave. 836 8861. Sep. Perfs. ALL SEATS BKBLE.
1: THE SUNSHINE BOYS (A) Wk. & Sun.: 2.00, 5.30, 8.30.
2: BARRY LYNDON (A) Wk. & Sun.: 2.25, 7.55.

ACADEMY ONE. 437 2981. Jose Luis Borau's POACHERS (AA). Progs. 2.30, 4.35, 6.40, 8.45.

ACADEMY TWO. 437 5129. James Mason AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF A PRINCESS (A) and LEGACY (X). Progs. 12.30, 3.05, 5.40, 8.20.

ACADEMY THREE. 437 8819. Marcel Carné's LES ENFANTS DU PARADIS (A). Show times 4.45, 8.0.

COLUMBIA, Shaftesbury Av. 734 5414. THE MAN WHO WOULD BE KING (A). Cont. progs. Wk. 2.10, 5.00, 7.55. Sun. 2.40, 5.00, 7.55.

DOMINION, Tott. Crt. Rd. (580 9562). Burt Lancaster MOSES (A). Sep. progs. Wk. 1.15, 4.30, 8.00. Sun. 3.30, 8.00. Late show Sat. 11.15. All seats may be booked.

EMPIRE, Leicester Square. 437 1234 TO THE DEVIL . . . A DAUGHTER (X). Progs. Daily 2.30, 5.30, 8.30. Sep. Perfs. All seats bookable. No phone bookings.

GATE CINEMA, Nott. Hill. 727 5750. Mizoguchi's SANSHO DAYU (A). 1.25, 3.35, 6.20 & SPACEPLACE (U). 1, 5.45, 8.30. FRANKENSTEIN (A) & FARENHEIT 451 (A), 11.15.

LEICESTER SQUARE THEATRE (930 5252). Robert Mitchum, Charlotte Rampling FAREWELL, MY LOVELY (AA). Progs. Wk. 1.05, 3.30, 5.55, 8.25. Sun. 3.30, 5.55, 8.25. Late show Fri. & Sat. 11.45. Circle seats may be booked.

MINEMA. 45 Knightsbridge 235 4225/6 Andre Delvaux's '' RENDEZVOUS AT BRAY '' (A) (English Sub-titles) Sep. perfs. 6.30 & 9.00. Mat. Wed. 3.00. Sat./Sun. 3.30, 4.45, 7.00, 9.00

ODEON HAYMARKET (930 2738/2771). Dustin Hoffman '' LENNY '' (X). Sep. progs. Wk. 2.00, 5.15, 8.30. Sun. 4.30, 8.30. Late show Fri. & Sat. 11.45. All seats may be booked.

ODEON LEICESTER SQUARE (930 6111). ONE FLEW OVER THE CUCKOO'S NEST (X). Cont. progs 12.10 (not Sun.), 2.40, 5.25, 8.10. Late show Fri. & Sat. 11.45.

ODEON MARBLE ARCH (723 2011/2). THE KILLER ELITE (X). Sep. progs. Wk. 1.15, 4.45, 8.15. Sun. 4.45, 8.15. Late show Fri. & Sat. 11.45. All seats may be booked.

ODEON ST. MARTINS LANE—HOME OF DISNEY MOVIES—ONE OF OUR DINOSAURS IS MISSING (U). For info. 240 0071. Box office 836 0691. Sep. progs. wk. 3.30, 6.45, 8.45. Feature 3.00, 6.15, 9.15. Sun. progs. 3.45, 5.55, 8.45. Feature 3.15, 6.05, 9.15 Bkble.

PARIS PULLMAN Sth. Ken. 373 5898 Hermann Hesse's STEPPENWOLF (X). Progs. 2.15, 4.00, 6.15, 8.30.

PHOENIX. Opp. East Finchley Station. 883 2233. ANKUR—THE SEEDLING (AA). Pgs. 4.00, 6.15, 8.35. Ends March 17.

PLAZA 1 & 2, Regent St., S.W.1. 839 6494. Sep. Perfs. All seats bookable for eve. perfs. Box Office 11 a.m. to 7 p.m. (not Suns.). No phone bookings.
1. JAWS (A). Daily: 1st perf. 1.00. 2nd perf. 3.30: 3rd perf. 6.00: 4th perf. 8.30.
2. JAWS (A). Daily: 1st perf. 3.00: 2nd perf. 5.30: 3rd perf. 8.0.

PRINCE CHARLES. Leic. Sq. 437 8181 2nd Great Year EMMANUELLE (X) Sep. perfs. dly. (inc. Sun.). 2.45, 6.15, 9.0. Late show Fri. & Sat. 11.45. Seats bkble. Lic Bar.

RITZ, Leicester Sq. 437 1234. A WINDOW TO THE SKY (A). Progs. daily 2.00, 4.10, 6.25, 8.40.

SCENE 1, 2, 3, 4. Leic. Sq. (Wardour St.). 439 4470.
SCENE 1. Cont. Dly. 12.30. Lte. show. Fri. & Sat. 11.45. Ken Russell's LISZTOMANIA (X). Progs. 12.30, 2.20, 3.45, 7.05, 9.25. Late show Fri. & Sat. 11.45.
SCENE 2. 2nd YEAR. THE EXORCIST (X). Directed by William Friedkin. Sep. perfs. Dly. 12.30, 3.00, 6.15, 9.00. Late show Fri. & Sat. 11.50.
SCENE 3. 2nd YEAR. THE TOWERING INFERNO (A). Sep. perfs. Dly. 2.00, 5.20, 8.40. Late show Fri. & Sat. 11.45.
SCENE 4. Cont. Dly. 1.00. Late show Fri. & Sat. 12.00. Ken Russell's TOMMY (AA). Progs. 1.00, 3.45, 6.30, 9.15. Late show. Fri. & Sat. 12.00.

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1 THE MASTER GUNFIGHTER (AA). Sep. progs. 2.30, 5.30, 8.30. Late show Sat. 11.00 p.m.
2 ALOHA, BOBBY AND ROSE (AA). Cont. progs. 2.15, 4.30, 6.20, 8.25. Late show Sat. 11.00 p.m.
3 OPERATION DAYBREAK (AA). Sep. progs. 2.30, 5.30, 8.30. Late show Sat. 11.00 p.m.
4 AL PACINO in DOG DAY AFTERNOON (X). Cont. progs. 2.15, 5.00, 7.50. Late show Sat. 11.00 p.m.

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THE ARTS



Wedding preparations at Plymouth: Joan Sutherland and Luciano Pavarotti centre

Bellissimo canto in Bellini

It is not easy to work out just what the Met feels about Bellini's final opera *I Puritani*, which has just opened in a new production at the Lincoln Centre, New York. The cast assembled has to be a resounding vote of confidence for the work: Joan Sutherland, Luciano Pavarotti, Sherrill Milnes and the new young bass admired in *Aida*, James Morris. Bellini quartets do not come much better than that, and the four of them obliged on the first night with an evening of vocal splendour. The greybeards were prodding their memories for comparable nights of *bel canto*.

But in the theatre operas have to be seen as well as heard. *Puritani* is not exactly a routine piece; it is more than 50 years since the opera was last played by the Met, and the total number of performances has not even reached double figures yet. Sandro Sequi's production, though, seems to go out of its way to keep the music covered in dust and in darkness. He even went on record in *The New York Times* a few days before the opening as saying that *Puritani* was "a *terrible* opera". Well, Pepoli's libretto is not exactly a thing of logic and dramatic strength, but it could be part of the producer's job to cover up the weaknesses as far as possible instead of stripping them bare in the market place.

Perhaps it was this uncertainty which led to the opera being set by Ming Cho Lee within a heavy picture frame of the sort found in a little-visited corner of a provincial gallery. There on the scrim/canvas are the towers of Plymouth fortress, from which Queen Henrietta escapes the Puritans on the wedding day of Arturo and Elvira; there are the sheltering trees. It is fetching enough, particularly in the last act, but it does not say a great deal about the music. Peter J. Hall's costumes are far more successful. He has substantial bodies to clothe — neither Sutherland nor Pavarotti patronizes the slim-line department—and he drapes them in finery. No concessions are made to the Puritan ethic, the Roundheads are as handsomely turned out as the Cavaliers. And perhaps that is where most of the money went.

Sequi too is at his most successful in placing his principals on stage, posing them against a piece of furniture or a skyline. But the dramatic moments when they come are muffed. Arturo's entry and his glorious aria, "A te, o cara", should dazzle visually and was only allowed to dazzle vocally. The handling of the chorus was dull—a lesson or two could have been learnt from the Dexter *Aida*—and the chase through Elvira's woods in the last act looked like an extension of a garden party.

Enough, though, of this staging which is unworthy of its singers. The Sutherland circus, or the *carro di Thespi* in Pavarotti's phrase, have been working hard at their Bellini and one of the results was the outstanding *Puritani* record which came out from Decca at the end of last year. There Pavarotti stole the vocal show, but on stage Sutherland keeps the balance just about in trim. There was scarcely a false or even clouded note all evening. The *polacca* was crisp and glitteringly clear; the runs of "Qui la voce" and its following cabaletta sent shivers of pleasure through the house; and here, as in the recent recording, Elvira has the final word in the aria "Ah, sento, o mio bell'angelo" which Richard Bonynge has restored to the score.

Luciano Pavarotti must now surely be at the height of his powers. The tenor has the second act off in *Puritani*, but he has to sustain most of the final hour of the opera, and this Pavarotti did without any of the customary cuts. A little pressure is sometimes applied to the voice, but most of the high notes were flipped out with total ease as Arturo applies himself to restoring Elvira's sanity. For most tenors this is an obviously tiring business; Pavarotti makes it sound just like another good day's work for the lungs.

There was no stinting in the rest of the cast. Sherrill Milnes and James Morris made a handsome pair of Puritan colonels, serving and retired respectively. "Suoni la tromba" is one of the most rousing of patriotic duets, and no surprise that it was much favoured in Victorian drawing rooms. By the time Milnes and Morris, both in resplendent voice, had finished it, there seemed no hope at all for the Cavalier cause. Only Pavarotti could restore that in the next act.

The Met is running something of a Bellini festival. *Puritani* is playing in tandem with a revival of *Norma*, with Caballe in the title role and Shirley Verrett singing her first Adalgisa. Corelli was the billed Pollione for most of the performances but he did not arrive. John Alexander, who shuttles across the Lincoln Plaza at the moment, took the role on some evenings in between Walthers in the City Centre's *Meistersinger* and Alfredos in the Met's own *Traviata*. (What a schedule!) At my performance Mme Caballe's husband, Bernabé Marti, made a drab and characterless Met debut in the part. John Macurdy was a rather livelier substitute Oroveso, although he has not yet really got his throat around the Bellini style. Critics of Richard Bonynge, whose control of *Puritani* was consistently precise and solicitous, should have heard the conducting of Gianfranco Masini, who made very little of Bellini's finest score.

All this goes to prove that Bellini cannot be performed by the second-rate. The much-quoted comment about *Trovatore* needing the four greatest singers in the world is even more applicable to *Puritani* and *Norma*, though in the case of the former opera three of them have to be male.

Norma had half a team. Caballe, who by all accounts had been out of voice on the first night, was back to her full powers by the second performance. She makes a formidable Norma, a little like Queen Victoria in an unchanging costume of flowing midnight blue with gold brocade. Caballe, from the spur of the sacred rock, spins out the line of "Casta diva" without an audible join. And she obviously knew that she had a spur of a different kind in Shirley Verrett, whose Adalgisa is as soft and sensual as Caballe's Norma is unrelenting. Together the two ladies unleashed sounds in "Mira, o Norma" to bring back memories of the first days of Callas and Stignani in this duet at Covent Garden. For the moment it is undoubtedly a woman's world in Gaul.

Both *Puritani* and *Norma* had weaknesses, totally different in each case, but the vocal glories easily won through on the night. Bellini needs singers of flawless skill, and by providing half a dozen of them the Met has done more musically for that neglected composer in a week than many houses do in a decade.

John Higgins

Fun among the copywriters

The Chairman
Globe

Irving Wardle

It is always impressive to watch a real specialist sending his subject up in smoke. And although Philip Mackie's comedy may not be quite in the class as the sight of the Governor of the Bank of England igniting a bonfire of fivers, its author is clearly one of the lost giants of British advertising.

The setting is the public relations department of a vast company that deals in everything from soft drinks to publishing, under the iron whim of the unseen ogre of the title. The department is entirely futile, as most of its members realize; with the result that all the usual neuroses and delusions of the advertising game are intensified by the imminent possibility of receiving the chop from on high.

The characters and situation are familiar. We follow the career of an ambitious new boy among a group of typical colleagues. There is an omniscient secretary; an old, outgoing assistant so devoted to the boot that kicks him that he does not realize he has been dismissed; a leathery house-magazine editress, nervously job-conscious under her tough exterior; also the suave department boss who applies his manipulative skills as much to office politics as to influencing public opinion.

However, this is not a demolition job. The more absurdities Mr Mackie exposes, the greater his affection for his subject. And the first act, in which a dreaded industrial psychologist descends on the department to report on its efficiency, enlists the same loyalty from the audience. So many laughs arise from the trial that by the end you no more wish for the department's destruction than for Lord Foppington to go bankrupt.

More than to anyone else, this act belongs to Peter Blythe, a superb farce actor, cast here as an assistant director who is alone in taking the department's work in earnest. He is an honest man dedicated to deceit; and his speech is a fusillade of academic terms descending into marketing jargon. In Mr Blythe's hands he becomes invincibly comic as a man who sees himself as a model of articulate enthusiasm, incapable of getting through a single sentence without hitting a syntax block and steaming up like an overheated engine.

The passion he brings to shepherding the department safely under the intruder's gaze, and to launching it into cultural patronage, is a rich thing to behold. Likewise, his rapt vision of a documentary film on the company showing "an actual worker in an actual factory, standing by his . . ." at which point his eyes glaze over.

In the second act, with the crisis past, Mr Mackie, alas, succumbs to moral qualms. It is not enough for the office to yield laughs. We now have to consider questions of integrity, and true love. This act belongs to Tony Britton, as the boss, who controls the action with impenetrably devious charm, and notches up several good jokes, but cannot disguise the tameness of his material in comparison with what has gone before.

With one jarring exception, Gareth Davies's company offer some exemplary farce playing, truthful to their environment and driven wild by the situation. The inhumanly swish decor is by Stuart M. Stanley.



Photograph by Donald Cooper

Tony Britton and Sarah Atkinson

BBC SO/Leppard
Festival Hall/Radio 3

Paul Griffiths

Taking over at short notice from Rudolf Kempe, who was ill, Raymond Leppard kept the programme for last night's Royal Philharmonic Society concert unchanged and brought to it his own sauve romanticism. Such a temperament suits him very well to music which is ironic and artificial; suits him, say, to Cavalli rather than to Monteverdi. It does not equip him ideally to tackle Beethoven's fifth symphony, the main work in this programme and a piece where flair is not quite the kind of energy required.

Mr Leppard gave a brave, martial performance, a performance which was strongly projected and skilfully maintained in motion; and to have done that much under the conditions of lastminute substitution is commendable enough. But the very efficiency of the reading slighted the work. Points were made so neatly and completely that, for example, the closing of the first movement left no questions to be answered and the Adante began as if it had been an appendage. It was not a performance to immerse one in Beethoven's thought; it was an exterior view, for all its attentive calculation.

In a work where effect counts for more than substance, Bloch's *Schelomo*, Mr Leppard produced a less questionable performance, although it may be that one expects rather less of Bloch than of Beethoven. Certainly the vulgarity of the grandiose and perfumed pages was unashamedly presented, and no attempt was made to hide the joins in this rambling cartoon life of King Solomon. There was splendid, overbearing pomp in the brass playing, but the strings could not produce enough beauty for Bloch's rich skeins. Lost in the middle of this, playing a line of discreet purity and firm, grey tone, was the solo cellist, Leonard Rose. It was a great pity he could not have been heard in something more worthy of him and of his superb instrument.

The remaining work on the programme, Debussy's *Nocturnes*, was damaged by overplaying. The second piece in the set, for example, can be made to sound joyous without being so thunderously loud, and the spirits of "Sirènes" are liable to sound more seductive when swimming in cooler waters.

Last night's television

One Upmanship
BBC 2

Alan Coren

Stephen Potter's was a curious world: not quite a world at all, really, but one of humour's dormitory suburbs, taking some of its character from the open country of Leacockian fantasy, some from the harder observed realities of English urban satire; a Dorking on the map of comedy, with no very clear identity, except that you knew you were there when you were. A shrewd analyst of middle-class mores, Potter was sometimes content merely to dissect; at other times, he took the specimens off the table and let them dance to loony tunes, cobbling surreal reconstructions from the pickings of observation.

A hard man to adapt from the page, then; human truths demonstrated through daft extensions have a habit of becoming facetious when embodied by living actors: and essay may ring true of tennis-playing ploys, say, but put the thesis into practice with two men at the net, and it becomes preposterous.

Which makes Barry Took's successful translation of the Potter raw material all the more admirable: deftly sidestepping the trap which has led more than one film maker into trying a straightforward dramatization of Potter. Took chose to present the material as a lecture with dramatized slides to illustrate the text, and once it was clear that the actors were animations rather than three dimensional human beings, the mix of truth and dottiness became instantly acceptable.

Particularly since the prime specimen was played by Peter Jones, that rare (in both senses, one far sadder than the other) genius who has an almost unique ability to make stereotypes believable as individuals; one fleeting cameo last night, of a drunken surgeon, was a joy, a few seconds that one knows will come back into the head time and again. And splendid low key stuff from Richard Briers, too, as the itinerant lecturer, full of Potter's edged charm.

One flaw: the material is dated, now, the observations familiar; that is part of their pleasure. Might it not have been better to have set it all in its original period, when a club was a club, and a ploy was a ploy, and the gamesmanship was worth the candle?

A Country Editor
Tyne Tees

Stanley Reynolds

A Country Editor was a spot of rural relief among the citified *angst* of afternoon viewing on ITV yesterday. What with *Crown Court*, *Couples*—"Margaret Bailey is having an affair with her best friend's husband", *TV Times* warned us—and *General Hospital*, it was pleasant to drop in on the editor of the *Hexham Courant*, a Northumberland weekly, and watch him prepare his Christmas issue. Michael Sharman was the editor of the title in this *About Britain* programme put out by Tyne Tees. He is a man of the soft sale, admitting at one point that all his readers knew all the news in his newspaper before it came out. But, he added, they really didn't believe it until they saw it in black-and-white.

The *Hexham Courant* is 112 years old, and is still owned by the family which started it; it has a circulation of 16,000 in the Tynedale area, and it is, as its modest editor said, "a nice little paper", full of farming new and village gossip, a veritable parish pump. Junior reporters travel out to remote farms with the mobile library to do a feature story. The man who covers the council with his immaculate shorthand also does general reporting, a weekly column and sub-editing, and writes leaders. The senior reporter in this Christmas week was doing a day in the life of the local Father Christmas, and we saw the police reporter—a long-haired young girl—begging the police sergeant for the full names and addresses of people involved in accidents.

The real star of the piece was Hexham and Tynedale, looking like a moving sound version of a wholesome calendar; a calendar, in this case, full of Decembers. It is sentimental perhaps, but nice indeed to be reminded that somewhere up there in the north-east there are still rolling hills, remote farmhouses, market days, and cattle auctions, with cloth-capped buyers leaning on the rail of the cattle pen bidding for prize steers with the nonchalance of a man scratching his nose; in fact, they bid with a scratch of the nose, a nod, a wink, or a bored grimace. Not that Hexham is really all that peaceful as portrayed here. The cameraman, Dave Dixon, was gored and trampled on by a steer while filming auction day for this programme.

Magnificent sounds

Verdi Requiem
Covent Garden

William Mann

There have been mutters of resentment that, while our Royal Opera has taken three operas to Milan, La Scala has brought only two to London, plus a performance of Verdi's *Manzoni Requiem*, a favourite masterpiece but much performed in London, latterly to the loftiest standards. Could La Scala not have brought three operas *and* Verdi's *Requiem*, as happened on the company's last visit here in 1950? Well, evidently not: in any case the *Requiem* seems to have sold out quicker than any of the operatic performances, and it enabled La Scala to claim the work's premiere at the Royal Opera House.

Not that the ROH is an ideal auditorium for a big oratorio, on last night's showing. The top of the proscenium seems to truncate the bloom of full choral sound. When the chorus of La Scala was in full cry, in *Dies Irae* or the *Libera me* fugue, one was minded not to notice, but the *Sanctus* did not really blaze and earlier, in *Te decet hymnus* for instance, the male voices sounded hard and unresonant, the sopranos woolly in projection, compared with their singing in *Boccanegra* last week.

The orchestra of La Scala, on the other hand, sounded quite magnificent on the Covent Garden stage. Again and again the purity and corporate sensibility of the violins, the mellow yet firm-edged cello tone, the splendour of the orchestral bass, captured attention. The horns and heavy brass contributed memorably, indeed made sure that the *Sanctus* proved its point (though orchestrally as well as chorally it sounded a modicum under-rehearsed) and the throng of trumpets rang bravely in *Tuba mirum*.

Claudio Abbado conducts a scrupulously prepared, level-headed, thoroughly appreciative interpretation of the work, free of all sensationalism. Gone are the days when passages for soloists and/or chorus unaccompanied would inevitably lose pitch, or when unwritten variations of pace were made in the name of tradition.

His attention to detailed nuance (*Recordare* was a fine example), the infinitely tactful treatment of *Agnus Dei*, the care lavished on the final reprise of *Requiem aeternam*, all proved him a worthy heir to the Milanese tradition in the performance of the *Manzoni Requiem*, ultimately the heir of Verdi who conducted the ancestors of these musicians in the first performances. If I admired him more for the pitfalls he avoided than for the illumination he cast on the music, he has plenty of time to develop a fine reading into an overwhelming one.

His vocal quartet of soloists was almost irreproachable. The bass, Ruggero Raimondi, stood out for glorious sound and radiant musicianship in every context. Veriano Lucchetti launched *Hostias* impeccably, with a trill of true elegance. Katia Ricciarelli was singing more reliably than of old, not quite soft enough on her final *Requiem* top B flat but lovely in *Sed signifer* (which is at least as difficult). Christa Ludwig was a tower of strength, though I have heard her bring more fervour to *Liber scriptus*.

Mary Stuart
Coliseum

Alan Blyth

After several evenings of visual disappointment at the Coliseum, it was a pleasure last night to welcome back a production up to the English National Opera's highest standards.

Desmond Heeley's strongly evocative and well unified sets and John Copley's clear and unobtrusive staging (now reheared by David Ritch) form an appropriate frame to the feuding of the two unhappy queens portrayed within, and it housed several performances, new to London, that were worthy of it.

Sarah Walker had to fill Mary's steps in the shadow of Dame Janet Baker's unforgettable portrayal. Sensibly she did not attempt to efface memories of her distinguished predecessor but instead used the same mould for her interpretation while giving it her own vocal and dramatic touches. Within a tone that admittedly has not a great range of colour she managed to suggest by sheer musicality, a delicacy of phrasing here, a subtle nuance there, all Mary's pride, sadness and, in the end, dignity.

The famous outburst against Elizabeth was delivered with tremendous vehemence as a release of pent-up emotions with all-too-evident relief that followed. The touching penultimate scene with Talbot (a reliable and sympathetic performance by John Tomlinson) and the final encounter with the impetuous Leicester reached considerable heights of eloquence that banished all odious comparisons from the mind.

Margaret Haggart's Elizabeth I was a fitting antagonist, a capricious, volatile creature, whose ever-changing moods revealed the uncertainties of character not far below the surface, and the brief moment of weakness before signing the death warrant was admirably conveyed. Her bright soprano has its thin areas, but her coloratura has a welcome and unflinching directness to it. She wears her haughty clothes and raffish wig well.

David Rendall, our fastest-rising tenor, proved a near-ideal Donizettian with his flexible, assured tone projected powerfully into the house, and he contrived to make Leicester something more than a cipher. All these performances, and Noel Davies's lucid conducting, made one forget the occasional liberty the house takes with the story and in the matter of transpositions, which worry others more than they do me. A rewarding night of real music-drama.

SPORT

Football

Seniors fail to inspire World Cup hopefuls

Hungary U-23 3 England U-23 0

Budapest, March 10.—England's football manager, Don Revie, suffered a blow to his preparations for the 1978 World Cup when his under-23 side were soundly beaten by Hungary in a European Championship quarter-final first leg match here today.

The inclusion of three senior international players, Gerry Francis, Hudson, and Johnson, also 29-year-old Greenhoff, failed to inspire England who were rarely in the game. Hudson and Francis failed to link up in midfield and consequently the strikers, Trevor Francis, Johnson and Greenhoff, were given little chance to shine.

Hungary, as the manager, Lajos Baroti, promised, attacked from the opening whistle, pinning England in their own half. In the 19th minute Hudson was adjudged to have handled outside the area and although Wallington superbly parried Zombori's free-kick, Nyilasi put Hungary into the lead.

Six minutes later England created their best chance of the half. Trevor Francis slipped the ball to Greenhoff whose accurate cross put Hudson clear. An equalizing goal seemed certain but Hungary's goalkeeper, Gujdar, hurled himsel at Hudson's feet to rob the England player of a goal.

Hungary continued to sweep into attack and the England goal had a narrow escape when Szabo volleyed a cross from his Ferencvaros team-colleague, Ebedli, against the post. The presence of six Ferencvaros players in the Hungarian side certainly added cohesion to the home team's play which England could not reproduce.

Gerry Francis was twice caught in possession in midfield and only fine tackles by Dodd prevented Hungary from further capitalizing on their obvious superiority.



Hungary's goalkeeper, Gujdar, defies Greenhoff and keeps England goalless.

England looked as if they might counter attack at the beginning of the second half through the neat skills of Greenhoff and the determination of Johnson. In the forty-ninth minute Gujdar made a superb save from Greenhoff after the Stoke forward had interchanged passes with Johnson.

Trevor Francis was the next to test the Hungarian goalkeeper, his header from Johnson's lob being tipped over the bar. England continued to push forward, but Ebedli and Nyilasi were quick to exploit gaps which opened up at the back of England's defence. More goals had to come and Hungary increased their lead to 3—0 through the dangerous Nyilasi and Szabo.

Szabo shot low under Wallington in the fifty-seventh minute to make it 2—0 and six minutes later Hungary added a third. Wallington managed to palm out a powerful 30-yard drive by Ebedli. Thompson and Kennedy seemed to have the ball covered, but Nyilasi nipped between them to score.

Mills, of Middlesbrough, immediately replaced Trevor Francis, but the substitution made little difference to England's play. Some ill-feeling began to creep into the game with Hungary's subsitute, Fekete—on for Varadi—and Nyilasi both having their names taken.

England ended the match as they had begun, a disjointed, ineffective team. Certainly they will have to improve radically in order to pull back the three-goal deficit in the second leg at Old Trafford in two weeks' time.

HUNGARY: Gujdar; Paroczay, Balint, Rab, Lukacs, Nyilasi, Ebedli, Zombori, Pusztai, Szabo, Varadi (sub, Fekete).

ENGLAND: M. Wallington; J. Gidman, P. Thompson, A. Dodd, A. Kennedy, A. Hudson, A. Towers, G. Francis, T. Francis (sub, D. Mills), J. Greenhoff, D. Johnson.—Reuter.

On arriving back in London last night Mr Revie said: "It will be difficult to pull back the deficit, but you never know. I was particularly impressed by three of their players, Lukacs, Zombori and Pusztai. I thought our boys played quite well but two goalkeeping errors lost us the match."

Rowing

Blue is the colour, purple is the air

By Jim Railton

For the first time Boat Race practice sprung to life yesterday with Cambridge rowing a disguised full-course trial in the morning while Oxford engaged themselves in savage combat with London University later in the day. By the end of the afternoon the Tideway belonged to Cambridge, leaving Oxford dispirited with their veneer well and truly stripped.

In recent years, Cambridge have abandoned the traditional full course trials accompanied by pacing crews. Yesterday they elected to row from Mortlake to Putney unescorted and without hindrance. It was overall an uneventful row generally below their racing cadence, but the steadiness and control could only impress.

In particular, the stern trio of Harpum (stroke), Clay and Cashin have almost established themselves as an efficient working unit giving the necessary authority and leadership to the boat. Harpum, in particular, has made rapid strides. He is orthodox in every way but impressed yesterday with his determination reflected in grimaces as he pressed the accelerator just at the right time to lift his crew out of one or two damp spots which began to creep in along the way.

The United States 1974 world champion, Cashin, makes a massive hole in the water with every stroke and occupies the Cambridge key-seat admirably. Cambridge, winding their rate up in the final minute, finished the course in a time of 19min 38sec, which, on a weak tide, was highly satisfactory. They are beginning to move while still keeping plenty in reserve with a long stretch of Tideway training still to come before the Boat Race on March 20 (4 pm).

But any real assessment of their *Boat Race prospects* will only be possible after observing them under full pressure from respectable opposition. This morning they meet Goldie, the Cambridge second eight.

Oxford, on the other hand, always seem to go out for a fight and yesterday they received a bloody nose from London University. The London University launch arrived rather suspiciously with two spare oars on board, giving a hint of things to come. The anticipated clashes soon arrived rather unexpectedly in the light periods between the combat pieces. Before the sad affair was over there were two massive clashes with sadly Oxford losing their cool in the last piece of work which was abandoned with both crews enmeshed and some purple language which even added to my own extensive vocabulary.

London University included three internationals and Stoddart, a member of Oxford's 1974 Boat Race record-breaking crew. On paper a crew of some pedigree, but only recently their sails were reported to have been lowered by a lightweight eight. The proposed work-out was a time pyramid, moving in stepped intervals of one minute from one to three minutes and down again. In the first minute row, London University gained a canvas. Oxford gave just a hint of sparkle in the next two-minute piece, clearing their opponents in 80sec before the higher rating London University crew hammered back to gain an overlap.

Oxford reached their lowest depths at the apex of the pyramid, the three-minute contest. Oxford were level in the first 30 seconds, but just over a minute later were cleared, and gave up the ghost and limped behind two and a half lengths in arrears. The last two rows of the afternoon ended in clashes and disarray with both coxswains at times seemingly in need of hearing aids as they ignored the umpire and steered their shells on disaster courses.

Oxford must now pick up the pieces for they will not win this year's Boat Race on yesterday's performance. They must be objective, too, and not look for excuses. They were light into the water and the paint on their blades appeared prematurely at the end of the stroke. In particular, there was an appalling rush in the middle of the boat.

Today 186 crews contest the 10 available pennants for eights and fours in the Head of the River Race for Schools (12.45) over the two-mile downstream course from Chiswick Eyot to Westminster School boathouse. The Emanuel eight, who took the title from Eton last year, are strongly favoured.

OXFORD: *D. R. H. Beak (Radley and Oriel) bow, *G. S. Innes (Pangbourne and Oriel), A. D. Edwards (King's School, Worcester and St Peter's), *R. S. Mason (Eton and Keble), S. G. H. Plunkett (Methodist College, Belfast, and Queen's), K. C. Brown (Cornell University and Christ Church), A. J. Wiggins (Wallingford School and Keble), *A. G. H. Baird (Radley and Christ Church), stroke, *J. N. Calvert (Thirsk School and St Edmund Hall), cox.

CAMBRIDGE: D. J. Searle (Bradley and St Catherine's), bow, R. R. A. Breare (Eton and Pembroke), M. R. Gritton (Sandhurst and Queen's), M. P. Wells (Aylesbury GS and Selwyn), P. B. Davies (Tonbridge and 1st & 3rd Trinity), R. M. Cashin (Harvard and 1st & 3rd Trinity), *J. H. Clay (Eton and Pembroke), R. Harpum (Sandhurst and Jesus), stroke, J. P. Manser (Westminster and Sidney Sussex), cox.

* A Blue.

Today's outings: Oxford, 10.30 and 3.0 from Putney; Cambridge, 10.0 and 3.0 from Putney.

Cricket

Indian batsmen flounder against leg-spin bowling of Holford

Bridgetown, Barbados, March 10.—David Holford, a Barbadian leg spin bowler, destroyed India's innings on the opening day of the first Test match against West Indies here today. Holford took five wickets for 23 runs as India floundered to 177 all out. India after the opening pair, West Indies were 97 for one at close of play.

It was a dismal display by Gavaskar and Sharma, had put on 51 in even time to give them a bright start. Gavaskar made 37. Of the later batsmen, Madan Lal was the only one to show much resistance and with a fair share of luck he scored 45. He eventually fell to Holford, clean bowled by a googly.

Holford, a cousin of Sir Garfield Sobers, removed Vishwanath and Amarnath just before lunch and came back in a new spell to get the wickets of Prasanna, Madan Lal and the Indian captain, Bishen Bedi.

The West Indian fast bowler Roberts, who looked out of form, especially in the morning session, took two for 48 off 11 overs. He was outshone by his less experienced partner Holding, who was more economical and took two for 24 off 15 overs.

Julien, steady throughout, took the wicket of Gaekwad, whom he tempted to edge a ball outside the off stump for a catch which the wicketkeeper Deryck Murray accepted.

India left out Vengsarkar and Venkataraghavan from the 13 named last night. West Indies omitted Imtiaz Ali and Gordon Greenidge.

INDIA: First Innings

S. Gavaskar, l-b-w, b Roberts	..	37
P. Sharma, c Fredericks, b Holding		6
A. Gaekwad, c Murray, b Julien		16
G. R. Viswanath, c Rowe, b Holford	..	1
S. Amarnath, c Richards, b Holford		
M. Amarnath, b Holding	..	2
S. Madan Lal, b Holford	..	4
S. Kirmani, b Roberts	..	
E. A. Prasanna, c Richards, b Holford	..	
B. Bedi, c Julien, b Holford	..	
B. Chandrasekhar, not out	..	
Extras (n-b 15, l-b 7, b 2)	..	[illegible]
Total	..	17[illegible]

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—51, 2—5[illegible], 3—74, 4—74, 5—103, 6—153, 7—162, 8—171, 9—176, 10—177.

BOWLING: Roberts, 11—2—48—[illegible]; Holding, 15—10—24—2; Julien, 15—5—16—1; Holford, 8.1—1—23—[illegible]; Jumadeen, 5—1—12—0.

WEST INDIES: First Innings

L. G. Rowe, lbw, b Chandrasekhar		
R. C. Frederick, not out	..	
I. V. A. Richards, not out	..	
Extras	..	
Total (for one wicket)	..	

*C. H. Lloyd, †D. L. Murray, Holding, D. Holdford, B. D. Julien, Jumadeen, A. I. Kallicharran, A. M. E. Roberts, to bat.

FALL OF WICKET: 1—68.—Reuter.

Motor racing

Six-wheeled car near its first race

By John Blunsden

The first race appearance of a six wheeled grand prix car has been brought an important step closer this week with the completion and the successful first tests at Silverstone of a race-worthy version of the Elf Tyrrell Project 34.

The prototype car caused something of a sensation in grand prix circles when it was unveiled in London last December, since when it has been heavily engaged in a programme of development tests, the majority of which have taken place at the Paul Ricard circuit in the south of France.

Understandably, Ken Tyrrell's team has been relatively tight-lipped concerning the outcome of these tests, but it is now clear that they have proved highly promising because the decision to design and build a raceable version of the six wheeler was taken before the turn of the year.

Since then, an extensively revised car has been taking shape behind closely guarded doors at the Elf Tyrrell headquarters near Ripley in Surrey, where new-car security has always been of a high order.

The main changes from the first six-wheeled Tyrrell are a reduction in length of 10 inches, a wider front track, completely revised bodywork, which is two inches lower, incorporates a nose intake for a front-mounted oil cooler and has revised aerodynamics to assist air cooling to the rear brakes.

The new car also has ventilated front brake discs, fuel tankage of 42 gallons to enable it to run a full length grand prix, and it is 80lb lighter than the prototype.

Its first race appearance will follow the successful conclusion of the new test programme. I take this to mean that we shall not see a six-wheeled Tyrrell in the United States Grand Prix West, in California on March 28, but I would be most surprised if neither Jody Scheckter nor Patrick Depailler have one for the first of the European grands prix, in Spain on May 2. Furthermore, if the new car is to appear in Spain (and the tight Jarama circuit could well favour it) Ken Tyrrell is unlikely to pass up the opportunity of a shakedown run in the Graham Hill International Trophy race at Silverstone on April 11. What a crowd puller that would be for the British Racing Drivers Club!

Boxing

Dunn boxes quite well, but loses on points

Richard Dunn boxed well but lost on points when he faced Muhammad Ali in London yesterday.

Dunn, caught up in a vintage Ali publicity performance, managed to find answers to most of the champion's jibes as they came face to face in a London gymnasium prior to their world heavyweight championship contest in Munich, on May 24.

But Ali, who has done this sort of thing a hundred times before, had the last word. When Dunn, a sergeant in the Territorial Army Parachute Regiment, threw his best punch by inviting Ali to make a jump with him, Ali replied "You've made 67 jumps? You must be used to taking a dive."

Despite a heavy cold Ali went through his whole familiar act, stripping down to his vest and sparring up to Dunn. As he said goodbye to Dunn he remarked: "You're going to put England on the map—for about two rounds."

And he told the crowd "Everyone's supposed to be scared of me. Dunn's not scared. He must be crazy."

This was the first meeting between the two. Dunn had seen Ali only once previously, 10 years ago as a spectator when Ali was training in West London to defend the world title against Henry Cooper. "And I hadn't even started boxing in those days", Dunn said.

Board caution promoter

Michael Barrett, the Royal Albert Hall boxing promoter, received a caution from the stewards of the British Boxing Board of Control yesterday for wrongly describing Francisco Villegas, of Puerto Rico, as the world's number three featherweight when he fought the British champion Vernon Sollas in January.

Villegas was stopped in the seventh round after being outclassed in a poor contest and Mr Barrett was called before the stewards in London under regulation 15b which deals with misconduct. He was represented by counsel at the hearing.

Mr Barrett said that he had been given the Puerto Rican's ranking by his agent in America.

Conteh bout on Radio Uganda says

Nairobi, March 10.—John Conteh, of Britain, will defend his World Boxing Council light-heavyweight title against Alvaro Lopez of United States, in Kampala on March 28, Radio Uganda said today. It had been reported that the bout had been postponed.

The radio, picked up here, said the announcement followed a briefing on the bout given to the Ugandan President Idi Amin by Major General Francis Nyangweso, Minister of Culture and Community Development. The fight will be broadcast live by satellite, Radio Uganda added.

Radio Uganda reported that President Amin, a former national heavyweight amateur boxing champion, had said he would take part in an exhibition bout before Conteh's contest.

In Kampala, the Ugandan National Council of Sports today started modification work on the Lugogo Indoor Stadium in preparation for the world title bout. The promoters had said earlier that the match would be staged in the 60,000-seat outdoor War Memorial Stadium.—Reuter.

Squash rackets

South Africans out of team event

By Rex Bellamy
Squash Rackets Correspondent

The Squash Rackets Association of Southern Africa have withdrawn from the team event at the fifth world amateur championships to be played in Britain in May. Their decision has led to a record entry of 12 nations. It has also saved the organizers from possible financial embarrassment, and it is thought, the risk of demonstrations and perhaps even damage to club premises.

Britain's SRA took a chance in agreeing to organize the event, and later considered cancelling it. They reckoned that promotional costs would be about £30,000 and for a long time there seemed little prospect of sponsorship. But the Sports Council have granted them £13,000 and there has been commercial backing from a plastering business, Prodorite (£5,000), and a construction company, Kyle Stewart (£2,000). A further £10,000 is needed.

The possibility of a Sports Council grant brought the South African issue to a head. The championship organizers were aware that the Government, alert to likely repercussions, were unlikely to recommend that taxpayers' money be channelled into the event if a South African team took part, or if Rhodesians played in either the team or individual events. Previous experience made it clear that the participation of a South African team would also reduce the number of overseas competitors.

Rightly or wrongly (and there are arguments both ways) the organizers yielded to the pressures imposed on them. But they could not have done so without the cooperation of South Africa, who had a right to take part and could have insisted on exercising it. South Africa did the same thing, for similar, if not identical reasons, when they withdrew their team from the 1971 championships in New Zealand.

Egypt, India and Pakistan did not play in the 1973 team championship, which was played in South Africa, though all three had previously competed with South African teams in the championships of either 1967, in Australia or 1969, in Britain. The only nations who have competed in every team event are Australia, Britain, and New Zealand. In May they will be joined by Canada, Egypt, India, Pakistan, United States, and (competing for the first time) Kuwait, Mexico, Nigeria and Sweden.

Many leading players have become *professionals during* the past few years. It could be argued that *in this series* Australia and Pakistan will be fielding their third teams and Egypt their second team. Britain, too, will be considerably weaker than they would be in an open event. But the championships will nevertheless be playing a useful role as a shop window for amateur squash and as a means of developing the international game as a whole. Public interest may be sharpened by the fact that Britain, less seriously affected than Pakistan, Australia or Egypt by the flight to professionalism, have an obvious winning chance. Australia won all four of the previous championships.

The team event will be played at a variety of Midland clubs from May 4 to 13, ending at Edgbaston, which will be the main centre. The individual championship will be played at Wembley from May 16 to 24.

In future the number of entries may be expected to increase rather than decrease. The consequent rise in promotional costs may enforce *a system of zoning*, as in the Davis Cup tennis competition. But an experimental world team event opened to both professionals and amateurs will be played next *month in Karachi. The changing* climate of the game may gradually *induce national associations* to favour such an open format for a team championship, rather than an event restricted to amateurs.

Train travels across country to Sunderland

Sunderland strengthened their challenge for promotion to the first division yesterday when they spent £90,000 for Ray Train, a Carlisle United midfield player.

Train, who cost Carlisle only £5,000 from Walsall in December, 1971, is expected to make his first appearance at Orient on Saturday. Meanwhile, Carlisle supporters were told by the club's secretary, David Dent: "We intend signing a replacement before tomorrow's transfer deadline. He will be in our side against Luton, but we cannot divulge his name at the request of the club concerned."

Train, aged 27, is Sunderland's second expensive signing in nine weeks. In January, they gave £150,000 for the Hull winger, Greenwood. The manager, Bob Stokoe, travelled to Carlisle yesterday morning to meet Train, who later trained with his new colleagues before signing.

Train's transfer is likely to be one of the last big moves in an unusually quiet season. Around £3m has changed hands since June, compared to £6½m for the same period last season. One of the main reasons for the lack of activity is the Freedom of Contract charter currently being negotiated. There have been only 14 three figure transfers during the past 10 months, with James's £300,000 move from Burnley to Derby the most expensive.

Swindon Town, who on Tuesday sold Eastoe to Queen's Park Rangers for £80,000, spent some of the cash when they bought Aizlewood for £12,000 from Newport. At the other end of the third division, Brighton signed Horton, a 27-year-old Port Vale midfield player, for £30,000 to help them win promotion. Other deals yesterday were Nelson (Crewe) to Reading for £10,000, Honour (Hartlepool) to Workington for £1,000; Butler (Norwich) to Bournemouth, free.

Blackburn Rovers are hoping to conclude a double transfer deal, worth about £20,000 before today's deadline. Blackburn's manager, Jim Smith, has agreed terms with Wolverhampton Wanderers for Wagstaffe, who recently spent a month on loan at Blackburn, and has also negotiated a deal with Birmingham for the transfer of Taylor. The two players, both forwards, were to travel to Blackburn last night to discuss terms.

Binney salvages point in last dramatic minute

By John Nicholls

Brighton 2, Shrewsbury 2

In the last dramatic minute of a pulsating match at Brighton last night, Binney scrambled a goal to salvage a point for his side after Shrewsbury seemed to have earned an unexpected away win. This top of the table, third division match was played in an atmosphere more like a cup tie than a league match, as both teams tried their utmost to move closer to Hereford in the League table.

The result, in fact, allowed Hereford to increase their lead, but Brighton are now slightly better off in second place with Shrewsbury also improving their standing. The leading placings are:

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Hereford	33	20	7	6	64	37	47
Brighton	35	19	4	12	62	40	42
Crystal Pal	34	14	12	8	51	38	40
Shrewsbury	33	16	8	9	46	37	40
Cardiff	34	15	9	10	55	42	39
Walsall	36	15	9	12	58	47	39

The equalizing goal was merely the climax to a series of frenzied Brighton attacks, willed on by an equally frenzied crowd. Somehow a goal had to come, but it was a close run thing.

Although the actual equalizing goal was stabbed into the net in the middle of an unidentifiable crowd of players, the odds were anyway on an equalizer. As O'Sullivan moved in on the Shrewsbury goal, he was flattened in the penalty area by a trio of defenders. The referee instantly pointed to the penalty spot, but changed his mind as the ball cannoned off several players, finally ending at Binney's feet and thence into the goal.

The result was a fair one. Shrewsbury would not have been flattered by a win and their goals were the first to be scored at Brighton for the last seven matches. The first came after 34 minutes following a classically simple move, which Brighton were never able to emulate. Irvine picked up a clearance deep in his own half and passed to Bates on the right wing. Bates wasted no time with his cross and Haywood headed home.

Seven minutes later a well-contrived free-kick which ended in a shot from Irvine cannoned into the goal off the back of a Brighton defender, Burnett. Just before half-time the Brighton defender, Rollings, was carried off with a cut foot that required stitching and he was replaced by Kinnear after the interval.

Brighton's comeback started after 58 minutes when Morgan pushed in a free-kick from Towner. However, Brighton must have felt sadly disillusioned by going in two goals down at half-time. *In spite of* sharing the early play, they had nothing to show for their endeavour, thanks to woeful ball control when it mattered most. Attack after attack broke down within range of the Shrewsbury goal, although credit must be given to the fast-coveringcovering defence.

The nearest Brighton came to scoring in the first half was when Towner, their nippy right wing, took a free-kick after being fouled when cutting in towards the goal. His first shot was blocked, the rebound luckily fell into his path, and although he then had a gap to steer the ball through, he could only direct it against a post.

The pattern of the second half was largely dictated by Shrewsbury, although they were troubled for a period after Brighton scored their first goal. As time ran out and Brighton were reduced to 10 men after Tiler was carried off with a leg injury, Shrewsbury seemed only to have to coast through the remaining 10 minutes to go away with the spoils. Then came Brighton's last charge and with players sprawled all over the pitch, the ball somehow ended up in the back of Shrewsbury's goal.

BRIGHTON AND HOVE ALBION: P. Grummitt; K. Tiler, H. Wilson, E. Machin, A. Rollings (sub, J. Kinnear), A. Towner, D. Burnett, P. O'Sullivan, F. Binney, S. Morgan, I. Mellor.

SHREWSBURY TOWN: K. Mulhearn; J. King, L. Carleton, A. Durban, C. Griffin, G. Turner, S. Irvine, I. Atkins, R. Haywood, P. Bates, A. McGregor (sub, A. Tarbuck).

Referee: J. Hunting (Leicester).

Hereford U 5 Chester 0

Hereford United recorded their best win since they were elected to the Football League when McNeil scored four of the five goals which kept them comfortably ahead of all rivals in the third division.

McNeil put them ahead in the seventh minute when he scored his 150th goal in the League. K. Charlton made two brilliant saves for Hereford when he kept out shots from the Chester forwards Owen and Moore. But Davey ran half the length of the pitch to put Hereford two up in the 19th minute and McNeil made it three from the penalty spot.

Hereford carried on where they left off after the interval and after Tyler had a goal disallowed, Lindsay gave McNeil the opportunity to score his third goal in the 59th minute. He claimed his fourth and Hereford's fifth 10 minutes later.

Yesterday's results

Third division

Brighton	(0) 2		Shrewsbury	(2) 2	
Morgan, Binney			Haywood, Burnett (og)		
21,423					
Hereford	(3) 5		Chester	(0) 0	
McNeil (4), Davey			7,103		
Peterboro	(1) 2		Sheffield W	(1) 2	
Oakes, Nixon			Nimmo, O'Donnell		
8,409					

Fourth division

Bradford C	(1) 1	Southport	(1) 1
Cooke, 2,300		Dowsnip	
Hartlepool	(0) 1	Crewe	(3) 3
Moore, 1,505		Bowles, Bevan, Purdie	
Torquay	(0) 2	Tranmere	(0) 1
Lane, Kennedy		Moore, 2,597	

Scottish Cup

Fifth round replay

Hibernian	(0) 1	Motherwell	(0) 1
Stanton		Graham	

After extra time

Scottish Spring Cup

First round

Berwick	(0) 0	Kilmarnock	(0) 0
Dumbarton	(2) 4	Albion R	(1) 1
Cook, Bourke (2), Muir (pen)		McLean	
Raith	(1) 4	Qn of Sth	(0) 2
Johnson, Wallace (2), Duncan		Bryce, Dempster (pen)	

EUROPEAN UNDER-23 CHAMPIONSHIP: Hungary 3, England 0.

SOUTHERN LEAGUE: Cup (semi-final round, second leg): Kettering 0, Yeovil 0 (Yeovil won 3-0 on aggregate). Premier division: Telford 4, Bedford 1; Weymouth 1, Nuneaton 4. First division (North): Bury Town 1, Tamworth 1; King's Lynn 2, Barry 1; Cheltenham 6, Stevenage 0.

SCHOOLS MATCH: Oratory 2, Bearwood 0.

Rugby Union

CLUB MATCHES: Abertillery 9, Glamorgan Wanderers 17; Bridgwater and Albion 10, Somerset Police 18; Cardiff 12, Bridgend 12; Cheltenham 6, Gloucester 36; Llanelli 23, British Columbia 3; Nottingham 16, Nuneaton 3; Saracens 44, London University 0; Swansea 3, Newbridge 26.

POLYTECHNIC CUP: Final: Wales 6, Liverpool 12.

UAU CHAMPIONSHIP: Final. Swansea 4, Uwist 6.

HOSPITALS CUP: Final: St Bartholomew's 12, The London 0.

SCHOOLS MATCH: St Bees 16, Keswick 3.

RUGBY LEAGUE: First division: Hull Kingston Rovers 15, Salford 10.

HOCKEY: London League: Cambridge University 2, Slough 7; Oxford University 1, St Albans 1. London University Cup: Final: Queen Mary College 1, University College Hospital 3. RAF Cup: Final: Senior: High Wycombe 6, Waddington 4. Junior: Sealand 0, Northwood 1. Other match: Bank of England 1, Stock Exchange 6.

Jack Taylor will referee the Manchester United against Derby County FA Cup semi-final match at Hillsborough and Pat Partridge the Crystal Palace v Southampton tie at Stamford Bridge.

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4 DRAWS .... £4·50
10 HOMES ..... £7,079·25
4 AWAYS .... £3·00
EASIER 6 .... £16·00
Above dividends to units of 10p.
Expenses and Commission 21st Feb. 1976—31·0%

VERNONS POOLS, LIVERPOOL
TOP DIVIDEND WINNERS SHARE £221,310
INCLUDING EASTBOURNE MAN £25,660
FOR EIGHT GOES A PENNY

8 GOES A PENNY TREBLE CHANCE—5 DIVIDENDS
24 pts. £2,500.15
23 pts. £29.00
22½ pts. £6.00
22 pts. £2.80
21½ pts £0.50
FOR ⅛p

Nothing Barred 4 DRAWS £4.25
Nothing Barred 8 HOMES £1,714.00
Nothing Barred 5 AWAYS £2.80
3 HOME TEAMS (Failing to score) £0.75
3 AWAY TEAMS (Scoring 2 or more) £18.05

All dividends except Treble Chance declared to units of 15p.
Expenses and Commission for 21st February 1976—34.3%.

Athletics

Bedford gives up hope of gold medal this year

David Bedford, once idolized by thousands for his record-breaking exploits on the track, has given up all hope of making the British Olympic team this year. He admitted yesterday that, unless "someone, somewhere in the world can help" his days in international athletics may be over.

Bedford, who in July, 1973, scored his biggest triumph by setting a world 10,000 metres record of 27min 31sec at Crystal Palace, has suffered a recurrence of the ligament trouble that has plagued him on and off for four years.

"If I cannot find someone very soon to put my leg right I shall have to give up athletics internationally", he said. "I shall have to start working seriously by the end of July, as I am now engaged and I just cannot carry on the way I am at the moment for another three years."

Bedford has consulted 39 doctors, surgeons and physiotherapists in the past few years, hoping one day to be able to race with two good legs. His persistence looked like paying off when he sought the advice of a top Scottish surgeon at Edinburgh late last year. The surgeon operated, removing scar tissue from what appeared to be a very old injury, and Bedford went off to try to catch up lost training time.

After Christmas he went to New Zealand for the sunshine, but after a few weeks broke down in training and promptly made the 14,000-mile trip back home.

"I went up to see the surgeon but he told me that there was now nothing physically wrong with me and I should either retire or run through the trouble", Bedford said. The only treatment he is receiving at the moment is from a Highgate physiotherapist.

"I am now facing a difficult decision, but it will have to be made. There is now no chance of running in the Olympics and I am desperately looking for some doctor who might be able to cure my trouble. Without that help my running days will be over.

"I have had only four races in the past two years and the last was the other day, when I was beaten by a rather average runner from Shaftesbury Harriers, my club.

"They keep telling me that all my troubles are in my head, but that is not so. After all I went to see a lot of people before I had my operation in Scotland. That was not my imagination."

Bedford came to his decision about the coming Olympics after watching the BBC feature, *The Runners*, shown on Tuesday night. In it, millions were shown that Bedford was on the way back, but a lot had happened since those days of hope.

Olympic Games tickets

All tickets for the opening and closing ceremonies at the Olympic Games this year have been sold. The cycling, swimming and gymnastics events have also been sold out. Two million tickets, out of the original total of 4.5 million, remain available: 900,000 for football, 300,000 for athletics, 240,000 for hockey, 50,000 for handball, 40,000 each for volleyball, basketball and archery, 70,000 for canoeing events, and 2,000 for weightlifting.

Tickets for the Games can from now only be purchased from the central sales office of the organizing committee (COJO) at 388 St James Street West, Montreal. Applications are handled in the order in which they are received.

Hockey

Slough left in second place after victory

By Sydney Friskin

Cambridge University 2 Slough 7

In consequence of their hockey victory over Cambridge University at Fenner's yesterday, Slough were left in second place on the London League table with a percentage of 80.70. Southgate, with two matches to play are on top with a percentage of 83.33. Slough have three matches left.

The tussle to fill the first four places—the successful teams will qualify for the semi-final round—is likely to be closer than usual. On the heels of Slough are Guildford with a percentage of 74.07 and three matches to play, Hounslow, 73.02 (two to play) and Blackheath, 71.43 (two to play). Spencer, lying sixth with a percentage of 62.63 and one match to play, are out of it.

Cambridge, fielding all the players who took part in the university match at Lord's on February 21, did not play as badly as the score suggests. They came strongly into the early minutes of the second half to score two fine goals after Slough had led 3—0.

Slough went quickly into action, their first goal coming from a long corner. The ball was pushed to Allen who slipped it on the inside for Collins to score. The second was the result of a penalty stroke converted by Egerton and the third the outcome of a short corner well struck by Churcher.

Williamson, scored the first goal for Cambridge, a well taken one from open play and the second was obtained by Menzies from a short corner struck with characteristic agility. But Slough, recovering their composure, increased their lead through Egerton who took advantage of a splendid opening made for him on the left by Earl. Khehar picked up a centre from the right to score the fifth goal and the sixth came from a penalty stroke by Egerton.

The best goal of the match was scored by Collins who ran through to catch up with a pass from Khehar and beat the goalkeeper with a superb shot. This was virtually the end of the match.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY: B. J. Probert (Dauntsey's and St Catharine's); G. G. Menzies (Felsted and St Catharine's, captain), D. J. S. Shepherdson (Merchant Taylor's Crosby and St Catharine's), A. Payne (Gresham's and Magdalene), D. J. R. Pelleran (Wellington and Trinity), D. Jarrett (Wellington and St Catharine's), I. J. Sobey (Adelaide University and Trinity), A. J. C. Dodds (Kingston GS and St Catharine's, sub), R. C. A. Gomm (King's Bruton and Selwyn), C. H. Flaisner (Haberdashers' Aske's and St Catharine's), C. K. Bond (Stowe and Sidney Sussex), I. A. Williamson (Millfield and Downing).

SLOUGH: R. Risby; M. J. Parris (captain), A. Churcher, Amarjit Singh, S. S. Khehar, J. Murdock, J. Allen, M. Corry, S. Collins, M. Egerton, D. Earl.

Umpires: D. Bruce and P. L. Brown.

Latest European snow reports

	Depth (cm) L	Depth (cm) U	Conditions Piste	Conditions off Piste	Weather (5 pm) —	°C
Champery	10	55	Good	Varied	Fine	0
Worn patches on some slopes						
Crans	20	50	Good	Crust	Fine	4
Pistes becoming hard						
Davos	6	30	Fair	Fair	Fine	8
Runs very icy						
Les Ménuires	95	150	Good	Powder	Sun	-1
Powder snow on hard base						
St Moritz	20	60	Fair	Varied	Fine	-5
Lower slopes worn						
Sauze d'Oulx	30	80	Good	Powder	Fine	-2
Fresh snow on upper slopes						
Seefeld	10	40	Good	Varied	Fine	1
Good skiing on all pistes						
Wengen	28	70	Good	Powder	Sun	-4
Good skiing everywhere						

In the above snow reports, supplied by representatives of the Ski Club of Great Britain, L refers to lower slopes and U to upper slopes. The following reports have been received from other sources:

	Depth (cm) L	Depth (cm) U	State of Piste	Weather —	°C
AUSTRIA					
Alpbach	10	80	Good	—	-4
Badgastein	10	55	Good	—	-1
Berwang	55	95	Good	—	-9
Brand	20	120	Good	—	-8
Gargellen	30	100	Good	—	-7
Hochsolden	20	70	Good	—	-9
Ischgl	30	100	Good	—	-10
Kaprun	—	230	Good	—	-19
Kitzbühel	10	90	Good	—	-6
Loch	95	110	Good	—	-11
Lermoos	20	90	Good	—	-4
Lienz	20	90	Good	—	-4
Mayrhofen	0	90	Good	—	-13
Mittersdorf	35	250	Good	—	-7
Obergurgl	80	125	Good	—	-9
Saalbach	10	100	Good	—	-4
St Anton	25	170	Good	—	-7
Schruns	0	100	Good	—	-2
Serfaus	10	80	Good	—	-6
Wildschonau	—	150	Good	—	-7
Zurs	20	170	Good	—	-15
NORWAY					
Finse	280	315	Good	—	-17
Geilo	40	50	Good	—	-8
Gol	60	70	Good	—	-10
Lillehammer	35	90	Fair	—	-7
Norefjell	40	50	Good	—	-7
Oslo	60	60	Good	—	-12
Rjukan	100	115	Good	—	-6
Voss	120	150	Good	—	-9
FRANCE					
Auron	120	220	Good	Sun	—
Alpe d'Huez	100	130	Good	Sun	—
Chamonix	30	150	Good	Sun	—
Courchevel	55	150	Good	Sun	—
Gourette	25	230	Good	Sun	—
Le Corbier	35	160	Good	Sun	—
La Plagne	105	125	Good	Sun	—
Le Chinaillon	70	180	Good	Sun	—
Les Arcs	80	160	Good	Sun	—
Les Deux Alpes	70	250	Good	Sun	—
Les Gets	40	100	Good	Sun	—
Megève	30	130	Good	Sun	—
Méribel	55	150	Good	Sun	—
Montgenèvre	50	100	Good	Sun	—
Morzine	25	140	Good	Sun	—
Pralognan	30	160	Good	Sun	—
St Gervais	80	140	Good	Sun	—
Superdévoluy	45	120	Good	Sun	—

Ice hockey

WORLD ASSOCIATION: Houston Aeros 9, San Diego Mariners 2; Winnipeg Jets 5, Toronto Toros 2; Calgary Cowboys 7, Quebec Nordiques 4.

NATIONAL LEAGUE: New York Islanders 4, St. Louis Blues 0; Atlanta Flames 9, Boston Bruins 0; Los Angeles Kings 6, Vancouver Canucks 2.

صكنا من الاجل

مكتبة بني الاهل

...en flounder...
...ling of Holfo...

...nion

...auchlan ...r ...ottish ...d

...hlan will set a Scot-...tion record, when he ...national side for the ...ime against Ireland ...March 20.

...ave chosen the team ...field against England ...d last month, which ...edden, who went off ...ion midway through ...gains the left wing ...place and Renwick, ...ted, is again among ...ents, who are also

...will be playing in ...h international and ...ninth appearance ...d.

...evived their fortunes ...ngland 22—12 to win ...Cup and the selectors ...e that the good work ...ained against Ireland, ...land 13—12 at Twick-...aturday. Team: ...vine (Heriot's FP); ...ele (London Scottish), ...ton (Hawick), I. R. ...Headingley), D. Shed-...Scotland); R. Wilson ...ttish), A. J. M. Law-...n Scottish); J. Mc-...rdanhill, capt), C. D. ...terloo), A. B. Car-...st of Scotland), A. J. ...wick), G. L. Brown ...otland), M. A. Biggar ...ttish), A. F. McHarg ...ottish), D. G. Leslie ...cotland).

...nts: B. H. Hay (Bor-...J. M. Renwick ...D. W. Morgan ...elville FP), D. F. ...osforth), J. Aitken ...S. Watson (Borough-

...team is L. Moloney ...; T. O. Grace (St ...tain), J. A. Brady ..., C. M. H. Gibson ...E. F. Blake-Knox ...J. McGann (Cock...), J. Moloney (St ...Orr (Old Wes-...Cantrell (U. C. ...O'Callaghan (Dolphin), ...(Lansdowne), R. F. ...MS), S. M. Deering ...W. P. Duggan ...College), S. McKinney ...).

...March 10.—The ...ctors today made only ...from the side narrowly ...Vales at Cardiff Arms ...turday for the match ...gland in Paris on

...el Aguirre, who came ...injured Michel Droitte-...e Cardiff match, keeps ...very much as expected, ...nal match in the five-...nternational champion-

...'s Françoise Sangalli. ...injury, has been unable ...Pecune at right centre ...-quarters. Team: ...irre (Bagneres); J. F. ...acing Club), J. Pecune ...Bertranne (Bagneres), ...s (La Voulte); J. P. ...tferrand), J. Fouroux ...capt); G. Cholley ...Paco (Beziers), R. ...e (Pau), J. F. Imber-...gnan) M. Palmie ...P. Rives J. C. Skrela ...ousain) J. P. Bastiat

...M. Yachvili (Brive), ...G. Rousset, R. Astre ...Sangalli (Narbonne), ...u (Lourdes).—Agence ...e.

...Zealanders ...ck to ...ng form

...Rugby ...ent

...Zealand universities ...tour got back on to ...rail at Ravenhill yes-...a solid 9—3 victory ...een's University side ...been strengthened by ...n of three "Old

...ave not had the hap-...sons, winning only six ...hey were not expected ...e combined efforts of ...rinity who on Sunday ...e touring team, but ...a fine display in front ...crowd in dismal con-...he defence of the ...ck line was the out-...ature of the match, ...visitors eventually won ...a breakaway try right ...e.

...paid the penalty for ...r-resourceful, and a ...attack on the touring ...backfired to let left ...Blair score close to the ...Innes added the con-...nts and in the second ...er a penalty to com-...ll Blacks scoreline. ...anding player on the ...was one of the exiles, ...Elliott, and he landed ...side's only points 10 ...m the end with a well-...alty. This rallied the ...e who had had to play ...the second fiddle to ...ealanders in the loose ...remaining minutes they ...veral strong attacks on ...line. But the backs ...en so good in defence ...be over-anxious in ...vital passes were mis-...precisely the wrong

...R. Elliott; D. Lightbody, ...D. Sym, C. Gardner; G. ...chran, captain; T. Harri-...guson, J. Thompson, K. ...Howard, J. Davidson, K. ...Fairhead.

...LAND UNIVERSITIES: A. ...r, G. Kane, D. Rollerson, ...K. Jennings, M. Romans; ...captain, J. Black, J. ...P. Oliver, R. Drummond, ...Wright, P. Eggleton. ...I. Bea (Bangor).

...racing

...astro has the right form for the jockey in form

...re Guillot
...cing Correspondent
...ch 10

...pattern race of the ...flat racing season, the ...Edmond Blanc (Group ...e run at Saint-Cloud ...This one mile event ...ear-olds and upwards ...ed a number of high ...h runners as well as ...r English horses now ...rance.

...nna will saddle two of ...ldenstein's string for ...El Rastro and Liloy. ...made an impressive ...e season and although ...ers have been hindered ...en ground on their gal-...s sent out four winners ...runners. Yves Saint-...e jockey, is also in ...orm with five winners ...s' racing to his credit, and it is significant that he has chosen to ride El Rastro here.

This Irish-bred six-year-old was lightly raced in 1975 and turned in his best performances at the beginning of the season. Saint-Martin rode him into second place in this race last year and the combination then went on to take the Prix de Ris-Orangis at Evry.

One of El Rastro's most dangerous opponents is likely to be Bill Pyers's mount, Full of Hope. The five-year-old was only half a length behind Riot in Paris in last November's Prix Perth over this course and distance with Trepan (level) and El Rastro (gave 4 lb) well behind. He had earlier run another fine race in defeat when beaten a short neck by Northern Taste in Longchamp's Prix Du Pin.

Primo Rico is perhaps the most interesting contender. After moving from Richard Carver to Arthur Bates in the middle of last season he showed great improvement, failing narrowly in three top-class sprints—he was only a short head behind Lianga in the Prix de l'Abbaye. Although his true forte is sprinting, the colt proved he could stay a mile when taking a handicap over this course and distance last May.

Captain Marcos Lemos moved the grey, Mark Antony, from Clive Brittain's stable to Charles Milbank's Chantilly yard last autumn, partly because of the better opportunities but also because of the colt's preference for soft going, which he is guaranteed on the well watered Paris courses. The ground was heavy for the Greenham Stakes at Newbury last April when he sprang one of the surprises of the season, becoming the first horse to defeat Grundy.

Mark Antony comes from a stable in fine form with 16 victories at Cagnes-sur-Mer and Lester Piggott has come over to ride him. However, in what promises to be a close run race, El Rastro must be given preference, with Full of Hope and Primo Rico the principal dangers.

PRIX EDMOND-BLANC (Group III: £8,850: 1m)

2102- Hegesias (M. Boussac), R. Poincelet, 4-9-0 .... G. Rivases
102022- Full of Hope (C. F. Delecroix), G. Delloye, 6-9-0 .. W. Pyers
002223- Primo Rico (W. Heimberg), A. Bates, 4-9-0 .... M. Philipperon
10300- Mark Anthony (M. Lemos), C. Milbank, 4-9-0 .... L. Piggott
002110- Trepan (R. Schafer), F. Boutin, 4-9-0 .... P. Paquet
030000- Black Rhino (R. N. Tikkoo), A. Breasley, 4-9-0 .... J. Taillard
21340- El Rastro (D. Wildenstein), A. Penna, 6-9-0 .... Y. Saint-Martin
201- Liloy (D. Wildenstein), A. Penna, 5-9-0 .... R. Valdrighi

6-4 El Rastro and Liloy (coupled), 3-1 Trepan, 5-1 Primo Rico, Mark Anthony, 8-1 Full of Hope, 12-1 Hegesias, 20-1 Black Rhino.

Barts' modicum of positive play is sufficient in a negative match

By Gordon Allan
St Bartholomew's 12 London 0

St Bartholomew's won the Hospitals Cup rugby competition at Richmond yesterday when they beat London by a goal, and two penalty goals to nothing. To say that it was not one of the best finals is an understatement. St Bartholomew's did not score their try until the last five minutes, and then only from a pushover by the forwards. We had given up hope much earlier that either side would cross the other's line.

There was no doubt, all the same, that St Bartholomew's were worth their first Cup success since 1970. They spent most of the first half going forward and most of the second hanging on to their slender gains, and they carried out both these tasks convincingly enough. Their forwards built the platform and Milford and Frame at half back made sure it did not collapse. In the first half in particular there was only one team in it at the lineouts and rucks. Williams and Condon were never the same force behind the London pack.

Goal kicking was important, too. It had to be in a game as negative and as punctuated by error as this one mostly was. London might be celebrating now if they could somehow have placed the ball between the posts. Instead, Lockyer, who had a good game in other respects, missed four penalties and Holman one. The first that Lockyer tried to kick was from the 25 and just to the right of the posts. That ought to have been a gift. Later he hit a post.

For St Bartholomew's it was different. Powell and Frame kicked a penalty each in the first half; Powell from the 10-yard line when London transgressed at a line-out, and Frame from the 25 for an offside in the loose after one of his own cross kicks had put London in a dither. Powell also hit a post.

The last quarter of the game was worth the other three rolled together. At last, we saw a modicum of authentic, handling rugby.



Williams, the London captain, clears the ball from a scrum.

St Bartholomew's might have scored a couple of tries, but Longstreet twice turned back into the forwards instead of letting the ball out. On the second occasion there was an overlap on the right. St Bartholomew's eventually fought their way upfield. Milford was pushed into touch at the corner flag. Then, at a scrummage on the London line, St Bartholomew's wheeled on London's put-in, and Cooper and Gough jointly claimed the touchdown. Frame converted.

ST BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL: J. Powell; S. Bond, N. Dunn, D. Boyle, R. Miller; J. Frame, C. Milford; D. Badenoch, B. Marien, M. Debenham, A. Fitzpatrick, P. Cooper, I. Wright, P. Gough, J. Faye.

THE LONDON HOSPITAL: M. Lockyer; R. Linden-Kelly, J. Longstreet, R. Holman, B. Whitmill; B. Condon, M. Williams; D. Chidwick, S. Wandless, S. Young, R. Hoare, M. Gibson, G. Wells, P. Szypryt, G. de Belder.
Referee: M. Hayhoe (London).

UWIST win first all-Welsh final

By Peter West
Rugby Correspondent
UWIST 6 Univ Coll, Swansea 4

It was another occasion at Twickenham yesterday for the leek, the daffodil, and the red dragons. In the first all-Welsh final of the UAU rugby championship, UWIST snatched a late victory from under the noses of the Swansea pack whose control of scrummage and lineout (except on one crucial occasion) deserved a kinder fate.

There were six minutes of statutory time remaining, with Swansea leading by a try scored just before the interval when one of their forwards killed the ball at a ruck on their own 10 yards line. There seemed a good case for UWIST to run a tapped penalty, but their captain, Smyth, opted to go for three points, and his big right wing, Richard Williams, did not let him down. A lovely kick went home straight and true.

Their adrenalin flowing anew, UWIST, through their lock, Jones, won a Swansea throw into a line out on the left, and Gareth Davies lifted a high kick towards the opposing 25. Hopkins, the Swansea full back, knocked it on in the sort of position tailor-made for a dropped goal by Davies. And that was just what the Cardiff stand-off produced from the UWIST scrummage—with another sumptuous kick, from some 30 yards.

There was still time for Harris, of Swansea, to attempt salvation with a penalty from long range, but he missed by an ample margine and UWIST, defending with the utmost enthusiasm, were able to keep their opponents at arm's length.

It was appropriate that Davies, at the crunch, should have contributed so much to UWIST's first UAU rugby title. With limited possession, he almost always managed to find the space to do something of quality. For the Swansea backs, plied with good balls behind a pack that had their opponents in ever-increasing difficulty in the tight, it was a different story. They were sometimes too contrived from the set piece, too willing to cut back inside against staunch tackling, or too willing to misuse good loose ball.

There was a great deal of kicking—far too much, in fact—and for a long time in the first half it seemed that both sides, echoing the methods of some senior, conservative Welsh Druids, were determined to run the ball only from modest range. A strong, chilling wind seemed to be blowing up one touchline and, perversely, as happens at Twickenham, down the other.

The quality of the mauling, by both sides, was heartening, but it was ironic that for all the possession won by the Swansea forwards, it needed a UWIST mistake to produce their try, the only one of the game. This came about when Conner, the UWIST scrum half, had a kick charged down by Swansea's skipper and hooker, Light, behind a maul. The flanker, Morgan, swooped for the kill.

Conner had pulled an early drop shot, and Gareth Davies had gone close with a 35 yards penalty, but it was Swansea who set up most of the near misses. Hopkins almost got to the line after a miss-play in the middle, following one of several strikes against the head. The flanker, Rees, who walked straight off the field at no-side without bothering to shake an opponent by the hand, was knocked into a flag after a drive from a scrummage.

In the second half, in a brief period of early UWIST pressure, Davies had a drop kick charged down, and the centre, Bracey, held on too long in a generous overlap situation from loose ball. Then the Swansea pack seemingly took command and, in the last quarter, they might have wrapped it up when a thrust by their scrum half, Mitchell, was stopped just short of the UWIST line. But Rees tapped a loose ball across it instead of trying to pick it up.

It is not difficult to imagine Swansea's disappointment. They had come so close to their first outright championship since the war (they shared the title with Durham in 1965). In the thirties—the days of Haydn Tanner and Willie Davies—they won it five years running as well as in the last season before the war. It was the only occasion I can remember at Twickenham—a Welsh international apart—when the Welsh national anthem has been played.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE: K. Hopkins (Maesteg GS); J. Harris (Abertillery GS), J. Fielden (Adwick, Doncaster), T. Jones (Llandovery), K. Dennis (Upholland GS); J. Williams (Monmouth), A. J. Mitchell (Imber Bourne); R. Lewis (Cwmtawe GS), B. Light (The Lewis School, Pengam) (captain), W. Jones (Llanelli GS), S. Smith (Cowley GS), P. Moy (Llanelli GS), A. Morgan (Aberaeron GS), G. Lee (Cathays HS, Cardiff), J. Rees (Cardiff HS).

UWIST.—S. James (Penarth GS); N. Jones (Pontypridd GS), N. Lucas (Cynffig CS), J. Bracey (Cwmtawe CS), R. Williams (Rydal); G. Davies (Gwendraeth GS), M. Conner (Garthhill School), P. Doolin (St Illtyd's College, Cardiff), J. Williams (Atlantic College), P. Prickett (Maidenhead GS), H. Jones (Bromsgrove), A. Knight (Maidstone GS), P. Polledri (St Brendan's College), D. Darnell (King Edward Lytham), D. Smyth (Coleraine Academy) (captain).
Referee: R. F. Johnson (London).

Liverpool forwards put rivals off balance

By Peter Marson
Wales Poly 6 Liverpool Poly 12

By virtue of a rugged, determined and plucky display, Liverpool Polytechnic beat Polytechnic of Wales by a goal and two dropped goals to two penalty goals on London Welsh's ground at Old Deer Park yesterday. Having been subjected to long periods of Welsh pressure, and, after 12 minutes of the second half having lost their full back Woodman who was badly shaken in making a brave tackle, Liverpool gave a meritorious performance.

They were worthy winners then of the British Polytechnic Sports Association Rugby Football Challenge Cup presented by John Dawes, and so, too, were Portsmouth Polytechnic who received the second XV trophy following their victory against Polytechnic of Wales's second string in their final.

I understand that this season's clash with the Universities Athletic Union whose final was being played up the road was unavoidable, because March 3, the date originally selected by UAW, was later changed by the Rugby Football Union who did not think it suitable that Twickenham should be the stage for a match three days before England's match with Ireland. The months ahead will offer the planners time in which to ensure that an irritating double billing does not occur again.

Liverpool Polytechnic fielded a nicely balanced side whose all-round strength was reflected in an imposing total of 196 points against 33 from seven matches. Their opponents, too, had amassed a pile of points on the way to the final, but they were clearly put off yesterday by Liverpool's early success when six points were on the board after seven minutes. The credit for this lay with Liverpool's forwards. Waller and Locke, both of whom played splendidly throughout, interpassed from a lineout some 30 yards from the Welsh line and Wright put his fellow lock, Bartlett, in for a try at the posts where Pye converted.

Pye, who was later to put the cup beyond the Welshmen's reach, was another to play outstandingly well. Liverpool were apt to make mistakes at the set pieces and in the rucks and mauls, and it was the Welsh full back, Griffiths, who brought equality at half time with two penalty goals, his second kick a magnificent effort from the halfway line.

Yet, Griffiths's record overall was a poor one with only two successes out of six attempts and as Liverpool's refusal to buckle was made clear, Pye gave his side a much-needed boost with a well taken dropped goal. Having set his sights, so to speak, Pye twice more took aim for goal in the last quarter before he succeeded brilliantly with his last attempt moments before no-side.

POLYTECHNIC OF WALES: B. Griffiths; P. Morgan, D. Hughes, D. Faget, N. Hanney, B. Watts, A. Shufflebotham, T. Mainwaring (captain), P. Santer, P. Davies, L. Jones, C. Sharp, K. Jones, C. Hopkins, B. Cooper.

LIVERPOOL POLYTECHNIC: T. Woodman; J. Hubbard, I. Watson, M. Maher, C. Malley, M. Pye, M. Rogers, I. Humphreys, J. Chappel, I. Jackson (captain), E. Wright, J. Bartlett, A. Waller, J. Hardy, R. Locke.
Referee: M. Titcombe (Bristol).

Coventry changes

Coventry stand by the pack which laid the foundation for Sunday's 35—0 defeat of Wasps, for Saturday's home match with their rivals Leicester, but they make three changes in the back division.

Paul Evans replaces Peter Rossborough at full back and the England centres Geoff Evans and Peter Preece return. Rossborough is rested after playing his first senior game in four months since a cartilage operation.

Pattern unchanged

The match between the Scottish and English colleges of education at Jordanhill yesterday closely followed the pattern of this season's Calcutta Cup international between the countries in that the English side led after two minutes and were 7—3 up at half time, but the Scots rallied to win by a goal, two tries, a drop goal and a penalty goal to a try and a penalty goal.

The English task was made all that much harder by the ordering off of Lacey, their No 8, after 27 minutes for what one wag described as "punching in an off-side position".

Farthing banned

The Bristol prop forward, Roger Farthing has been banned for 28 days by the Gloucestershire RFU disciplinary committee. He appeared before them after being sent off in a match a month ago. As Michael Fry, another prop is also under suspension, and the Hooker, John Pullin, is ruled out with a back injury, Bristol have postponed naming their side to meet Rosslyn Park in the quarter final of the John Player Cup on Saturday.

Racing

Four of a kind in Cecil's hand

By Michael Phillips
Racing Correspondent

At this time a year ago all eyes was focused upon Peter Walwyn and his galaxy of talent at Lambourn. This year Henry Cecil has the spotlight. If he does not actually hold all the aces, he certainly has a strong hand at the beginning of his eighth season as a trainer, a hand that includes Wollow, who was given 5lb more than any other English two-year-old in the Free Handicap having won the Champagne Stakes and the Dewhurst Stakes; the Observer Gold Cup winner, Take Your Place, the Italian St Leger winner, Laomedonte and Roussalka one of the best fillies in training in 1975. Cecil has come a long way quickly. After all, it was only in 1969, the first year that he took out a licence, that Wolver Hollow put him on the map so to speak. Wolver Hollow won the Eclipse Stakes that year.

In racing success breeds confidence and now, at the age of 33, Cecil finds himself standing on the threshold of what could be a momentous season for him, a season even greater than the one he enjoyed last year when only the might of Seven Barrows prevented him from becoming champion trainer. Wollow and his trainer have wintered well and both look fit and blooming and taking everything in their stride.

Cecil is approaching the season in a calm, confident manner that belies his comparative youth, and clearly he has the whole of his team behind him. His horses are looking hard and bright and more forward than most that I have seen. Yesterday morning he asked his horses to do their first bit of "faster work" this year. Accompanied by an older lead horse and another three-year-old named Amboise, Wollow floated past us on the heath that lies on the racecourse side of the town, obviously lapping up every minute. It was a joy to see him move just as it had been a pleasure to see him stripped in his box the night before. Wollow was a trifle leggy last year, and anyone expecting him to have let down since his two-year-old days will be disappointed. His sire, Wolver Hollow, was a tall, gangling horse, and though not so tall, Wollow definitely takes after him.

He has developed a good neck and put on condition over his quarters, and with a gleaming coat he looks every inch a racing machine. Cecil is clearly pleased with him and he has good reason. Having won the 2,000 Guineas last year for his Italian owner, Carlo d'Alessio with Bolkonski, who Cecil said was a much more difficult horse to train than Wollow, Cecil must be wondering whether he can win the same classic for him again with Wollow. As things stand at present, the first 10 days in April should give us some idea because it is during that period that Wollow and his two principal rivals from France and Ireland, Manado and Malinowski, are all due to run.

Cecil's plan is to launch Wollow on his three-year-old career in the Greenham Stakes at Newbury on April 10. Only if there were to be a constant deluge the week before would he consider switching Take Your Place to Newbury and running him instead of Wollow and keeping Wollow at home for the Craven Stakes. However Wollow fares in the 2,000 Guineas (the writers of Timeform's annual publication Racehorses of 1975 are adamant that they prefer Manado), Wollow does seem to have a pedigree and a racing record which earmarks him as a Derby horse.

By a mile to a mile and a quarter horse and out of a mare by Worden II, his pedigree is not exactly dissimilar to Grundy's. Only in Wollow's case he boasts even more stamina on his dam's side because his granddam, Excelsa, is a half sister to that top-class stayer, Exar. Going even farther back, his is the same female family as the one to which Mill Reef belongs. Cecil is adamant that Take Your Place will always need good ground to be seen at his best, whereas Wollow wil not mind if it is firm. That is just one reason that tilts me towards Wollow as far as the Derby is concerned. Yet Cecil believes that granted good ground there may not be all that much to choose between the two come Derby day and that the Derby being what it is Mr d'Alessio may well want to run the two at Epsom. The Irish Derby is, of course, an obvious alternative for Take Your Place.

As with a successful football team, the strength of a top-class racing stable is invariably its strength in depth, and in Amboise and General Ironside Cecil has two other decent three-year-olds who would be the envy of many. I thought that both had done particularly well physically, Amboise especially so. His three good three-year-old fillies, Dame Foolish, Cappuccilli and China Tea all look hard and forward. When pressed to say which of the three he preferred, Cecil came down in favour of China Tea, but he did qualify his choice by adding "if she behaves herself". Clearly, China Tea is brimful with talent, but a bit of a monkey on the side. She won her first race easily last year, but then ran disappointingly in her next, even though she started at odds on.

Lester Piggott rode Cappuccilli at exercise yesterday morning. Like Dame Foolish who finished second in the Cheveley Park Stakes last autumn, Cappuccilli may be only a slip of a thing, but within those wiry frames lie hearts of gold, and bags of ability and that, after all, is invariably what counts in the long run. Dwarfing them all out at exercise was the huge four-year-old, Echo Summit, who stands well over 17 hands. Cecil is hopeful that he will develop into a live contender for the Ascot Gold Cup.

In Laomedonte he has a good four-year-old—he was good enough to be sent to Laurel for the Washington International, having already won the Italian St Leger and the Gran Premio d'Italia—for our best middle distance races while in Roussalka he has a smart four-year-old filly as was only too apparent when she romped away with the Coronation Stakes at Royal Ascot last year.

STATE OF GOING (Official): Wincanton, firm; Stratford-on-Avon, firm; Teesside Park, firm; Sandown Park, firm.

El Cardo can win again

Granite going and the proximity of the annual banquet of National Hunt racing—the Cheltenham Festival next week—have conspired to reduce today's programmes at Wincanton and Stratford-on-Avon to the level of strictly functional NAAFI "nosh".

But, if you are anticipating a feast you should not really complain about the canapés, and there are one or two tasty titbits to be nibbled at. Perhaps the most interesting event at Wincanton is the two-mile Portman Handicap Hurdle, in which Betty Kennard's six-year-old, El Cardo, makes a quick reappearance after winning the final of the Knight, Frank and Rutley Opportunity Handicap Hurdle at Hereford last Saturday.

El Cardo carried second top weight of 11st 13lb at Hereford and won with more in hand than the official margin of a head over Arctic John suggests. Paul Richards, a promising young rider, rode El Cardo then, as he does today.

Murray accepts an offer to ride in France

Tony Murray, one of England's leading flat race jockeys, has accepted an offer to ride in France this season for Charles Milbank, a Chantilly trainer. Murray, aged 25, will therefore break a partnership with Ryan Price that spans nine years and over 300 winners.

Explaining the difficulty in making his decision after such a period of success for the Findon trainer, Murray said: "This has been an awfully hard decision to make. I owe the Captain so very much. We have had a wonderful period together, and I wish in a way that I didn't have to make the break. I regret that this has come about so close to the new season, but I am pleased that the Captain has such a fine replacement in Brian Taylor."

Murray will commute to France for the next few weeks until he can arrange permanent accommodation. Milbank has a 75-horse string, and, with the exception of one horse belonging to Captain Marcos Lemos (Mark Anthony, formerly with Clive Brittain at Newmarket) and one of Ravi Tikkoo's, Murray will ride all of them.

Brian Taylor, who is about to start his first season as a free-lance, said of his new position: "Fantastic! I couldn't be more delighted. Captain Price has a fine string of horses, and I can't wait for the season to start."

It was Taylor who was substituted at the 45-minute declaration stage at Lingfield Park last November to ride Price's Gale Bridge, who proceeded to win easily and enter classic reckoning. This Vaguely Noble filly is widely believed to be the best horse in Price's yard. Taylor added: "If she could give me an Oaks to go with Snow Knight's Derby—what a dream!"

Lincoln acceptors

With 41 second acceptors for the Irish Sweeps Lincoln Handicap, run at Doncaster on March 27, some of the bottom weights could be balloted out to comply with the safety limit of 26. The acceptors are:

Rozel Buoy, 4-9-10 (G. Ramshaw); Golden Aim, 4-9-4 (P. Young, 5); Halicas, 4-9-4 (W. Carson); Master Peat, 4-9-0 (B. Raymond); My Hussar, 4-9-0 (L. Piggott); Galiano, 7-9-0 (E. Hide); Lollogill, 5-8-13 (R. Wernham, 5); Kunpuu, 5-8-12 (F. Morby); Rhodomantade, 5-8-11 (G. Baxter); Bustello, 4-8-9 (C. Tinkler); Immortal Knight, 6-8-9 (M. Birch); Major Role, 6-8-8 (—); Sweet Reclaim, 4-8-8 (A. Murray); Blues Again, 4-8-7 (W. Somerville, 7); Junes Joker, 4-8-7 (T. Ives); Kings Bonus, 5-8-7 (T. Ives); Quizair, 7-8-6 (M. L. Thomas); Yamadori, 4-8-5 (F. Morby); Gracious Melody, 6-8-4 (A. Barclay); Dawlish, 5-8-4 (—); Tintoretto, 5-8-4 (—); Berkeley Square, 4-8-3 (E. Eldin); Bell-Tent, 5-8-3 (P. Eddery); The Hertford, 5-8-3 (P. Cook); Pavos Boy, 4-8-2 (G. Starkey); Caer-Gai, 5-8-2 (—); Baronet, 4-8-2 (—); Astonish, 4-8-1 (—); Parlor Noble, 6-8-1 (E. Johnson); Miss Filbert, 4-8-0 (F. Durr); Lunarlver, 6-7-13 (P. Young, 5); Ballad Singer, 6-7-12 (—); Marennes Blue, 5-7-12 (P. Waldron); Track Minstrel, 7-7-11 (—); Top Level, 4-7-11 (—); Lush Gold, 4-7-10 (—); The Goldstone, 4-7-10 (D. Cullen); Wheatclose, 5-7-10 (R. Fox, 3); Kings Royale, 4-7-10 (—); Affirmative, 4-7-9 (S. Salmon, 5); My Hero, 7-7-9 (S. Perks).

Stratford-on-Avon programme

2.15 OXHILL HURDLE (5-y-o: £272: 2m)
2 000441 Clatford Down (J. Hughes), F. Cundell, 11-7 .... B. R. Davies
3 000213 Lirico (D) (J. Elvin), A. Dent, 11-7 .... D. Goulding
4 010301 Loch King (H. Bohm), M. Tate, 11-7 .... R. Evans
5 440100 Summer Serenade (D) (G. Tufts), Rex Carter, 11-7 I. Watkinson
6 0up0- Conroy (R. Brookes), Brookes, 11-0 .... J. Hawkins 7
7 f000f0 Dashing By (Maj R. Thornton), V. Cross, 11-0 .. F. McKenna
8 p3000-0 Festive Spirit (T. Morss), D. Quartermaine, 11-0 Mr Charles 7
11 Howling Wind (T. Pocock), Pocock, 11-0
15 000- Neeraum (Mrs R. Turner), J. Bosley, 11-0 .... S. Davis 7
16 00 Niswyth (D. Hanley), Hanley, 11-0 .... A. Branford
20 00 Silk City (W. Wildman), Wildman, 11-0
22 0-00 Tudor Cheat (A. Wakley), B. Richmond, 11-0 .... P. James
23 0p0f00 Wenlock Edge (K. Blake), M. James, 11-0 .... R. F. Davies
3-1 Clatford Down, 11-4 Lirico, 4-1 Loch King, 6-1 Summer Serenade, 8-1 Niswyth, 12-1 Dashing By, 16-1 others.

2.45 WELFORD STEEPLECHASE (Handicap: £557: 2m)
5 112f44 Santon Brig (D) (Mrs B. Stein), A. Dickinson, 7-10-12 M. Dickinson
7 3f-u2uf Master Bivouac (Miss A. Hill-Wood), S. Mellor, 7-10-0 J. Glover
8 f32221 Gay God (D. Pearman), Pearman, 6-10-0 .... D. Evans
Evens Gay God, 5-4 Santon Brig, 6-1 Master Bivouac.

3.15 FEGENTRI TROPHY HURDLE (Handicap: £732: 2¾m)
2 f Tina Tudor (R. Haddock), Haddock, 5-12-6 .... Mr Haddock 7
3 000-42 Willie Wumpkins (Mrs T. Pilkington), Mrs Pilkington, 8-11-10 Mr A. Wilson
4 f Early Night (J. Brazil), Brazil, 4-11-7 .... Mr R. Brown 7
5 Jennett Tree (M. Oseman), Oseman, 4-11-7 .. Mr S. Bowen 7
7 020003 Carlos Boy (R. Honnor), W. Charles, 7-10-10 Mr M. Charles 7
8 000401 Java Fox (J. Caddick), B. Cambidge, 6-10-9 .. Mr G. Jones
9 puu003 Pergusa (J. Payne), Payne, 5-10-7 .... Mr G. Bosley 7
10 333140 Vale Royale (C) (G. Hackling), Hackling, 9-10-7 Mr McCourt 7
11 340200 Vulgans Fire (F. Rowley), F. Rimell, 10-10-7 .. Mr Rowley 7
12 000000 Proud Knight (B. Holmes), F. Jarvis, 7-10-7 .. Mr Docker 3
13 4-20bff Tenecoon (F. Smith), F. A. Smith, 7-10-7 .... Mr Parkyn
14 000100 Owenogue (J. Cousins), Cousins, 11-10-7 .. Mrs Cousins 7
16 0330-00 Le Toy (L. Waring), Waring, 7-10-7 .... Mrs Horton
17 000020 Hanzon (D. O'Donnell), F. Rimell, 6-10-7 .... Mr Morshead
18 f- The Doyle (Mrs J. Foster), Mrs Foster, 6-10-7
20 0p0000 Caesar Tiberius (K. Smith), Smith, 8-10-7 .... Mr Collins
21 ppppp Tough Town (A. Richards), Richards, 9-10-7 .... Mr Ball 7
22 0pp-00 Love All (K. Smith), Smith, 9-10-7 .... Mr Wilding 7
23 00pp- Late Guest (J. Bottrill), Bottrill, 6-10-7 .... —
25 000000 Lost Cause (J. Harriman), Harriman, 6-10-7 .. Mr Todhunter 7
3-1 Willie Wumpkins, 7-2 Java Fox, 4-1 Carlos Boy, 6-1 Vulgans Fire, 8-1 Pergusa, Vale Royale, 12-1 Hanzon, 20-1 others.

3.45 NIGEL THORNE HUNTERS STEEPLECHASE (£408: 3¼m)
1 1014f-u Just Owen (CD) (C. Wates), Wates, 7-12-9 .... Mr Wates 7
3 004-223 Air General (M. Thorne), Thorne, 7-12-5 .... Mr Thorne
5 1f Bowdingo (J. Barton), Barton, 8-12-0 .... Mr Barton 7
5 1f Indian Diva (Miss A. Thorne), M. Thorne, 9-12-5 Miss J. Thorne 7
6 40p0-30 Armoured Car (D) (J. Cunningham), Cunningham, 9-12-0 Mr Cunningham 7
7 1f Bowdingo (J. Barton), Barton, 8-12-0 .... Mr Barton 7
9 Cuila Hill (S. Knowles), Knowles, 12-12-0 .... Mr Knowles 7
12 00-0 Jack Kalie (Mrs H. Collins), Mrs Collins, 11-12-0 Mr Collins 7
13 Kenilworth (V. Welton), Welton, 10-12-0 .... Mr Welton 7
14 14p-2 Lava Star (C. Popham), Popham, 9-12-0 .... Mr Popham 7
15 3p3p- Royal Rock (C. Saunders), Saunders, 10-12-0 .. Mr Saunders
16 Sparticas (K. Smith), Smith, 8-12-0 .... —
18 02 Ted's Lad (E. Owen jun), Owen jun, 7-12-0 .... Mr Owen 7
7-2 Royal Rock, 4-1 Indian Diva, 5-1 Air General, 6-1 Just Owen, 8-1 Bowdingo, Ted's Lad, 12-1 Armoured Car, Lava Star, 20-1 others.

4.15 BRIDGETOWN HURDLE (Handicap: £476: 2m)
1 022f02 Glendale (CD) (J. Aitken), J. Spearing, 9-11-8 Mr G. McCourt 7
2 300000 Cobblers March (D) (Mrs H. Logan), W. Charles, 9-11-8 Mr Charles 7
3 442f00 Emma J (D) (B. Simpson), W. Whiston, 8-11-7 .. R. F. Davies
5 00-p0 Adam's Well (CD) (A. Villar), Thomson Jones, 6-11-4 I. Watkinson
7 2- Ten Knots (J. Brennan), Brennan, 7-11-2 .... —
8 000-0 Brother Scot (D) (R. Childe), D. Gandolfo, 10-11-2 W. Shoemark
9 140000 Master Scorchin (CD) (R. Cookson), M. Tate, 5-10-13 R. Evans
10 13-p2 Waltz (D) (Mrs C. Marler), S. Mellor, 9-10-11 .... J. Glover
11 10-p0 Seton's Gift (D) (A. Clapperton), D. Gandolfo, 7-10-11 P. Barton
12 404-14f Speed Cop (D) (G. Tufts), Rex Carter, 5-10-10 .. P. Blacker
14 311033 Fell Swoop (D) (R. Gibbons), C. Benstead, 5-10-7 .. R. Atkins
15 143330 *Uncle Cyril (CD) (J. Lee), S. Matthews, 5-10-6 .... —
17 3110f0 Dardanella Lady (D) (M. Ramsden), S. Norton, 5-10-5 G. Graham 5
19 000022 Georgie Stephens (D) (A. Ames), D. Hanley, 5-10-2 A. Branford
21 p0f-4pp Tea Taster (W. Lewis), D. Lewis, 5-10-0 .... James Guest 5
22 40b400 Cubeley Brook (W. Cooper), Mrs Cooper, 5-10-0 Mr Oldham 7
4-1 Glendale, 5-1 Waltz, 11-2 Fell Swoop, 6-1 Speed Cop, 8-1 Emma J, 10-1 Ten Knots, Cobblers March, 12-1 Georgie Stephens, Seton's Gift, 16-1 others.

4.45 HONEYBOURNE STEEPLECHASE (Novices Handicap: £476: 2m)
6 40-b10f Sea Wanderer (A. Percival), Percival, 8-10-7 .. V. Percival
9 p-4p0 Montanello (R. Biss), S. Mellor, 6-10-1 .... Mr Biss 7
10 0-04f00 Rep (E. Marsland), M. Tate, 6-10-0 .... Mr G. Jones
11 1-0uu40 Cotton Coon (Mrs S. Fell), S. Brookshaw, 6-10-0 .. R. Evans
11-8 Cotton Coon, 2-1 Sea Wanderer, 4-1 Montanello, 5-1 Rep.
* Doubtful runner

Wincanton programme

2.0 BROADSTONE STEEPLECHASE (Handicap: £542: 2m)
2 401102 Meneball (CD) (Mrs R. Shand), F. Walwyn, 9-11-6 M. Floyd 7
3 p02100 Harsh Note (D) (A. Greig), I. Wardle, 10-10-0 S. Smith-Eccles 5
4 3f2p0p Camp Carson (Miss S. Hunt), Mrs L. Dingwall, 9-10-0 J. Suthern
5 00-p001 Sport of Kings (D) (F. King), King, 8-10-0 .... R. Floyd 5
11-8 Harsh Note, 13-8 Meneball, 6-1 Camp Carson, 7-1 Sport of Kings.

2.30 RED APRIL STEEPLECHASE (Handicap: £639: 2m 5f)
1 012312 Eyecatcher (CD) (J. Bosley), Bosley, 10-11-7 .. K. Maguire
3 1-21202 Knight of Fashion (Mrs J. Hobby), F. Winter, 8-11-7 Mr R. Mann 7
7 1p-pupf Hawaiian Maiden (H. Wakeham), Wakeham, 7-10-9 M. Barrett 7
8 12a332 Killagurteen (CD) (Miss J. Millar), W. Fisher, 8-10-8 B. Brogan
12 002134 Joint Venture (W. Strange), J. Old, 7-10-2 .... R. Champion
13 0fp-30p Frozen Path (Miss N. Lewis), Mrs E. Kennard, 7-10-0 E. Wright
14 030304 Mirvin (P. Williams), D. Barons, 10-10-0 .... S. May
15 1-p3p32 Orient War (Mrs S. Pattemore), S. Pattemore, 13-10-0 Mr M. Reeves 3
5-2 Eyecatcher, 11-4 Knight of Fashion, 9-2 Orient War, 5-1 Killagurteen, 8-1 Joint Venture, 10-1 Mirvin, 12-1 Frozen Path, 33-1 Hawaiian Maiden.

3.0 PORTMAN HURDLE (Handicap: £510: 2m)
1 00-200 Red Vase (D) (Mrs B. Moresby), R. Head, 7-12-1 J. Francome
3 001100 Revise (D) (Mrs C. Fane), D. Marks, 6-11-7 .. M. O'Halloran 7
4 000000 Cornmarket (CD) (Power Packing Services Ltd), L. Kennard, 6-10-11 .... W. Smith
5 212310 Rio (CD) (J. Cobden), Cobden, 5-10-10 .... L. Lungo
6 210021 El Cardo (CD) (T. Whitley), Mrs E. Kennard, 6-10-8 P. Richards 5
8 003200 Culberge (D) (A. Greig), I. Wardle, 5-10-2 .. S. Smith-Eccles 5
10 20-0102 Auriga (D) (J. Brown), Brown, 9-10-0 .... C. Candy
11 Merry Slipper (D) (Mrs M. House), I. Dudgeon, 8-10-0 R. Floyd 5
12 001-p0p Irish Fiddle (D) (D. Parslow), Parslow, 5-10-0 .. J. Marshall 5
11-4 El Cardo, 4-1 Red Vase, 5-1 Rio, 13-2 Culberge, 8-1 Auriga, 9-1 Cornmarket, 10-1 Merry Slipper, Revise, 33-1 Irish Fiddle.

3.30 WEST OF ENGLAND STEEPLECHASE (£433: 3m 1f)
1 Bahuddin (G. Lerwill), Lerwill, 8-12-0 .... Mr G. Lerwill 7
3 Capelena (J. Cork), Cork, 8-12-0 .... Mr C. Down 7
5 Fitz Dill (I. Blair), Blair, 13-12-0 .... Mr I. Blair 7
7 Joes Farewell (M. Ogle), Ogle, 8-12-0 .... Mr P. Wakeham 7
8 034-0 Merchant Banker (T. Holland-Martin), T. H.-Martin, 9-12-0 Mr T. Holland-Martin 5
9 fp Regency Buck (Mrs V. Cole), Mrs Cole, 8-12-0 Mr M. Reeves 5
11 Royal Tudor (Miss V. Scouller), Miss Scouller, 7-12-0 —
13 3- Shanes Castle (G. Hargreaves), R. Shepherd, 9-12-0 J. Duffy
13 Straight Naed (I. Nicholas), Nicholas, 13-12-0 Mr K. Nicholas 7
14 020- Vodka Cup (T. Gibbon), Gibbon, 10-12-0 .... Mr T. Rooney 7
3-1 Merchant Banker, 4-1 Vodka Cup, 5-1 Capelena, 13-2 Joes Farewell, 8-1 Bahuddin, 9-1 Shanes Castle, 10-1 Fitz Dill, 14-1 Regency Buck, 16-1 Royal Tudor, Straight Naed.

4.0 FONTHILL HURDLE (Handicap: £510: 2m 6f)
1 1-31120 Hit Parade (M. Pipe), Pipe, 5-11-7 .... L. Lungo
2 10-b4pp Beaujolais-Boy (J. Cobden), Cobden, 9-11-6 .... J. Redmond 7
4 2101b1 Firing Line (Power Packing Services Ltd), L. Kennard, 4-10-13 R. Crank
8 1-40000 Fnopp (Mrs J. Brown), J. Brown, 5-10-2 .... C. Candy
9 0p0000 Chabrier (Mrs F. Jones), G. Francis, 6-10-0 .... M. Wagner
10 000023 Queens Treasure (A. Rovingdon), V. Cross, 6-10-0 S. Knight 3
11 0p-0000 Tregony Fella (H. Wakeham), Wakeham, 9-10-0 M. Barrett 7
13 023040 Fredrick John (Mrs M. Bayley), Mrs E. Kennard, 6-10-0 E. Wright
13 014013 The Joanstan (Mrs S. Pattemore), S. Pattemore, 7-10-0 G. Thorner
14 03pp0f- Lone Native (A. Gadd), G. Gadd, 11-10-0 .... G. Gadd 7
2-1 Firing Line, 100-30 The Joanstan, 5-1 Hit Parade, 13-2 Queens Treasure, 8-1 Fredrick John, 9-1 Fnopp, 10-1 Chabrier, 14-1 Beaujolais-Boy, 25-1 others.

4.30 NOVICES HURDLE (Handicap: £374: 2m)
1 007100 Balitree (D) (Mrs G. Williams), D. Barons, 4-11-10 .. S. May
5 0103 Baffin Bay (CD) (E. Browne), J. Cann, 5-11-5 .. G. Knight 7
6 00340 Paper Moon (R. Brown), F. Rimell, 4-11-5 .... K. B. White
9 03p0 Yagos (A. Hobbs), Hobbs, 4-11-0 .... Mr P. Hobbs 5
13 011004 Mac (D) (C. Mackenzie), D. Barons, 4-10-10 .. M. Barrett 7
14 234030 Bob Bunker (S. Hunt), L. Kennard, 7-10-10 .... R. Crank
18 p00404 Gwens Lad (B. Marquand), D. Barons, 4-10-4 .... P. Leach 7
22 20100f Teasing Wind (R. Bryant), D. H. Jones, 5-10-0 .. J. Jenkins
23 040000 Superlative Prince (J. Gadsdon), T. Hallett, 5-10-0 T. Hallett 5
24 000400 Lustful Lady (Mrs E. Mitchell), N. Mitchell, 4-10-0 Mr N. Mitchell 7
5-2 Baffin Bay, 100-30 Paper Moon, 5-1 Balitree, 13-2 Bob Bunker, 7-1 Mac, 9-1 Teasing Wind, 10-1 Lustful Lady, 12-1 Gwens Lad, 16-1 others.

Wincanton selections

By Our Racing Staff
2.0 Meneball. 2.30 Orient War. 3.0 El Cardo. 3.30 Merchant Banker. 4.0 Firing Line. 4.30 Mac.

Stratford-on-Avon selections

By Our Racing Staff
2.15 Summer Serenade. 2.45 Santon Brig. 3.15 Willie Wumpkins. 3.45 Indian Diva. 4.15 Fell Swoop. 4.45 Sea Wanderer.
By Our Newmarket Correspondent
4.15 Adam's Well.

Catterick Bridge

2.15 (2.18) RUDBY HURDLE (Handicap: £340: 2m)
Sweet Dough, gr f, by Reindeer—Pastina (Mrs M. Yell), 4-10-8 T. Stack (7-3 fav) 1
Bouchette, b m, by Current Coin—L'Impenl Poort (P. Downey), 5-10-3 .... C. Tinkler (6-1) 2
Unavailable, br g, by Tycoon II—Fine Girl (L. Watts), 6-10-10 J. Smith (10-1) 3
ALSO RAN: 6-1 Stand In (p), 8-1 Blackaboat, 10-1 Highway Robbery, 16-1 Kenpak, 18-1 Chippingham, Colspor (4th), 20-1 Cloddy Boy, Last Week-End, Divine Lass, Medina Boy, 33-1 Turkey Trot, Atrek, Pink Flamingo, Ray of Light, Prize Bingo, Caleys Harvest. 19 ran.
TOTE: Win, 50p; places, 17p, 16p, 24p, 45p. P. Buckley, at Middleham. 4l, 6l.

2.45 (2.48) NEWBY STEEPLECHASE (Handicap: £821: 2m)
The Shining Lad, b g, by Straight Lad—The Shining One (J. O'Riordan), 11-10-8 T. Stack (5-4 fav) 1
Rookery Nook, b g, by Even Money—Betty's Cottage (S. Green), 9-10-0 .... D. Atkins (9-4) 2
Three Fred's, ch g, by Set Fair—Happy Life (Maj G. Maley), [illegible] .... G. Graham (33-1) 3
ALSO RAN: 5-2 Chosen Slave (u). 4 ran.
TOTE: Win, 19p; forecast, 30p. J. Fitzgerald, at Malton. 5l, 30l.

3.15 (3.16) HORNBY NOVICES' HURDLE (Div I: £340: 2m)
Purple Gem, br m, by Rubor—Moorhen's Last (A. Eubank), 5-10-11 Mr A. Eubank (13-8 fav) 1
Lochranza, br h, by Highland Melody—Earall (H. Michael), 5-11-13 .. Miss Y. Carr (5-2) 2
Hal's Slave, b h, by Arctic Slave—Lady Hal (A. Corner), 6-11-3 Mr J. Ormston (10-1) 3
ALSO RAN: 11-2 Tinganga, 9-1 Noble Tudor (4th), 12-1 Skandia, 33-1 Chantro. 7 ran.
TOTE: Win, 23p; places, 15p, 25p; dual forecast, 32p. A. Eubank, at Carlisle. Nk, 6l.

3.45 (3.47) BUSBY STEEPLECHASE (Handicap: £827: 3m 300yd)
Gulding Star, b g, by Star Moss—Propitious (T. Winterton), 7-10-0 M. Dickinson (5-4 fav) 1
Old Stephen, br g, by Master Owen—Old Fashioned (J. Walby), 7-10-0 .... T. Stack (5-1) 2
Tartan Tutor, br g, by Master Owen—dam not regd (R. Bathell), 9-10-1 .... G. Holmes (6-4) 3
TOTE: Win, 19p; forecast, 53p. A. Dickinson, at Gosburn. 3l, nk. 3 ran.

4.15 (4.16) GIRSBY NOVICES' STEEPLECHASE (£476: 3m 300yds)
Lochar Moss, b g, by Dignitary—Union Clipper (D. MacDonald), 11-10-12 Mr A. Eubank (13-8 fav) 1
Coparu, b g, by Rubor—Cool Copp (R. Jackson), 6-11-1 M. Barnes (4-1) 2
Indian Sheba, br m, by Indian Ruler—Casablanca (J. Gilman), 7-11-1 .... D. Atkins (33-1) 3
ALSO RAN: 7-2 Gold Escort, 8-1 Cool Thrust (4th), 20-1 Gold Prince, Willow Walk, 33-1 Tudor Cracker, Nautilus, Cross The Line (p). 10 ran.
TOTE: Win, 25p; places, 15p, 14p, 57p; dual forecast, 23p. D. MacDonald at Cockermouth. 6l, sh hd.

4.45 (4.45) HORNBY NOVICES' HURDLE (Div II: £340: 2m)
Kallash, ch m, by Mandamus—Anet II (A. Rand), 7-11-0 M. Blackshaw (9-4) 1
Winter Story, b g, by Sweet Story—Valeria (Mrs A. Dickinson), 5-11-0 M. Dickinson (15-8 fav) 2
Royal Set, br h, by Sovereign Path—Nisette (C. Bell), 5-11-0 R. Lamb (5-2) 3
ALSO RAN: 12-1 Early Morning, 13-1 Prince Mandarin, 20-1 Before The Mast, 33-1 Rullinia (4th). 7 ran.
TOTE: Win, 30p; places, 16p, 30p; dual forecast, 39p. H. Blackshaw, at Middleton. 3l, 4l.
TOTE DOUBLE: Purple Gem, Lochar Moss, £3.10. TREBLE: The Shining Lad, Gulding Star, Kallash, £3.30.

Worcester results

2.0 (2.3) SIDBURY STEEPLECHASE (Handicap: £702: 2m)
Go Over, b g, by Hanover—dam not regd (J. Symonds), 8-10-12 R. R. Evans (4-1) 1
Tinker Boy, ch g, by Belborough—Lady Super (Mrs D. Kent), 10-11-6 .... P. Haynes (4-7) 2
ALSO RAN: 7-2 Dad's Army (pu). 3 ran.
TOTE: Win, 75p; forecast, £2.02. J. Thorne, at Bridgwater. 6l.

2.30 (2.35) FERRY NOVICES' HURDLE (Div I: £272: 2m)
Be Cannie, ch g, by London Gazette—Be Lucky (Mrs V. McCalmont), 6-10-10 .. G. Thorner (2-1 fav) 1
Uncle Cyril, ch h, by I Say—Aunt Jane (J. Lee), 5-11-6 N. Kernick (5-1) 2
So Likely, br h, by So Blessed—Alcinda (J. Weeks), 5-10-5 T. Hallett (4-1) 3
ALSO RAN: 13-2 Jocks Novel, 15-2 Just Because (4th), 12-1 Mr Fisit (f), 20-1 Eastern Light, 25-1 Mr Darling, 50-1 Ben Mist, Chiltern Hill (f), Hereford United, Mrs Stephens (pu), Rock Coin. 13 ran.
TOTE: 36p; places, 18p, 16p, 22p. T. Forster, at Wantage. Hd, 1½l.

3.0 (3.1) KING JOHN STEEPLECHASE (Handicap: £925: 3m 5f)
Hinterland, b g, by Hethersett—Shy Girl (M. Henriques), 10-9-9 Dr D. Chesney (7-1) 1
Prince Rock, b g, by Autre Prince—Roxanna III (M. Buckley), 8-10-0 .. R. R. Evans (4-6 fav) 2
Eyton Rising, b m, by Escort III—Rising (F. Dale), 11-9-13 H. J. Evans (20-1) 3
ALSO RAN: 10-1 Norwell (4th). 4 ran.
TOTE: Win, 30p; forecast, 65p. M. Henriques, at Cirencester. 1l, 12l.

3.30 (3.33) WYCHBOLD HURDLE (Handicap: £344: 2m 2f)
Corrib Road, br g, by Le Prince—Treasure (A. Arnold), 6-9-7 B. Ellison (5-2) 1
Proper Gent, b g, by Sterling—George—Mans Delight (Mrs A. Wood), 5-10-5 G. Thorner [illegible] 2
All My Love, ch g, by Darling Boy—My Dearest Sarah (Mrs C. Tudor), 6-10-10 J. King (9-2) 3
ALSO RAN: 15-8 fav Grey Dove (4th), 15-2 Past Master (pu). 5 ran.
TOTE: Win, 48p; forecast, [illegible]. A. Arnold, at Bridgnorth. 1l, 3l.

4.0 (4.4) MARK FIVE STEEPLECHASE (Handicap: £544: 3m)
Straight Vulgan, ch g, by Straight Lad—Vulgeeno (C. Hart), 10-11-7 .... Mr G. Jones [illegible] 1
Chanter Mark, ch m, by River Chanter—Ouzy Mark (D. Darling), 9-10-0 Mr D. Darling (4-1 jt fav) 2
State Visitor, b g, by Pampered King—Star White (F. Baldree), 13-10-7 Mr J. R. Weston (25-1) 3
ALSO RAN: 4-1 jt fav Gin Fizz, 5-1 Manitos (pu), 11-2 Star Pearl, 8-1 Compley Girl (pu), 20-1 Dolly Mixture, 25-1 Blue Jamie, Bell Anvil (4th). 10 ran.
TOTE: Win, [illegible]; places, 18p, 25p, 53p; dual forecast, £5.18. P. Ransom, at Leominster. 1l, 12l.

4.30 (4.34) FERRY NOVICES HURDLE (Div II: £272: 2m)
Little Buck, b g, by Little Buskins—Lady Fanny (J. Priday), 5-11-6 Mr G. Jones (85-40 fav) 1
Buck's Fizz, br m, by Royal Buck—Spanish Palm (Mrs D. Nicholson), 5-11-10 J. Suthern (7-2) 2
Shivers Regal, b g, by Tenterchenis—Dultor Prince (Mrs G. Clay), 6-10-10 .... P. Warner (5-1) 3
ALSO RAN: 11-4 Flora Go Lightly, 14-1 Low Profile, [illegible] Foxstar Boy (4th), 33-1 Damsin, Overplus, Cutche Lorraine (pu), Spartan Sally. 11 ran.
TOTE: [illegible] J. Priday, at Kington. [illegible]
TOTE DOUBLE: Hinterland, Straight Vulgan, £10.80. TREBLE: Be Cannie, Corrib Road, Little Buck, £80.50.

After Florida the message is clear: Mr Ford is now the man the Democrats must beat

Washington, March 10

Florida's Republicans and Democrats have made a major steadying contribution to American politics by turning away from the extremes towards the centre. That is the clear, if not overwhelming, conclusion to be drawn from the victories in yesterday's presidential primary elections of President Ford and Mr Jimmy Carter over Mr Ronald Reagan and Governor George Wallace.

The result was unexpected, at least by the conventional projections of two weeks ago when this year's primary season started. The impact of the victories is therefore enhanced by a surprise factor, and the race between the parties—not just within the parties—begins to take on some focus.

On the Republican side President Ford now emerges as the man the Democrats will have to beat. He has won four primaries in a row, true, only two of them—New Hampshire and Florida—were actively contested with Mr Reagan. But in both Mr Ford won, and both, possessing more rightish-inclined Republican voters than is the national norm, were picked in advance by the Reagan campaign as the places to bring Mr Ford down.

Mr Reagan has failed narrowly, although the Florida margin was wide by American standards, but he has failed each time where he had been expected to win.

But it cannot be overemphasized that Mr Ford is not being seen as the usual incumbent President—everyone knows how he came by the White House, and they take him as just another candidate. They perceive him to be almost as right-wing a conservative as is Mr Reagan, but generally a more responsible one. And responsibility here goes not just for all the alarmism over defence and American and Western power that Mr Reagan tried to raise.

It goes for matters like social security payments, and transferring of tax burdens where Mr Reagan gave an impression of adventurism. There can be no doubt that a lot of Republicans are fed up with Mr Ford and unimpressed with his competence but, so far at least, there are not enough of them prepared to take a leap in the dark with Mr Reagan.

In Mr Ford's favour were his growing political shrewdness in timing his campaign in Florida, and the beginnings of an upturn in public appreciation of the way he is doing his job. Mr Reagan is vowing to stay with him all the way, claiming that in the South and West his turn will come. But few in the Republican Party any more than in any other party like working for a loser.

Much the same, on the Democratic side, goes for Mr George Wallace, although the Alabama Governor has a far more formidable and fervent organization, as well as more money. Still, his dragon of fear and disruption in the Democratic Party was at last floored, if not yet slain, by Mr Jimmy Carter, who once again reemerges as a forceful pretender for the nomination.

The Democratic Party has many more battles to go before the issue will be decided. But the smoke has cleared enough after these first three contests to conclude that three serious candidates are left in contention—Mr Carter and Senator Henry Jackson who can each claim, in successive weeks, to have beaten Governor Wallace (and each other), and Mr Morris Udall, who is vying for full control of the party's liberal wing with a gaggle of minor candidates who will still not give up.

Mr Udall, however, is staying out of the next primaries and will not be heard until the April 6 Wisconsin primary which he will have to win to be taken seriously. By then either Mr Carter or Mr Jackson will be looking even stronger. Only in the event that none of these three can command a majority would a deadlocked party convention look elsewhere—and that is still a dim, distant prospect.

Mr Carter did very well in Florida. He wanted it to be a head-on clash between southerners, and in spite of Mr Jackson's last minute energetic intervention which must have cut into his vote, Mr Carter still won. He offered his "new south" gentle, soulful rather vague reformism as the alternative to the harsh and basically futile protest of Wallaceism and it clicked. True, Mr Wallace got 31 per cent of the vote, but it was a big fall from the 41.6 he gained in his 1972 sweep here.

Mr Carter's appeal, according to after-poll soundings, was across the board. He got most of the "liberal" vote who wanted undoubtedly to see him beat Wallace. He got most of the moderate vote and only in the so-called "conservative" class of voters in the sample, did he fall beaind Mr Wallace.

Most significantly, as I reported on Monday, Mr Carter attracted the much overlooked black vote. One sounding gave him 72 per cent of the black vote yesterday.

This could be very significant. If blacks elsewhere follow suit—and they clearly like his "soul" and identify him as a former Georgia governor with the proud growth of Atlanta as a sort of capital of the South in which blacks have had a large role—then white liberals will find it hard to recoil from Mr Carter. Senator Jackson, for all his excellent civil rights voting record, risks finding himself saddled with a racist image simply because of his association with the anti-bussing issue.

Mr Carter is clearly a moderate in the Democratic Party, which means he is not identified with mistrust of the "liberals". He is also out of the party's main stream—being against Mr Jackson, and the rest of the congressional hierarchy on a government-financed jobs programme, a national health insurance scheme and the proposed breaking up of the oil companies.

Perhaps the reason he won in Florida was that, better than the rest, he had organized in depth throughout that state, just as Senator Henry Jackson had been tops in organization in Massachusetts the week before. That organization pays is so far the unchallenged lesson of the primaries.

There are still 26 more left. There will be more of Carter on top one week, Jackson the next, perhaps even Wallace, although his campaign is now rather a pathetic echo. But it looks increasingly as if the Democrats will have a centrist candidate who will make things far more uncomfortable for Mr Ford than ever Mr Reagan was able to do.

Fred Emery

Whose law is best for the DC10 victims?

Lawyers and insurers are meeting in London today to discuss whether there should be an appeal against the Los Angeles court award of £745,000 to the two Kween sisters, whose parents were killed in the Turkish Airlines DC 10 crash near Paris two years ago.

The probability of a legal sequel to this award makes it all the more likely that it will become an international cause célèbre, not so much because of the amount of money involved but because of the important questions it raises over whose law should apply in such cases.

This was a case where a non-American aircraft (in the sense of being Turkish Airlines operated) crashed in non-American airspace and where claims on behalf of the 346 mainly non-American victims and their dependants are being heard in California on the ground that the maker, McDonnell Douglas, is domiciled there. More important, damages in the first case to be heard—that of the Kween sisters—were based upon Californian law and living standards.

The Kween sisters, whose father was English and mother American, are living now in Seattle in the state of Washington, but the other British plaintiffs whose connexion with the United States is tenuous or non-existent, are also claiming damages under Californian law, as are those of other nationalities.

According to one lawyer involved in the case, some Japanese plaintiffs are claiming in California damages in conformity with Japanese law, which could be even higher than those in California apparently. The whole thing, he says, is an "international legal dogs' dinner".

The question to be resolved ultimately is not simply one of whose law should apply in such cases but of whether the borderline between operator's liability and product liability needs to be redrawn, which would involve the amending of international conventions.

The chronological sequence of events has to be reviewed to get the matter in perspective. The DC10 crashed in March, 1974, and within a matter of six weeks or so the London firm of solicitors, Barlowe, Lyde and Gilbert, acting on behalf of McDonnell Douglas, had approached the plaintiffs in Britain offering "prompt and generous" settlements on the English scale of damages.

The insurance interests involved, with whom McDonnell Douglas had insured the DC10 under product liability and Turkish Airlines under carrier's liability, were keen to settle quickly to minimize the impact of inflation upon claims. Most of the insurance was placed in the London market and about 25 per cent of that with Lloyd's syndicates.

If quick settlements were thus sought, it might be argued that they were indeed also "cheap" by comparison with what looks like being the magnitude of awards decided in California.

One of the pivotal pieces of legislation for determining such awards in this country is still the Fatal Accidents Act of 1846 popularly known as "Lord Campbell's Act", and amending Acts. This laid down for the first time a right to claim damages for loss of financial dependency on the deceased and provided a schedule of affinity for determining the degree of dependence.

The Law Reform (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act of 1934 gave a claim to the estate for damages for loss of expectation of life, plus funeral expenses. Subsequent case law decided that damages to be awarded for such loss of expectation were to be strictly limited. For many years the limit was £500, though later it crept up to £750. Awards of this magnitude offered to some non-dependency cases in the Moorgate tube disaster caused something of a public outcry.

Four of the United Kingdom plaintiffs agreed to take such non-dependency awards in the case of the DC10 crash but no settlement could be reached with the remaining 200 or so, as proved to be the case also where early settlement was offered to other nationals. The reason is explained by Mr John Hewitt, who leads the DC10 interests, including Lloyd's, in the London aviation insurance market.

"It became apparent that plaintiffs' lawyers from the United States or their agents were contacting claimants' lawyers in various countries and inviting them to go to California in the hope that California would accept them on the basis that McDonnell Douglas is domiciled there and in the hope that compensation there would be much bigger. So the dialogue (between the defendants' lawyers and the claimants) ceased."

This "invasion" of the American courts by foreign claimants, as some of the defendants describe it, has to be seen against the background of the contingent legal fee system which operates in America. This allows attorneys to take a proportion of the damages they obtain on behalf of claimants—typically around 30 per cent—on a kind of "no sale, no fee" basis. Its defenders claim that the system gives even the poor man the chance to have a top lawyer in a country where there is no formal legal aid system but its detractors claim that it leads to the sort of "abuse" seen in the DC10 case.

The defendants in the DC10 case got together in July, 1975, and reached an agreement whereby they would all contribute towards the damages awarded, on the basis of an undisclosed proportional contribution. The essence of this agreement, according to Mr Denis Marshall of Barlowe, Lyde & Gilbert, was to "get the issue of liability out of the way"—by admitting it—and thus proceed to compensatory damages, to be agreed or settled by the courts.

The parties to this agreement were McDonnell Douglas and its chief subcontractor, General Dynamics, the United States Federal Aviation agency which certified the aircraft as airworthy, and Turkish Airlines. The airline's agreement to join in can be seen partly in the context of the fact that Turkey was not a party to the Warsaw Convention which, with the Hague Protocol, generally limits total compensation paid by a carrier in the event of an air crash to under £10,000. This has been uplifted by the Montreal Agreement though not all airlines are party to it, and meanwhile there are arrangements that if carriers' liabilities were universally pitched at higher levels the motives for pursuing product liability against the maker would be reduced.

Then came the most crucial development when Judge Jerry Pacht sitting in the United States District Court of the Southern District of California, ruled that Californian law should be applicable for the assessment of damages to British and other foreign nationals involved in the crash.

Californian law does not allow for interim appeals against a ruling of this kind, but there can be an appeal against a specific judgment, and the Kween award provides the first of these.

It would be surprising if the opportunity is not now taken for such an appeal and last week Mr James N. Fitzsimons of the New York legal firm of Mendes & Mount, who is the United States lawyer in charge of the defence operations, is in London to discuss with the insurers whether an appeal should be lodged. An appeal would go to the socalled Ninth Circuit in the United States above which is the Supreme Court.

Another important aspect which has to be resolved is that some of the plaintiffs are claiming punitive damages as well as compensatory damages against the defendants. As it happens California law does not recognize punitive damages, and to proceed with these claims would require a trial of liability.

Until this and the all important question of the right law to be applied is settled there can be little hope of further settlements being reached out of court. Apart from the three or four United States claimants who settled early—one of these for £225,000—and the English ones who settled modestly, the rest look like being faced with a long wait for their money.

Anthony Rowley
Insurance Correspondent

Double challenge of devolution worries Scottish Tories

The Scottish Conservative Party is in poor shape. In five of the last six general elections it has lost not only seats but also its share of the total Scottish vote, the sole exception being in 1970. From the pinnacle of 1955, when it was the only party since the war to win a majority of seats and votes in Scotland, with 36 seats and 50.1 per cent of the poll, it had declined in October 1974 to a mere 16 seats with 24.7 per cent of the vote. It was the only party in that election to lose seats to the Nationalists.

The descent has not been sudden but the effect has been shattering. Morale has been at a low ebb: Scottish Conservatives have lost the zest that comes from expecting to win. There has been a shortage of money. The professional staff has had to be reduced and the number of activists has dropped alarmingly, most ominously among the younger businessmen in their thirties and early forties. There has been a noticeable drift to the SNP from the ranks of what one might term the junior chamber of commerce types, the rising young businessmen and bankers.

So it is from a position of weakness that Scottish Conservatives face the challenge of devolution. For them it is a double challenge; to unite behind a single policy and to get the backing of the party at Westminster for that policy, whatever it may be. As one talks to senior members of the party in Scotland one is frequently told that the issue of principle has already been settled. There has consistently been a majority in favour of devolution at all recent Scottish Conservative conferences, with the exception of 1973. The Central Council of the Scottish Conservative Party voted for devolution by 103 to 60 at its last meeting on January 10.

What now remains to be discussed, it is said, is just what type of devolution would be appropriate for Scotland. There is clearly an intention to confine the debate at the Scottish party conference at Perth in May to this point—not whether but how. Whether that would be practicable is doubtful. One should never underestimate the capacity to manage any Tory conference, but the strong anti-devolutionists—led by such MPs as Mr Teddy Taylor, Mr Iain Sproat and Miss Betty Harvie Anderson—would surely not submit without a public fuss to this assumption that the main battle within the party was over.

Whether it would be desirable to avoid that clash of principle must be even more doubtful. There are still divisions among Scottish Conservatives which it would be folly to deny. Scottish public opinion is still unconvinced of the party's real commitment to devolution and a bit more evidence would do no harm. Above all, if Scottish Conservatives want to influence the party at Westminster, they would be wise to send a clear, strong message from Perth. Otherwise the belief will persist among many Conservative MPs, inside as well as outside the Shadow Cabinet, that the party in Scotland would in general happily unite behind any strong lead given by the United Kingdom party.

It is not surprising that Scottish Conservatives should be divided over devolution. All their instincts are to stress the value of the union with the rest of the kingdom and to have no truck with anything that might dilute or endanger it. But they are also conscious of the political atmosphere in which they live. They can recognize the forces of nationalism as well as the next man and many of them appreciate the need to respond to the demand for greater Scottish control over Scottish affairs. That appreciation goes back at least to Mr Heath's declaration of Perth in 1968 when he came out in favour of an elected Scottish assembly. The Douglas-Home committee was thereafter set up to work out the details.

The conversion to devolution among Scottish Conservatives was therefore largely a cerebral rather than an instinctive process. To say that is not to disparage it. The capacity to recognize necessity has always been one of the great Conservative political virtues. But there may be conflicting perceptions of necessity. There is the argument that Conservatives have more to gain as the "most unionist" of the parties than as the fourth most enthusiastic in the devolution stakes. As a rough generalization, though, the need to adapt to changing conditions is accepted most widely among those who are most active and among the younger members of the party.

Scottish Conservative MPs divide 11-5 in favour of devolution. On the voluntary side of the party there is certainly no unanimity at any level, but a majority in the higher reaches want the party to back the principle of devolution while the closer one gets to the grassroots the more likely one is to find the balance in the opposite direction. Among young Conservatives in Scotland there is not only a strong preference for devolution but also a preference for a strong form of devolution with a separate Scottish executive as well as an assembly.

Among their elders there is a tendency to believe that it would be sufficient to back any scheme that permitted the party to wear the devolutionary label around its neck. That may help to explain the variation on the conclusions of the Douglas-Home committee that are now the vogue among many Scottish Conservatives. The committee proposed an assembly that would handle some of the stages of exclusively Scottish Bills without there being a separate Scottish executive. Lord Home himself has moved on from there, appreciating that a stronger measure of devolution would be necessary in the present climate—and the logic of his House of Lords speech at the end of January indicated that he now accepts the need for a separate Scottish executive.

Yet it is likely that a scheme based on the original Douglas-Home proposals, probably the one worked out by a group under the MP for Edinburgh Pentlands, Mr Malcolm Rifkind, will be favoured by the Perth conference unless Lord Home speaks on that occasion. He has probably not yet decided whether to do so.

But is there a danger for the Scottish Conservatives that whatever they may decide at Perth the party at Westminster may go off in a different direction? There is impressive confidence in Scottish Conservative circles that Mrs Thatcher would not allow the Tories to become the anti-devolution party. In any case, even hardened English anti-devolutionists would be reluctant to reject the party in Scotland if it took a strong and unequivocal position.

If the Conservatives did go against the principle of devolution it would, in fact, disrupt the party in Scotland. Not only would Mr Alick Buchanan-Smith have to give up as Shadow Secretary of State, but changes would inevitably follow on the voluntary side of the party and the younger members would be bitterly disillusioned. Those who are concerned above all to unite the Scottish Conservative Party believe that this can be done only on a policy of devolution, and it is significant that some former anti-devolutionists now accept that Conservatives must support an assembly.

But there is some confidence in Scottish Conservative circles that if they can avoid tying themselves in knots on devolution they may make something of a comeback at the next election. Recent local by-elections have given them some ground for hope and one hears the prophecy that next time the SNP may capture seats from Labour while the Conservative recover some of those they lost in 1974—Moray and Nairn, Banff, Galloway, even South Angus. That sort of detailed prediction is dangerous at this stage in a Parliament, but the Conservatives must hope to benefit from any anti-nationalist backlash among the Scottish middle class, while themselves avoiding being dubbed the anti-Scottish party.

Geoffrey Smith

Mrs Thatcher seeks a policy on worker participation

Ronald Butt

As the Conservative Shadow Cabinet watches the Labour Government constructing new legislation deeply repugnant to Conservative instincts on foundations created by the compressed ashes of the last Tory Government's mistakes, how is it to react? Above all, how is it to respond in the sensitive area of industry and the unions, where the failure of former well-meant Conservative policies to win any sort of union acceptability has left the Labour Party with an overwhelming initiative and the Conservatives with a legacy of suspicion and distrust?

The question of trade union legislation and the closed shop, which I discussed last week, is not the only aspect of Conservative-union relationships. There is also the wider question of what is now called "industrial democracy"—that is to say, providing a framework of custom or law for giving workers a greater sense of responsibility towards, and belonging to, the organizations for which they work.

Here again, the Government has the initiative. The Labour manifesto committed the Government to a "radical extension of industrial democracy" in both the private and public sectors, and to amending the Companies Act and the statutory basis of the nationalized industries accordingly. The Bullock Committee is now working on this, and its terms of reference are built on the premise of accepting "the need for a radical extension of industrial democracy in the control of companies by means of representation on boards of directors" and also on "the essential role of trade union organizations in this process".

With such terms of reference, it has been generally assumed that the Bullock Committee is bound simply to produce some sort of plan for a system of two-tier boards of directors, putting union-based workers' representatives on company boards as at present constituted, so as to turn them into "supervisory boards", creating a second "tier" of smaller management boards to implement the policy decisions.

Although some companies already have such arrangements, many managements regard the two-tier system with suspicion on the ground that it creates a cumbersome apparatus which would be ineffective as well as diminishing the ability of management to manage. To which boards would it be applied, main or subsidiary? And how could it be applied effectively to multinational companies such as Chrysler, where the ultimate decisions are taken not in Britain but in Detroit? Are there other and better ways of promoting industrial democracy?

The Bullock Committee is supposed to report by the end of this year or the beginning of next, and even if the Government is unable to pass legislation in the lifetime of this Parliament, it will certainly be a major feature of Labour proposals for the next. The Conservatives have, therefore, to be clear in their own minds about what their attitude is.

It is clear that their suspicion of the sort of two-tier boards favoured by the TUC, with 50 per cent union representation, remains strong. What is more, the point has been taken that many unions now distrust the proposition as likely to alienate their workers from themselves, and believe that "boards" should be kept at arm's length. It is possible that even the Bullock report may, after all, not simply propose ways and means of implementing the two-tier system but may look for something more radical. It is not irrelevant that even Mr Benn, the apostle of workers' democracy within the Labour Government, has never been keen on the union-based two-tier system, and has preferred broader democracy of the shop-floor.

The Conservatives are, therefore, showing a great deal of interest in other sorts of industrial participation to provide ways and means to enable workers to be fully acquainted with what management is proposing, and for conveying workers' views to management. In particular, they have been studying schemes that are already in operation and proposals that have been made for new approaches.

One of the most coherent and radical of such proposals has been suggested by Mr Hector Laing, chairman of United Biscuits, a company which is notably free of industrial disputes and where good management-employee relations are fostered. Mr Laing has drawn largely on aspects of a paper, *Employee Participation through Minimum Law*, published by the Industrial Society in 1974, but he has made some of its general propositions more concrete.

Essentially, he argues that any legislation to compel participation within a strictly defined framework is unlikely to be successful because of the historical backgrounds of different companies, and differences in the size and composition of workforces. On this argument, any legislation to amend the Companies Act should be framed to allow companies to work out their own formulae for worker-participation on the lines that best suit themselves, though with broad guidelines suggesting various possible models.

Though he believes from his own experience that workers do not wish to be represented on boards, Mr Laing advocates extending the participation of employees in consultation over decisions that directly affect them. For this purpose, he favours a system of factory advisory committees which could be elected by all employees in a secret ballot, and which would have regular meetings with boards to discuss such questions as investment, closures and expansion.

None of this would require changes in the Companies Act, but the most interesting of his proposals would. Mr Laing is convinced that workers need to feel that they have a stake in the businesses in which they work, and argues that this can best be done by amending the Act to allow, not impose representation (say, initially, 25 per cent) with shareholders at the annual general meeting.

Since workers give their life to a company, just as shareholders give their money, why should this not be recognized? Under such a scheme, employees with five years' service would receive "service membership" of a company and this would entitle them to vote by secret ballot on all matters normally referred to shareholders. The service membership would have the right to all information available to shareholders and would also be able, on its own and by secret ballot with a two-thirds majority, to veto the election of any director to whom it objected, regardless of the shareholders' vote.

But there are signs that the Conservatives in the end will prefer something nearer the ideas of the CBI, which are that companies of more than 2,000 workforce should be obliged to negotiate a particular agreement with their employee representatives within a set period unless they could show that the employees did not want a change. This would be a much freer arrangement, which would enable management and unions to establish participation by a variety of means, perhaps by supervisory boards, perhaps along other lines.

It is not easy to claim that bad industrial relations are the consequence of indequate participation mechanisms when, as this month's Department of Employment *Gazette* shows, strikes are overwhelmingly concentrated in a few industries—mining, shipbuilding, motor cars, transport and one or two others—with the greater part of industry remarkably free from stoppages.

Still, in one form or another, politicians of all parties are committed to find ways forward to provide an atmosphere of greater industrial democracy. Mrs Thatcher and her colleagues must decide in which way they propose to move by the time Bullock reports if they are to carry conviction at the next election.

The Times Diary

When a computer feigns paranoia

And what, you will want to know, was I doing in St Albans on Tuesday, sitting through and finally taking part in a one-day conference on computers and artificial intelligence?

When invited to take part, I replied that I knew nothing about the subject and would therefore be unsuitable. No matter, said the organizer, Mike Aston: what he really wanted was someone who would oppose computers and modern technology.

I arrived as the 400 participants were watching the keynote film, Charlie Chaplin's *Modern Times*. "Nobody's said a word yet", the bearded Aston whispered to me excitedly. "We opened with a recorded message and some videotape, and so far it's all been electronic."

Dr Bill Tagg, computer supremo for Hertfordshire, was the first speaker, and began combatively. "The let's-put-the-clock-back brigade are not really compatible with the problems we have to face", he declared. He then logged in to the county computer, which announced alarmingly that "Monday will be dismounted in two minutes"—an unimpressive demonstration of the future, seeing that Tuesday had been with us for several hours.

He then showed us how computers linked to domestic television screens could give us the addresses of greasy-spoon cafés in St Albans, as well as the recipe for pheasant with green apples. It was, he claimed, "a sane method of coping with the information explosion", and nobody gainsaid him.

Next came a mathematics teacher who showed us how computers could draw pictures of houses, though rather slowly. He was followed by Dr Alan Bundy, brought all the way from Edinburgh University's Department of Artificial Intelligence.

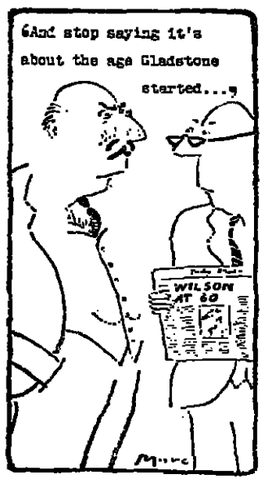
Bundy seemed disappointed at how unintelligent computers were. They had poor vision, generally lost at chess (though were terrific at draughts) and in tests where people asked questions of both humans and computers, they could invariably tell which was the human.

Good news, though, was that where computers had been programmed to simulate the symptoms of paranoia. American psychologists had been unable to tell that they were not real paranoiac people. (I suspect that this tells us more about American psychologists than about computers.)

Next there was a demonstration of ORACLE (Optional Reception of Announcements by Coded Line Electronics) by two hard-sellers from the Independent Broadcasting Authority, and a talk on the automation of traffic. After that, a man from Friends of the Earth put the anti-technological view at some length (he was the only speaker to over-run his time). He paced the stage like a restless traffic warden and scrawled meaningless words on the blackboard: "Demand", he wrote with a flurry. "Technology. Resources. Technosphere. Less Resources. Waste."

After giving a long lecture on nuclear power he was persuaded to quit the stage, leaving hardly any time for the Brains Trust session in which I was to participate. I did, however, manage to make two sharp points. I poked fun at a press release I had recently received about a biorhythmic calculator, which purported to tell me how I was going to feel on any given day in the future: and I wondered why one of the earlier lecturers had found it necessary to make a computer draw a house, a function which I could perform faster and as competently.

The real experts smiled benignly. I was one of the let's-put-the-clock-back brigade, and there is no future for us.



Simply connect

Still with technology, a group of eminent electrical engineers celebrated the centenary of Alexander Graham Bell's invention yesterday by trying to peer into the future of the telephone. Being men who earn their living from such devices, they were naturally rather more optimistic than the rest of us.

Sir Edward Fennessy, deputy chairman of the Post Office, proudly told the one-day conference at the Institution of Electrical Engineers that the British Post Office served its public very well indeed, with over 20 million telephones carrying 16,000 million successful conversations a year. He did not mention the unsuccessful ones. By the end of the century, Sir Edward thought, there would be a fourfold increase in the number of telephones throughout the world, with 1,500 million instruments carrying more than a million million calls a year.

Professor James Merriman, Post Office board member for technology, provided a more detailed and rather more obfuscatory look into the future, although he was reluctant to draw conclusions. "It is dangerously eschatological to appear to conclude a forward look", he cautioned. But he did foresee the day when people shut themselves permanently in their houses for fear of being mugged, and talked to each other almost exclusively on the phone.

"Is there a need, or a role, for an electronic equivalent of a walk down the village street, the electronic sidewalk in American terms, the gossip session, a squawk box on an electronic highway, an all-party open line, by which a neighbourhood cohesion could be stimulated?" I do not know, Professor: I just want to be able to dial Fleet Street from Gray's Inn Road, and get through first time.

MEMBERS & NON-MEMBERS ONLY

Today's permissive sign was photographed in Mexico City by Robin Manser of Shoreham, Kent.

Censored

Richard Huggett, an actor and playwright, took his one-man show, *The First Night of Pygmalion*, to South Africa, where they insisted he change its name. He did so, calling it *Not Bloody Likely*, and it was, he tells me, very successful.

However, when he was interviewed on South African Radio about the show, he was not allowed to mention the title. "Bloody", he was told, was not acceptable on commercial radio on a Sunday. So when he spoke about the show he impersonated asterisks, like Victor Borge.

Chilled

The American singing star Diana Ross invited reporters to a champagne breakfast in London yesterday, but the company was not as sparkling as she might have hoped.

While most of the guests gazed gloomily at their scrambled eggs and cold toast the man from the *Daily Mail* announced loudly that he wanted porridge. There was none. Another reporter disengaged himself from the proceedings by reading a library book in a corner. Finally Miss Ross, waving her arms energetically to keep conversation going, knocked a glass of juice over the chenille pantaloons she was wearing for the occasion. Next time, heaven forfend, she might have to invite the brutes to lunch.

Back to basics

P. H. Simpliges sverk, my economics correspondent, writes: The paradox in the current plight of sterling is that it demonstrates the basic strength of the British currency. As the pound plummetted through the quite artificial psychological barrier of two dollars, and approached the still more artificial $1.90, Bank of England strategists were jubilant.

"The point is", said one, casually tossing 50p to an unemployed jobber playing the spoons on Leadenhall Street, "that our rate of inflation has been large enough to justify an even greater fall in the currency. The fact that the drop is still only just about level with the inflation rate shows that the world has unprecedented confidence in our basic future.

"Moreover, the news that Nigeria has been selling all its sterling is immensely encouraging. You would, you see, have expected such a move to have a tremendously depressing effect on the currency. That the effect has been rather less than tremendous—and has already been discounted by inflation—is, well, basically immensely encouraging."

The effective devaluation expected to be a great help to British businessmen in selling goods abroad, once they have remedied their temporary out-of-stock situations. There are, however, still some sceptics.

One currency dealer, filling out his football coupon by computer when I called, said: "If this fiasco shows sterling's basic strength, then it's time we got back to some basic weakness."

But a Bank of England spokesman explained: "It's all part of our new basic strategy. We think of the worst possible thing that could ever happen, when what happens is not quite as bad we present that as a cause of hope. That way we keep everyone happy, basically."

The weekly list of food prices published in The Grocer *magazine includes a new line in the pickles section. "Greek olives in grime" are £6.25 a case at present. Filthy foreign muck.*

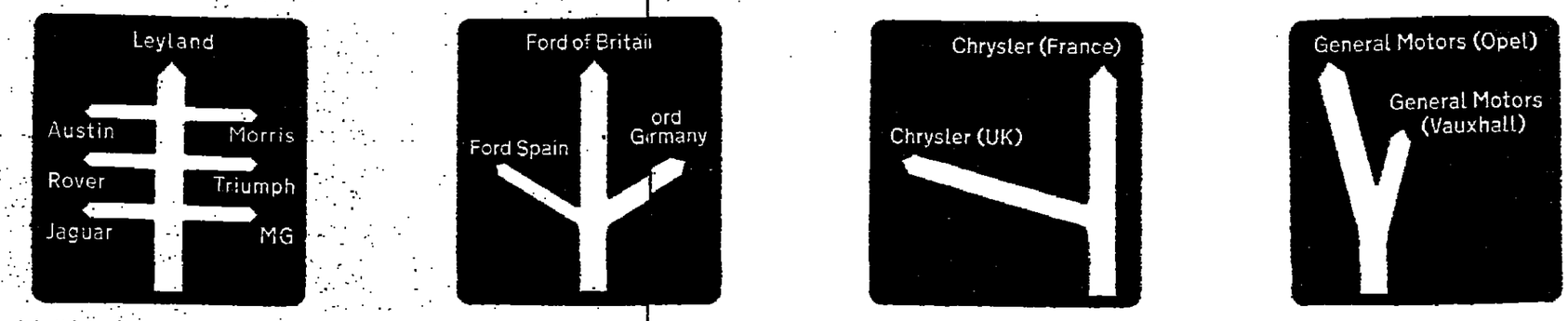
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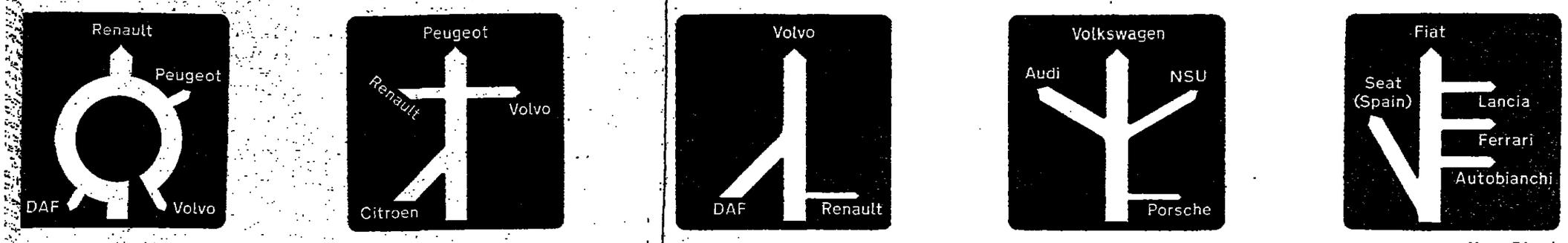
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a Special Report to mark the opening today of the forty-sixth Geneva Motor Show which runs until March 21

Cars for Europe





Mason Edwards

Industry's need to stay competitive boosts international cooperation

by Peter Waymark

ean car industry, ges bruised and m the energy oving closer to- e enlarged Euro- unity, the slump d above all the ontain costs and tive are factors ards greater in- oth within and nal frontiers.

concept of a for- already becoming e Vauxhall Cava- ier Alpine and ls like the Ghias ly Escorts may be as British cars and are so tabulated cial figures issued iety of Motor Man- and Traders. Yet all is a German mbled in Belgium, r a British design France, and the nported from Ger-

e day may not be cars going from the EEC to an- longer regarded as foreign; a Renault or a Fiat will become simply a European car with as much right to the British market as an Austin or Rover to the markets of France or Italy. On the Continent such a situation has existed in effect for some years and, under the umbrella of the Community, major producers have accepted as a matter of course that neighbouring countries were there to be exploited. The barriers of the English Channel and the need to convert to right-hand drive have not prevented a similar assault on the British market.

It is part of the challenge facing the reconstituted Leyland that it must become as internationally successful as Fiat or Volkswagen. Lord Ryder's report said very clearly that substantially increased sales on the major European markets were essential to the company's survival. Mr Alex Park, Leyland's chief executive, has accepted the challenge and has promised that all future models will be planned with European, not just British, needs in mind.

As the European industry moves towards greater integration, three types of collaboration can be identified. There are mergers across national barriers; mergers within countries; and agreements, both nationally and internationally, to supply components or share research and development costs.

International mergers can make very good sense when the companies concerned have a genuine interest in working together to mutual advantage. The Fiat-Citroën marriage foundered because, whatever the rights and wrongs of the matter, the partners found it impossible to live in the same house.

The Volvo-Daf link looks to be firmer based; as separate companies, they each covered only a small part of the market but together they should be able to offer a wide range of cars. Since Volvo is the dominant partner, the question is whether the Swedish company's policy of selling its products on safety and durability can be as successful when applied to the smaller, Dutch-built cars.

The other form of international cooperation is exemplified by the American companies in Europe. For some years Ford has led the way in integrating its British and continental operations, achieving what must be considerable savings on development and tooling costs by building almost identical models on both sides of the Channel. General Motors, perhaps belatedly, is now following the same path: Vauxhall and Opel will continue to offer separate model ranges but under the skin the cars will become more and more alike. The Chevette and the Cavalier show the process at work. Chrysler, which had shown little inclination to synthesize the former Simca and Rootes companies, has been finally forced to do so by the British Government's rescue plan.

National mergers are not a new feature of the car industry — General Motors brought together five American companies in the 1920s, Daimler and Benz joined forces in 1926, Morris acquired Wolseley and Riley and so on. But there are more recent mergers which have great relevance to developments in the industry today. British Leyland, in 1968, brought under one management marques like Austin, Morris, Triumph, Rover and Jaguar and the story of Leyland since then is largely centred on the attempt—far from completed—to digest such a meal. Fiat's takeover of Lancia and the Volkswagen acquisition of Audi and NSU have shown more tangible results. Lancia, with its excellent Beta range, has become established as the quality arm of Fiat, while Audi engineering was largely responsible for the development of the new generation of Volkswagens.

The most intriguing of recent mergers is that involving the French companies, Citroën and Peugeot. Here was not a case of a large company swallowing up a smaller one, but of two manufacturers of roughly equal size coming together because one (Peugeot) was seen to have the financial and marketing acumen to rescue the other. Whether Citroën's brilliant design flair can live with the new disciplines which the Peugeot management must impose is a fascinating question.

Short of merger, there is plenty of scope for cooperation on a particular project or for sharing components. The Renault-Peugeot-Volvo agreement which resulted in the joint 2.7 litre V6 engine is an example that could be widely followed. Renault and Peugeot had already collaborated on research and made use of each other's components and the new Renault 14 model will be powered by an enlarged version of the engine used in the Peugeot 104.

Engine sharing, bearing in mind that today it might cost £150m to develop a new unit, is an obvious ploy with a long tradition behind it. Saab has used Ford and Triumph engines; Daf cars have been powered by Renault units; the Rover V8 3500 came from Buick. Now it seems that the Peugeot-Renault V6 could find its way into the Citroën CX and Leyland may even supply its 1300 Marina engine to Wartburg of East Germany.

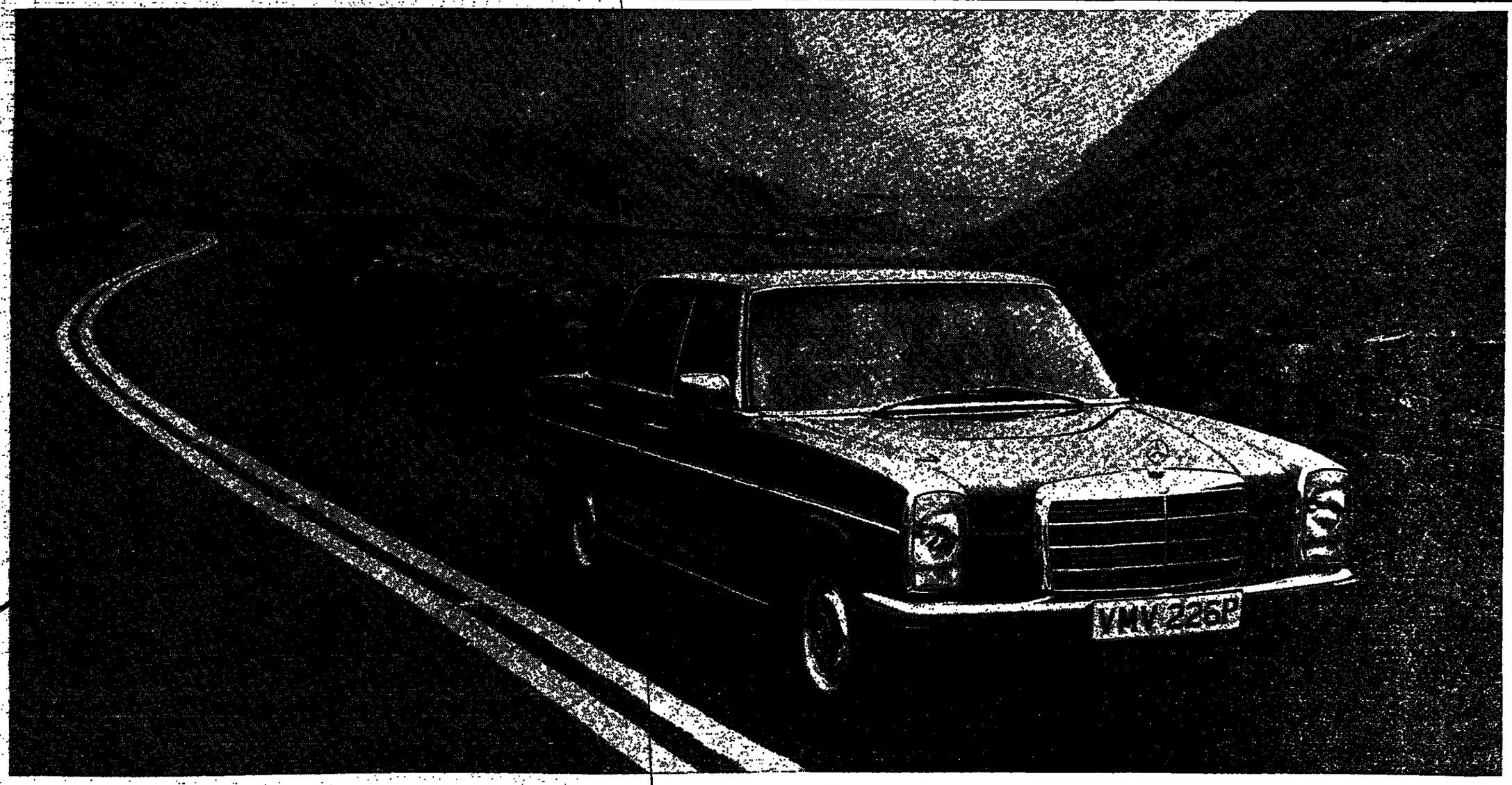
Greater integration and component sharing will probably mean fewer basic models, though every effort will be made to produce several variations on the same theme. The volume manufacturers are already moving to a four-model range of mini, small car, medium car and large car; given a choice of engines from about 900cc to two litres, such models can cover about 90 per cent of the market. Volkswagen's new range, for instance, is based on the Polo-Golf-Audi 80/Passat-Audi 100 and from the autumn Ford will have a line-up of Fiesta-Escort-Cortina-Granada. Other models—Scirocco, Capri—are simply offshoots.

As for the type of design, there is already a measure of agreement between manufacturers about what the main features of a car should be. The best example is the new crop of continental minis—Fiat 127, Renault 5, Polo and Fiesta: they are all about the same length, all have front-wheel drive, all offer a tailgate and folding rear seat. The similarity of the forthcoming Renault 14 to the Volkswagen Golf suggests that the process may be repeated in the small car class: again the common factors are front-wheel drive, similar overall length and the tailgate. The Volkswagen Passat and Chrysler Alpine may in turn set the pattern for the medium car.

It may be significant that of the six recent models reviewed in this report—they were deliberately chosen from different sections of the market—all except the Jaguar offer the extra door at the back and four have the engine driving the front wheels. Because of the long lead times in car manufacture—it takes at least four years to develop and build a new model—companies can hardly wait to see what their rivals are doing and poach their ideas. But it is striking how often the same answers emerge.

To sum up, the European car industry over the next decade will become slimmer and more interdependent. The models may look more alike but they will be designed for comfort, space and practicality and must offer good fuel consumption and a high level of trim and equipment. Overall, it may not be a bad deal.

The author is Motoring Correspondent, The Times.



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Renault accelerates to catch up with Fiat, the EEC's best seller

by Peter Waymark


Putting the engine in a Renault 5, the car which reinforces the argument that utility vehicles can be fun to drive.

Nearly 20 years' membership of the European Community has conditioned continental car makers to think far beyond national boundaries and none more than Fiat, which has outsold every other make in the EEC since the early 1960s as well as dominating the two fastest-growing markets outside the Community—Spain and Yugoslavia.

But Renault, from being a small and parochial concern up to the mid-1950s, has been catching up fast, briefly overhauling Fiat in EEC sales since the energy crisis and, like the Italians, expanding into Spain and Eastern Europe. Volkswagen, the other big continental producer, is likely to be an even greater force in Europe after the decline of its American market.

Fiat's performance, under the far-sighted guidance of the Agnelli brothers, has undoubtedly been helped by lack of domestic competition—despite Alfa Romeo's growth it remains the only volume manufacturer in Italy—but at the same time has always designed its cars with other markets in mind. The little rear-engined 500 was a best seller for 15 years, the front-wheel drive 128 set new standards in the light car class and the 127 was the first, and widely imitated, of a new generation of continental minis. Older models, like the 124 and 125, had shown the same virtues of compactness, economy and excellent handling and were designs that could readily be adapted for production in countries from Zambia to Indonesia.

Recently, Fiat's design flair seems to have lost a little of its former brilliance. The 132 was considered by many critics to be a disappointing successor to the 125, while the 131, which replaced the 124, was a conventional car apparently dominated by the need to hold costs. The company was badly affected by the slump in the car market after the oil crisis: sales were down 30 per cent in 1974 and production slipped to the level of 10 years before.

On the credit side, Fiat's acquisition of the bankrupt Lancia concern led to the development of the excellent medium Beta range, with a wide choice of engines and body styles, and a second new Lancia, the Gamma, has just appeared to take on the Renault 30 and Peugeot 604 in the executive market. Lancia is being developed as Fiat's prestige arm, playing a similar role to that of Audi in the Volkswagen group.

The Agnellis see the number of basic models gradually reducing, with the range down to perhaps three Fiats and a couple of Lancias by the early 1980s. But each car will be made in a number of versions and there will be the maximum possible interchange of components. There could also be some rationalization of design features for at the moment Fiat offers rear-engined, front-wheel drive and conventionally engineered models.

Fiat cars are made in 27 countries outside Italy, of which the most important is probably Spain where the associated company, Seat, holds approximately 50 per cent of a growing market. The East European initiatives have been less happy: having helped to set up plants in the Soviet Union and Poland, Fiat is now having to look on in embarrassment as locally-produced versions of its 124 and 125 are unleashed on the markets of the West at knock-down prices.

Having successfully moved from the monoculture of the rear-engined Dauphine to a complete range of small, practical, front-wheel drive cars, Renault has developed impressively in the past 10 years. The little 4 may not be the prettiest car ever made but is still a triumph of versatility over size and successive models—the 16, the 12, the 5—went on to reinforce the argument that utility vehicles could also be fun to drive. Because its range was so well suited to the changed motoring climate after the Middle East war, Renault has been able to get through the past two years in better shape than almost any other major producer. In 1974, a bleak year for most, it made more cars than ever before.

In such a context, the arrival last year of the R30, the biggest car Renault has produced since the war, seemed almost incongruous, although a smaller-engined option, called the R20, quickly followed. The R30, of course, was planned well before the oil crisis and was linked with the development of a new 2.7 litre V6 engine in collaboration with Peugeot and Citroën.

The Renault-Peugeot link goes back some 10 years and arose after abortive merger talks between Peugeot and Citroën. Although the companies have continued to develop separate model ranges, they have worked together on research—with joint test tracks and so on—and on standardizing parts. The gearboxes for the little Peugeot 104 were supplied by Renault, while an uprated version of the 104 engine will power the new R14 which goes into production in the summer.

With Citroën now controlled by Peugeot, the three biggest French motor companies form a strong counter balance to possible American domination of the European car market. Renault has supplied its 1289cc engine to Daf of Holland for the 66 car, recently renamed the Volvo 66, and a Renault unit will also power the new Volvo 343. The R14 promises to be one of the year's more interesting new models if not the most original, being similar in size, concept and styling to Volkswagen's Golf. It will have front-wheel drive and the fashionable rear door, or tailgate. Renault says the 14 will not replace any existing model, although it could eventually supersede both the 6 and the 12.

For many years Volkswagen was able to prosper on virtually one model, the Beetle, which eventually overtook the Ford Model T to become the most popular car in motoring history. The success of the Beetle also helped to establish Volkswagen in the United States where it was selling more than half a million cars a year in the 1960s. The story of the company in the present decade revolves round its efforts—largely successful—to supplement the slow declining Beetle with new models and its response to a rapidly shrinking American market.

The Volkswagen management realized, just in time, that by the early 1970s the Beetle had become, by the standards of its competitors, a noisy, cramped and under-powered car. Sensibly there was no attempt at a direct replacement, instead it was decided to develop a complete new model range from a 900cc mini to a luxury 2-litre. The expense was enormous and involved the company in huge losses; but in the longer term it was essential to survival.

Much of the engineering for the new cars came from the recently acquired Audi company and its brilliant technical director, Dr Ludwig Kraus. First to appear was the medium Audi 80 which, instead of the Beetle's rear-mounted air-cooled engine had a water-cooled unit driving the front wheels; and the same formula was to be used on all the "new generation" cars.

The Audi 80 was followed by the mechanically similar but differently styled Passat, a tail-gated compact called the Golf, and the company's first mini which appeared first as the Audi 50 and then as the Volkswagen Polo. The range will be completed in the autumn by a new two-litre Audi.

Ironically the architect of the "new generation" cars, Herr Rudolf Leiding, was ousted from the chairmanship of Volkswagen at the end of 1974. The issue was not the new models, which has enabled VW to recapture the leadership of the German market from Opel and should put the compa[ny] back into profit this yea[r] but the proposal to build [a] factory in the United States.

When Volkswagen wa[s] selling half a million cars [a] year in America, it seemed logical to transfer assembly there to reduce costs. B[ut] the sudden decline [in] American sales—they ha[ve] halved since 1971—and th[e] opposition of Germ[an] unions who feared a loss [of] jobs, made the project [less] attractive. Herr Leiding, who retained his enthusiasm for the plant, was relieved of his post "on health grounds": the final decision is expected shortly.

Americans reap the benefit of economies by integrating British and continental operations

Chrysler's acquisition during the 1960s of Simca in France and the Rootes Group in Britain meant that each of the big three American car manufacturers now had feet in two major European markets. Ford's British and German operations were established long before the Second World War and General Motors had bought its way into Europe through Opel and Vauxhall.

For a long time little thought was given to the possibility of reaping economies of scale by integrating the British and continental operations. As long as the car industry remained reasonably buoyant, there seemed no pressing need. Besides, it was argued, customers had become attached to distinctive national marks.

Indeed, the main question concerning the Americans up to a few years ago was the extent to which they would be willing to sustain their British operations in face of endemic labour problems and, in the case of Vauxhall and Chrysler, consistent losses. The great Ford strike of 1971 was, perhaps, the high point of such speculation, with Henry Ford himself warning his British workers in typically blunt style.

But Ford had already decided to strengthen its hand against industrial troubles and wider economic fluctuations by creating a single European management and by producing common models to cut design and development costs.

Starting with the original Escort in 1968, all new Ford models have been built to a common design on both sides of the English Channel and the only major differences is one of name: on the Continent the Cortina is known as the Taunus. This meant that the Cortina, the Capri and the rest had to be international cars, appealing just as much to the motorist in Bavaria as in Bordeaux or Birmingham.

The policy was not without its problems. While in Britain the Cortina and Escort have regularly headed the lists of best-selling models, in West Germany, perhaps because of stronger competition from Opel and Volkswagen, Ford cars were less popular. Ford of Germany's managing directors came and went with depressing regularity.

Things have started to look up since the arrival of the former BMW man, Mr Robert Lutz. He decided that the model range, though hardly long in the tooth, needed to be freshened up if Ford was to mount an effective challenge to Opel and the attractive new Volkswagens. Facelifts already in the pipeline were brought forward, even when it meant launching a revised model on the Continent before it was seen in Britain.

Thus the latest Taunus already has been on sale a month or two, though its Cortina counterpart is not expected until the autumn. Ford sold 283,697 cars in West Germany last year, compared with 169,009 in 1974.

Ford's position throughout Europe should be further strengthened after the introduction in the autumn of the company's first "mini", the Fiesta. Ford debated long and hard before going ahead with the car, mindful that small cars make little money. But when the energy crisis looked like starting a big increase in the demand for compact and economical vehicles, Ford decided it could not afford to stay out of this part of the market.

The car will follow the basic design of the other European "minis" like the Fiat 127 and Volkswagen Polo, with three doors and a transverse engine driving the front wheels. The Fiesta was designed in West Germany and was originally intended to be built at Saarlouis and a new plant at Valencia in Spain. But after pressure from the British unions, Dagenham was brought in as well.

Besides saving the possible embarrassment of pushing the import figures still higher, the decision to build in Britain means that for the first time Leyland will have a home-produced challenger to its aging Mini. The Economist Intelligence Unit has forecast even that the Fiesta could give Ford the leadership of the British car market, ahead of Leyland.

General Motors must have taken a close interest in the progress of Ford of Europe and there were plenty of people urging it along a similar path. The lines of rationalization seemed simple enough: since Vauxhall was losing money on its cars and Opel appeared to have the better quality, why not supply the British market from West Germany, leaving Vauxhall to concentrate on its successful Bedford trucks?

The official GM retort was that the company gained more by letting both car ranges continue: if the Vauxhall name disappeared there was no guarantee that former Vauxhall owners would automatically turn to Opel. But behind the scenes a form of integration was being worked out, and the first example was the Vauxhall Chevette, which appeared in the spring of 1975.

From Vauxhall's point of view the car extended its range into an area the company had vacated with the enlargement of the Viva. The wider significance of the Chevette, however, was that it formed part of the General Motors' T-Car concept by which one basic design—the Opel Kadett—would be repeated, with local variations, in Japan, Britain, South America and even the United States.

The Chevette used Opel suspension, brakes and steering but Vauxhall determined the overall style and put in its own engine and gearbox. For the next Vauxhall model, the Cavalier, there was no such compromise. Again a gap-filler—Vauxhall had lost out by having no medium car to take on Ford's successful Cortina—the Cavalier was nothing less than the Opel Ascona with a different front end. To have developed such a car from scratch would have taken Vauxhall four years and cost at least £50m so the case for taking it ready-made from West Germany was overwhelming.

Chrysler, smallest and weakest of the American big three, had most to gain from integration in Europe yet was the most reluctant to bring it about. The old Rootes and Simca ranges, both outdated in many respects, seemed ripe for common replacement but nothing much happened until last autumn, when the company launched its new medium saloon, the Alpine.

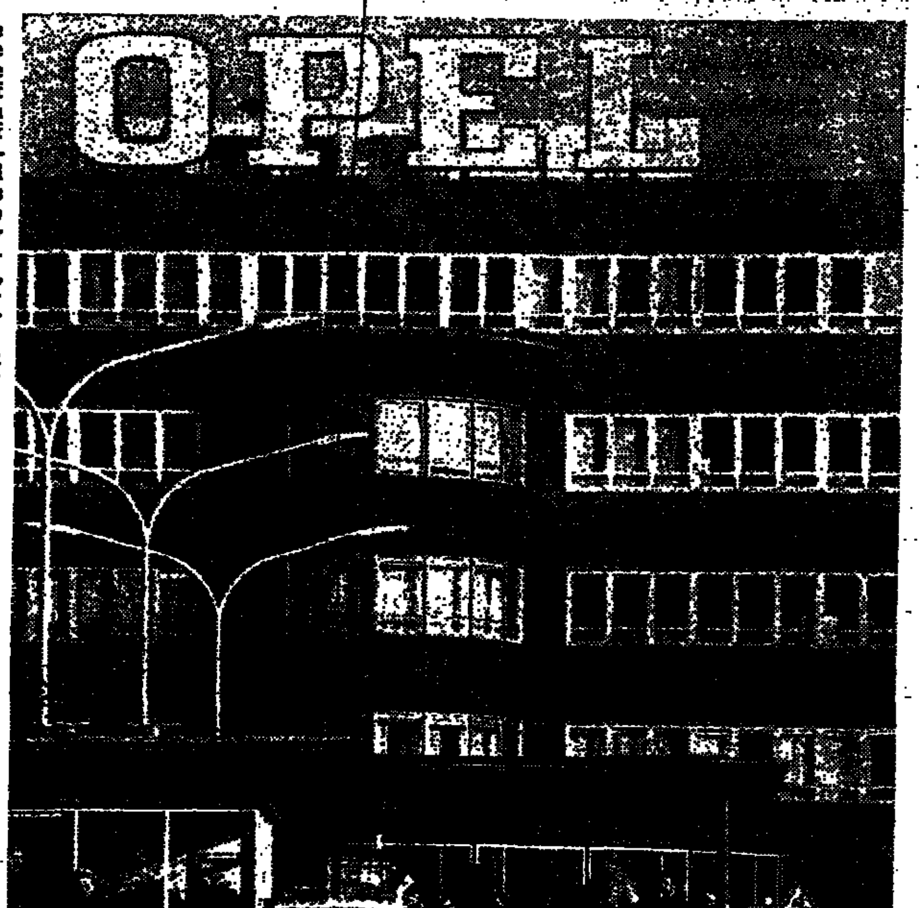
The car had been designed in Britain, but, Chrysler maintained, was never intended as a British car but as the replacement for the Simca 1301 series. Mechanically, it was close to Simca's light car, the 1100. With the Hillman Hunter coming up to 10 years old, this seemed the perfect opportunity to kill two old models with one new one: not so, said Chrysler, there would be a separate replacement for the Hunter.

The Chrysler crisis of late 1975 culminating in the government rescue plan, has since modified this position. The Alpine will be built in Britain, after all, initially from parts imported from France but later, if it is successful, with a mainly British content. And, as the Hunter is being phased out, the Alpine does in effect become the replacement.

Whether there will be further progress along the same road will depend very much on the success of the British rescue operation. One of the obstacles to a common model programme has been the divergence in design philosophy between Simca's advocacy of front-wheel drive and advanced suspension and the British argument that conventional designs are better suited to the fleet market and overseas contracts, such as the lucrative deal with Iran.

But a new large car to replace the disappointing Chrysler 180, and bas[ed on] the Alpine, may be b[uilt as] a joint Anglo-French e[ffort] and there is scope [for a] common small car suc[cessor] to the Imp and Simca [1100]. Meanwhile the Alpine, [win]ner of the Car of the [Year] award, has made a g[ood] start and if anything [can] save Chrysler, this is it.

P.[W.]







Opel car factory at Bochum, West Germany (left); Mr Robert Lutz, ex-Marine fighter pilot who now heads Ford of Germany (top); and the Ford motor works at Dagenham, Essex.

THE STANG



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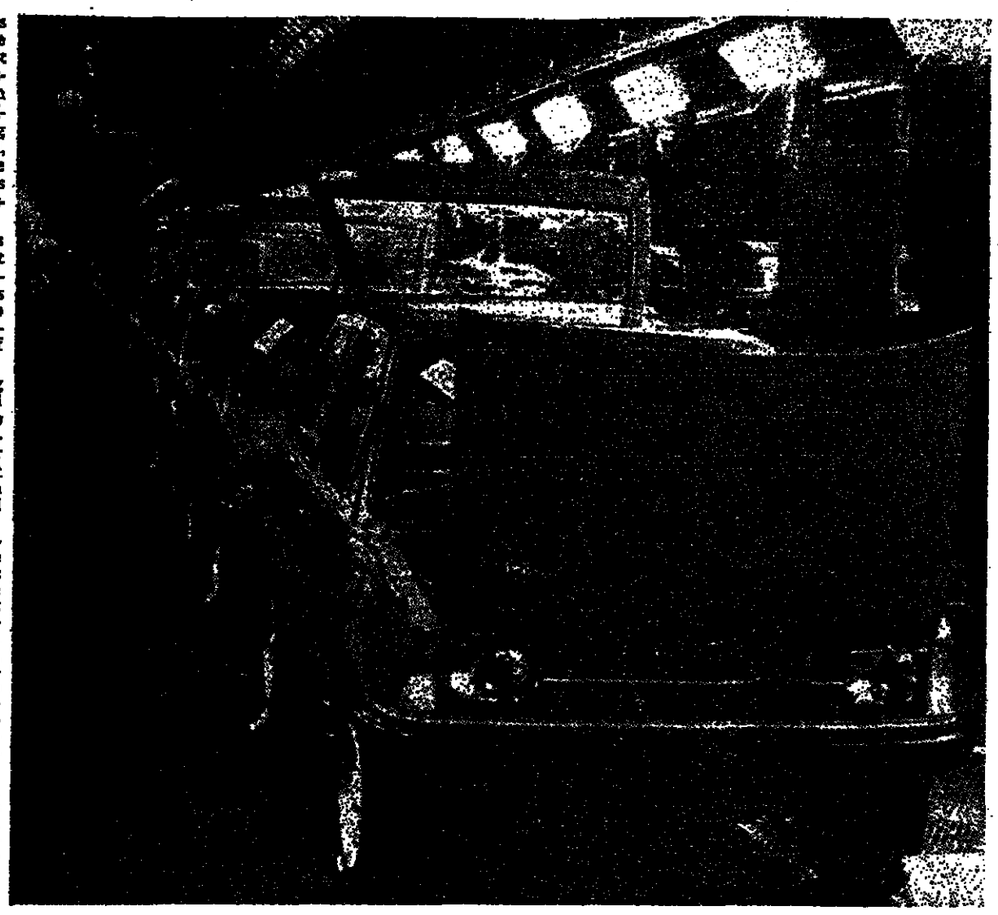
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Clifford Webb, Motor Industry Correspondent, discusses British Leyland's challenge in Europe and what the car parts sector, one of the largest and most advanced in the world, has to offer in the longer term

Failure to sell well abroad more the result of poor organization than inefficiency





Last year British Leyland's sales of cars to Europe dropped to 150,000 from 170,000 in 1974, partly because of the closure of the unprofitable Italian Innocenti plant Milan. Last November the factory was occupied by workers in protest and the assembly line stopped.

The British motor industry's failure to sell well in the huge European car market is more a fault of the structure of the industry than the result of blatant inefficiency. Three of the big four manufacturers—Ford, Vauxhall and Chrysler—are American owned and as such their marketing strategy is dictated by Detroit.

As they have subsidiaries on the Continent the export strategy of the American-owned British companies has understandably been to avoid unnecessary competition between products of the same firm.

The result is that during recent years Ford, Vauxhall and Chrysler car exports to Europe have fallen. For instance, Vauxhall new car registrations in Europe last year were only 16,534, a decrease on the 1974 total of 18,529.

The fact that the American approach to Europe makes sound economic sense when viewed from Detroit does not make it acceptable to British governments. In the short term they have tolerated it, mainly because the Americans have been able to demonstrate the shortcomings of their British factories—with strike interrupted deliveries and questionable quality.

If those shortcomings can be rectified then ministers will be more than justified in demanding that British factories should have access to a larger share of the European market.

Meanwhile the burden of British car exports to Europe rests on British Leyland, 95 per cent of which is state-owned. On the face of it there is nothing encouraging in British Leyland's European record. Plan after plan has been attempted, all introduced with wide publicity, but all have proved inadequate for the needs of such a huge market.

For instance, in the euphoric aftermath of the BMC-Leyland merger in 1968 newly recruited BLMC European executives began to clean up the piecemeal and inadequate distribution and dealer networks.

Wholly-owned subsidiary companies were set up to replace privately owned importers in most European countries. This was a most expensive undertaking—for one thing the franchise holders had to be bought out—and the money ran out before the new broom reached West Germany, the largest and most prosperous market.

In Germany BLMC had to be satisfied with a jointly owned operation. The result was that last year only 15,000 cars were sold in a market which produced 2,200,000 new car registrations.

In the most critical motoring community in Europe quality was again the British shortcoming. But this was by no means the whole story. In some cases the wrong cars were selected for Germany. The German press was particularly scathing about the Marina 1.8. The much modified Mark II versions of the car are considerably improved.

Nevertheless, the Marina's basic, uninspiring engineering did not appeal to German tastes.

So much for the past. The picture for the future is much more promising. There is evidence that Leyland has got the message that quality should be the first priority. It is a message which is being rammed home over and over again by Mr David Andrews, managing director of British Leyland International, and Mr Bert Lawrence, head of the European division. BLI handles all Leyland's overseas sales and these two men command a great deal of respect.

Evidence that quality is improving comes from Mr Jan De Kleermaeker, the outspoken Dutchman in charge of British Leyland's Benelux sales company. In 1973 he demanded and got an interview with Lord Stokes, chairman of BLMC. He said he could not improve his sales in the tough Dutch, Belgian and Luxembourg markets unless there was a radical improvement in quality, delivery and general attitude.

Today Mr De Kleermaeker is enthusiastic about the response of the new management to all three shortcomings. Indeed he predicts that this year he will sell 46,000 cars, nearly double his sales of three years ago.

Like the other heads of British Leyland companies in Europe Mr De Kleermaeker has been given permission to recruit new sales specialists—from competitors if necessary—and provided with the cash to do so.

In the short term, however, British Leyland's prospects in Europe are limited. In 1974 it sold 170,000 cars there. Last year this fell to 150,000, partly because of the world recession and partly because of the closure of the unprofitable Spanish and Italian (Innocenti) plants.

This year, Mr Lawrence forecasts a small improvement on 1974. "We are still making up lost ground and the big improvements will not come until we have completely rebuilt our European sales network and given our cars an acceptable reputation in Europe", he said.

He is particularly excited about the prospects for the Princess 1800/2200 and rates this stylish, wedge-shaped saloon as the most promising car to appear from a British factory for many years. Although it is only just appearing in continental markets he expects sales of 15,000 this year.

He is also pressing—and winning—the case for more European "specials" to be built at Leyland's plant at Seneffe, Belgium. These are basic British designs "facelifted" to meet European tastes.

He accepts that to meet the high export targets set by Lord Ryder's National Enterprise Board, he will have to sell substantial numbers of Leyland's mass-produced models, the products of Longbridge and Cowley. But he is equally determined to make the most of the new and still secret executive saloon, codenamed ST1, which will appear from a new Solihull factory about mid-year.

With a range that includes the ST1, Triumph and MG sports cars, the Jaguar prestige range, and the Mini and Allegro, he is confident that he models capable of s dealers from the co tion.

Thanks to the G ment's massive injec cash he also has the to provide new deale the support in adve promotion, training marketing which t company could not fin

The portents for land revival in Eur there. But they ha there before, and hands of equally e tic men. It will be two years befo present efforts ca perly assessed.



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Rivals envy growing UK components business

Britain's motor component industry, one of the largest and most advanced in the world, is the envy of its rivals. To put its worth into perspective it is only necessary to look at its export record.

Last year components and accessories accounted for most of the motor industry's £2,589m worth of exports. In all £1,142m worth of components were sold overseas, compared with £483m for cars and £428m for commercial vehicles.

It is a growing business. The value of 1975 component exports was 34 per cent up on 1974, more than accounting for the inflation which has given other export performances such a false look.

A detailed analysis of motor industry export figures for the whole of 1975 is not yet available but the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders reports that in the first nine months the industry exported £449m worth of components to Europe. So with three months still to come the component manufacturers have almost reached their 1974 total of £454m.

The picture is somewhat confused by the large number of car parts which are shipped overseas by the motor manufacturers. The growing integration of the British and continental factories of the American-owned big three—Ford, Vauxhall (General Motors) and Chrysler—is leading to a two-way flow of components.

Nevertheless the specialist component firms are making increasing inroads into the continental market. Despite the generally acknowledged price advantage of buying British—the poor performance of sterling has helped considerably—selling components to Europe is still hard work. Britain's reputation for poor deliveries, strikes and irresponsible trade union attitudes remain the biggest stumbling block.

But there is promising evidence that the European motor firms are prepared to be more flexible with regard to buying British. Where once all British component firms were tarred with the same brush, German, French and Italian buyers are now prepared to investigate the delivery record of individual firms.

The result is that Volkswagen, Fiat and Mercedes have well-established purchasing offices in Britain and Citroën has appointed a British company to act as its purchasing agent. They are following a lead set by Volvo, the biggest customer of the British automotive parts industry. From 1965 to 1974 Volvo's British imports increased from £10m to £55m; its purchasing office in Birmingham deals with 226 British suppliers.

The more recent continental interest in buying British owes a great deal to the developing trend for less "in-house" manufacturing. Until quite recently most of the continental motor firms produced more of their cars and lorries in their own factories than their British counterparts.

With a fragmented continental component industry this was understandable. Small component producers who developed in the neighbourhood to supply the car companies were only picking up scraps left at the table. They were never given the opportunity to acquire sufficient volume to make them competitive in international markets.

Largely under the influence of American corporations such as ITT, TRW, Eaton and Rockwell, this fragmentation is being replaced by larger units.

The result is that continental motor firms are changing their habits. Such are the price advantages of buying from mass production specialists that even Mercedes-Benz, for long a leading "in-house" producer, is having to shop outside.

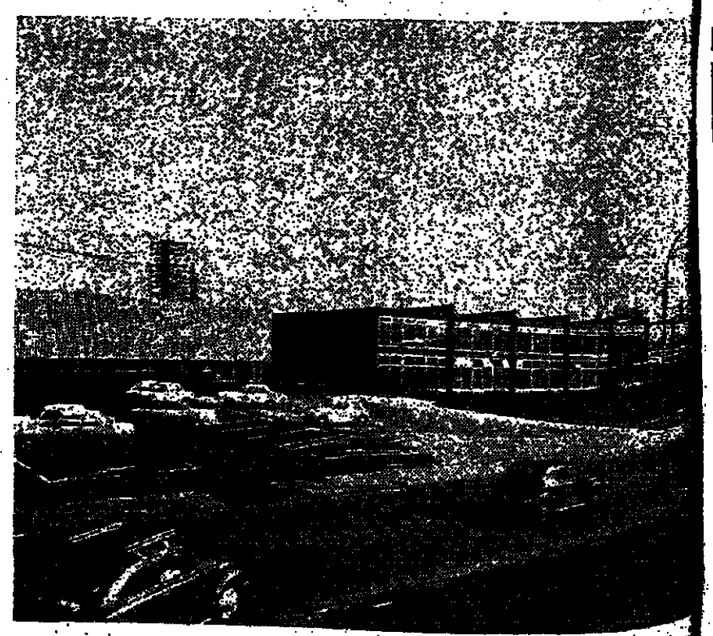
All this activity in the component world is focusing attention on what Britain has to offer. The big groups such as GKN, Lucas, Associated Engineering, Automotive Products and Smith Industries are making the running, but dozens of smaller firms are benefiting.

But the spearhead of the component drive into Europe is not the output of British factories. GKN, Lucas, AE and AP all have substantial stakes in Europe. To a large extent this was dictated by Britain's exclusion from the EEC, but there was also a need to meet both the nationalistic purchasing policy of French, German and Italian motor manufacturers and their concern over strikes in Britain.

Although Britain is now in the EEC, nationalism and strikes are still strong arguments for producing on the Continent. The Lucas group owns 40 per cent of Ducellier, its French counterpart, 50 per cent of Roto-Diesel at Blois, 40 per cent of Fausto Carello in Italy, 39 per cent of Constructores de Equipos Diesel, Barcelona, and 50 per cent of Crosland Filters, Holland.

But the big Lucas effort in Europe is in brake production. Its Girling subsidiary has wholly-owned factories at Koblenz, in West Germany, and Bouzonville, in France.





Lucas is one of a number of British component firms w substantial continental investment. Top: Freins Gir at Bouzonville in France, a Lucas company producing brakes. Above: the modern factory of Girling-Bremsen, owned by Lucas, at Koblenz, West Germany.

GKN, Britain's biggest engineering group, is also firmly entrenched in Europe, particularly in West Germany. Since 1967 it has had a controlling stake in Uni-Cardan, the firm which dominates the German universal joint market. Indeed Uni-Cardan is among GKN's biggest profit-earners.

It is undoubtedly this success which has persuaded Mr Barry Heath, GKN's chairman, and Mr Gordon Griffiths, the head of auto-motive operations, to make big German component Sachs. Completion of deal has been delayed legal difficulties but goes through GKN will added another billion to European turnover.

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Waymark examines the distinct problems of two groups of car makers

Falling sales and huge losses — but luxury producers come out almost unscathed

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threaten the world's oil supplies. And in the United States, where a quarter of Rolls-Royces are sold, the Silver Shadow ranks as a fairly small car and its consumption, by American standards, is moderate.

Only Rolls-Royce would have had the gall to launch, in the midst of a recession, a new model costing £30,000, and moreover sell the entire first year's output—admittedly only about 50 cars—in advance. The Camargue may have seemed over-priced to the mass of motorists who struggle to meet the bills on a secondhand Ford Escort, and the Pininfarina styling was far from universally admired, but the success of the car was further evidence of a company knowing exactly what it was doing.

Jaguar's problem, in the years up to 1973, was making enough cars to satisfy the market for what is, beyond doubt, one of the most refined vehicles in the world. The superb 12-cylinder saloon was in such demand that the waiting list stretched to a year or more and barely used models were fetching well over the list price. Indeed, Jaguar attracted the unusual criticism that it was pricing its products too low.

So when the slump came, Jaguar, like Rolls-Royce, was fairly well placed. Waiting lists shrank and almost disappeared but in the bleak year of 1974 the company sold more cars—28,300—than ever. Like other car makers, however, Jaguar wisely responded to the energy crisis by producing economy models.

The main step was the reintroduction of the 3.4-litre six-cylinder engine as a less thirsty alternative to the 4.2 and 5.3. At the same time, by dispensing with items like leather seats, the car could be offered at a cheaper price. The switch to fuel injection on the bigger engines has helped fuel consumption there and last autumn Jaguar unveiled its long-awaited successor to the E-Type, the XJ-S.

After the Ryder Report, Jaguar lost much of its former autonomy and was swallowed up in the new Leyland Car Division. There were many, including the former managing director, Mr Geoffrey Robinson, who argued that Jaguar was a unique operation and should be run apart from the rest. It is difficult to see how there can be much cross-fertilization with other parts of Leyland on the design and production side, though there could be benefits at the selling end.

The main decision for the new Leyland management is whether to go ahead with the original long-term plan of doubling Jaguar output to 60,000 a year or to hedge its bets until market trends become clearer. The last thing Leyland would want is a return to the pre-1973 situation of too many buyers chasing too few cars. On the other hand, a prestige car must never be in danger of saturating the market.

Daimler-Benz is not strictly comparable to the British luxury manufacturers in that it makes many more cars—350,000 a year against Rolls-Royce's 3,000 and Jaguar's 30,000—and covers a much wider section of the market. Its big model range, which starts with a fairly modest two litre, has been a source of strength for as demand for the top S class series has fallen off, the company has been able to increase output of its smaller cars, particularly diesels.

Few would dispute that the Mercedes is among the best-engineered, safest, most comfortable and most durable cars in the world and the company has always put its efforts into these areas rather than fashionable styling or flamboyant interiors. Outwardly, the cars change little but under the bonnet there is constant refinement.

The Mercedes range is based on two basic bodyshells, the compact which first appeared in 1968 and the larger S class of four years later. The principal innovations since have been a three litre five-cylinder diesel; a 6.9 litre S class with hydropneumatic suspension; and, earlier this year, a new version of the compact bodyshell, extending the number of lines to three. By spreading quality over such a large output, Daimler-Benz has become one of the soundest and most profitable of Europe's car makers.





British Leyland's Range Rover and (right) the Rolls-Royce Camargue, the world's most expensive production car.

Merger leaves only three independent small manufacturers

The Volvo-Daf merger has left only three independent volume producers in Europe making fewer than 250,000 cars a year and in an economic climate where salvation is being increasingly sought through size, a good question is how long such independence can last. But Saab in Sweden, BMW in Germany and Alfa Romeo in Italy will be out to prove the pessimists wrong.

Saab, which celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary in 1975, is the youngest and the smallest of the three with an output of about 100,000 cars a year. At one time it seemed logical for Saab to join forces with its fellow Swedish manufacturer, Volvo. For the model ranges hardly overlapped and the companies have a similar interest in durability and safety. The Volvo-Daf link now makes a Swedish alliance unlikely, though Volvo and Saab may yet come together on a technical level.

The name Saab is made up of the initial letters of the Swedish Aeroplane Company and is a reminder that cars are only part of a much wider operation that takes in the Scania trucks, aircraft, guided missiles and computers. Cars account for only a third of the turnover, which means that the other activities can form a useful cushion when the car market falls off.

As a car company Saab rarely makes the headlines except for one of its frequent rally successes. Models tend to stay in production rather longer than average—the 96 goes back to the 1950s and the 99 is already eight years old—and the company is reluctant to make changes just for the sake of it. Again, the cars may not be glamorous but they are built to last and their owners tend to stay loyal. According to a survey by the consumer magazine *Which?*, 78 per cent of Saab 99 owners said they would buy the same car again, a degree of satisfaction matched by only one other model.

Britain is the main Saab market outside the United States, although sales, particularly of the 96/95 series, have declined since the energy crisis. The 99 (which originally took its power unit from Triumph) has been kept fresh with new versions, including the attractive tailgated Combi, but the 96 is probably coming towards the end of its life and a replacement cannot be long delayed.

About 15 years ago the odds were heavily on BMW either going out of existence or being absorbed by Daimler-Benz or Volkswagen. A new philosophy, symbolized by the 1500 model, helped to transform BMW from financial difficulties to one of the world's most profitable car companies in barely a decade.

Then came the oil crisis. More than most companies, BMW had sold its cars on speed and performance and was bitterly attacked by the anti-car lobby—as well as rival companies—for the aggressive tone of its advertising. When speed limits suddenly descended all over the Continent and petrol prices soared and demand for new cars slumped, BMW seemed to be heading for a fall.

Fortunately, the cars were able to offer a lot more than sheer speed and sporty handling. Considering their performance they were respectably economical; they were roomy and comfortable, and they were reassuringly safe. In other words, there was no need to redesign the cars, only to put out a different message. The BMW became the "car for our time".

Some shrewd decisions were also taken about the model range. As soon as the effects of the oil crisis became apparent, it was decided to look for new economy packages. The 5 series car was originally considered underpowered with a two-litre engine and enthusiasts welcomed the extra acceleration afforded by the 2.5-litre unit.

But when the economic climate changed, BMW calculated that there would be motorists who, while still expecting high standards of handling, comfort and safety, cared less about performance and would be prepared to accept a lower level of trim and equipment in return for a drop in price. The 518, the 5 series body with a 1.8-litre engine, proved to be brilliant and was soon accounting for a third of 5 series sales.

The latest BMW model, although planned before the oil crisis, again has the right image for the times. It is less sporty in appearance than the 1602 it replaces, though lacking none of the traditional BMW qualities. From making 196,000 cars in 1963, BMW has set itself a production target this year of 250,000, which should be a sufficient reply to those who forecast that the performance car would be killed by the oil shaikhs.

Alfa Romeo, another performance car manufacturer and one of the most exciting names in European motoring, expanded steadily through the 1950s and 1960s until it was producing about 100,000 cars a year. At that size it was able to turn in a consistent profit. Then in 1967 the Italian Government, which effectively controls Alfa through the state holding company, IRI, decided to finance a huge expansion programme.

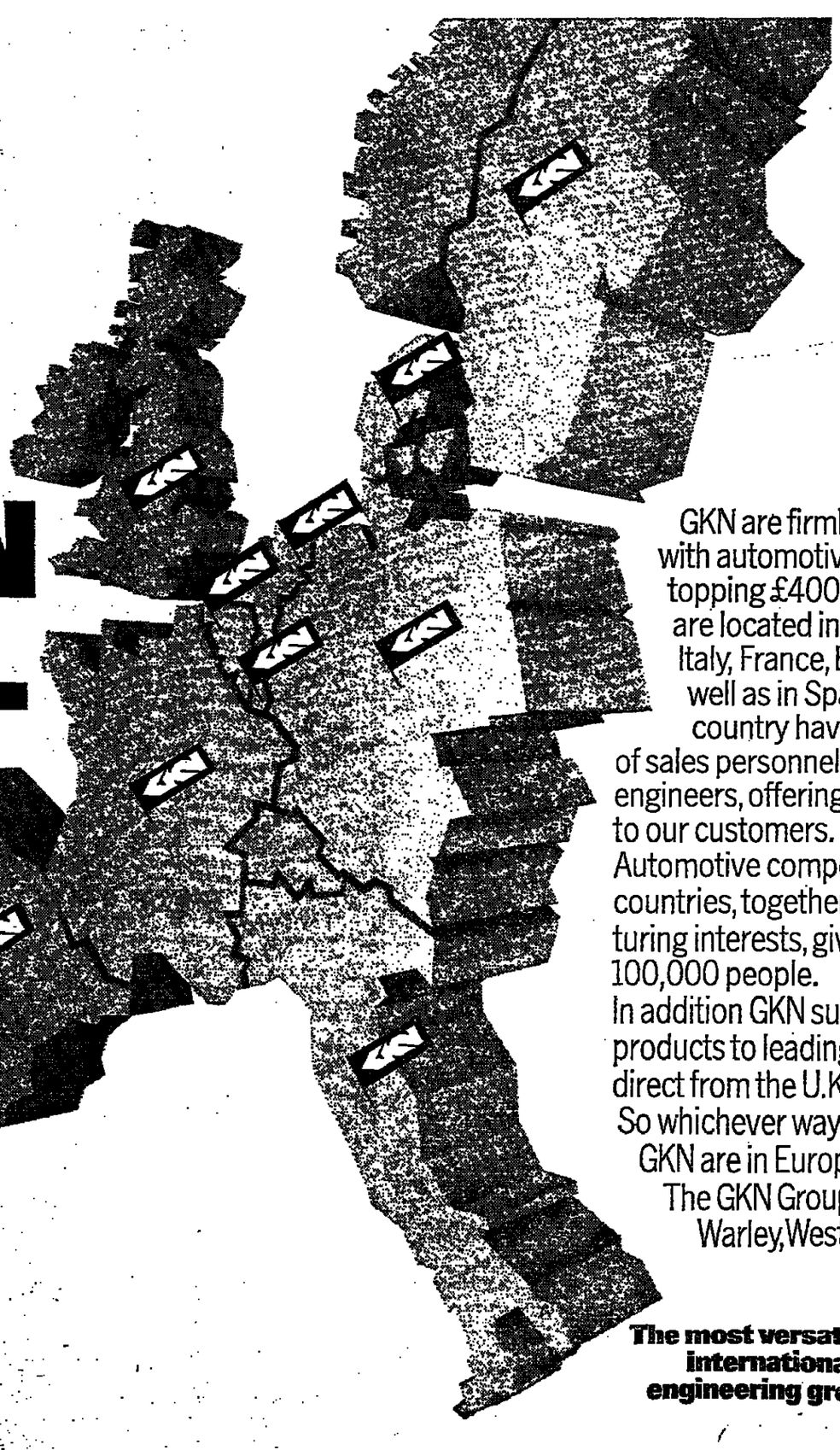
To bring work to the depressed south a new factory was built near Naples with a capacity of at least 250,000 cars a year. It was also decided to use the plant for a new model, appropriately called the Alfasud, which heralded the company's first bid for the volume market. The existing Alfa factory near Milan was to be expanded meantime and an overall fivefold increase in production to half a million cars a year was planned for the five years up to 1974.

The programme was getting under way when the oil crisis broke. Hit by falling demand for the bigger cars and unable to supply enough Alfasuds because of labour troubles at the new factory, Alfa has had to write off heavy losses and it is behind its production target, selling only 167,000 cars in 1974 and about 200,000 last year.

The main hope for the future lies in two excellent models, the medium range Alfetta and the 1170 cc Alfasud, which with the Citroën GS, is the most advanced small car on the European market. If the market picks up and the labour situation can be improved, Alfa could yet be a major force.



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Contracting industry merges brains and rationalizes the production line

by Peter Waymark

Mergers and takeovers have been a prominent feature of the European car scene over the past decade and there could be more to come as the industry seeks greater strength. The two latest examples, the full consequences of which have yet to emerge, are Volvo's acquisition of the Daf car business in Holland and the French merger of Peugeot and Citroën.

The Peugeot-Citroën link, which creates the third biggest car group in Europe after Fiat and Volkswagen, was first mooted more than 10 years ago but differences of outlook between the two companies proved too strong for agreement to be reached. Peugeot concluded a technical agreement with the other independent French company, Renault, while Citroën embarked on its ill-fated liaison with Fiat.

Citroën, which was ultimately controlled by the Michelin tyre company, had stumbled from one financial crisis to another, producing technically brilliant cars but lacking the financial discipline and marketing skill to sell them profitably. The energy crisis was the final blow. It came when Citroën was in the middle of a costly expansion programme and it caused a dramatic slump in demand for the large cars on which Citroën made most of its money. The company's operating loss in 1974 was almost £110m.

The French Government stepped in to engineer a rescue, counting on Peugeot's financial acumen to pull Citroën round. The companies were almost the same size, but it became clear that this was nothing less than a takeover with Peugeot men moving into the Citroën boardroom.

The new broom seems to have had some effect. Citroën's sales rose by 35 per cent last year, helped by the new top of the range CX model, and losses were substantially reduced. The outlook seems better now than for many years and after initially expressing serious doubts about the merger, Peugeot is expected shortly to endorse the deal by becoming Citroën's majority shareholder.

One of Peugeot's first decisions was to end production of the Maserati-engined SM, thus cutting Citroën's link with the Italian sports car manufacturer. Further rationalization could be on the way.

Harsh economics, which demand that if car makers are to survive they must produce models in the greatest possible numbers, seem to rule out the eventual survival of the separate and directly competing ranges which Peugeot and Citroën now offer. On the other hand, the companies have had very different philosophies about car design and it is hard to see how they can be reconciled.

Citroën has striven for technical innovation, trying to be 20 years ahead of its time and often (as with the D series) succeeding. The suspension and braking systems have set standards which are only just being equalled by some other manufacturers. Peugeot has preferred a less flamboyant approach, concentrating on the overall quality of the car and looking to market this quality at a premium price. Peugeot models have tended to combine mechanical refinement with conservative styling.

An obvious path to rationalization is under the bonnet and there are rumours that the 2.7 litre V6 engine, which powers the recently-introduced Peugeot 604, may find its way into the Citroën CX and that the little Peugeot 104 could make use of the 602 cc unit from the Citroën Dyane.

Volvo's takeover of Daf—it has held a 75 per cent share in the company since January, 1975—was planned before the energy crisis but the events of the past three years have only underlined the wisdom of the move. Volvo and Daf were two of Europe's smallest volume producers; their car ranges neatly complemented each other; and Daf gave the Swedes a useful foothold in the European Community.

The combined production of the two companies of about 350,000 cars a year is small by Fiat or Volkswagen standards, but it is likely to increase significantly as Volvo carries through its declared intention of creating a complete car range. The first "new" model to emerge was clearly a holding operation: the Daf 66 was given some of the Swedish safety treatment and renamed the Volvo 66.

Of greater significance was the announcement of Volvo's first medium car, the 343 DL, which goes into production in Holland towards the end of the month.

Plugging the gap between the little Dutch cars and the Swedish 240 series, the 343 has two side doors and a tailgate, is almost the same length as the Ford Cortina and is powered by a 1,400cc Renault engine. The 66 already uses the 1,289cc unit from the Renault 12. A modified version of the Daf gearless automatic transmission has been retained, though Eindhoven's new masters feel that it gives the cars something of a "granny" image and see it as less of a selling point than it once was.

It remains to be seen whether Volvo will make use of a new development of this transmission, which uses steel instead of rubber belts and is designed to go with bigger power units. One thing that is clear is the eventual disappearance of the Daf name, though the 46, which shares the 66 bodyshell but has a smaller engine, will continue in production for some months.

As for Volvo's Swedish end, the company has suffered like everyone else from the slump in the car market but not as badly as might have been expected bearing in mind expensive and largely economical produces. The series, launched again proved to safety absence need be to sales.

For the hints that its big car ducing hatch though is the one bend to the day. One years from still be producing of sturdy, safe has always made comfort becoming portant it exactly what it is up





Two models which exemplify the concentration of production and marketing skills in the new groupings of European car firms. Left: the Volvo 343, built in Holland as a result of the takeover of Daf. Right: the Citroën CX which is benefiting from the Peugeot marketing skills.

Sports sector still provides supercharged freedom with dash of nostalgia

by John Blunsden

What is a sports car? Is it still that classic style of car, the open-topped two-seater with a bonnet full of engine, a dashboard full of instruments and a tiny boot? If so, it is becoming a rarer breed by the year.

Or is it a modern-day equivalent, a car which offers higher standards of roominess and comfort, probably has a metal top, and provides a sufficiently high level of performance and responsiveness to make it unusually satisfying and enjoyable to drive? If this is the more accurate description, the European motor industry can feel justly proud not only of the depth and breadth of its sports car range but also of the size of market which it has generated. This is being maintained and even expanded, notwithstanding recent economic difficulties.

Almost universal speed limits there may be, along with rising fuel, insurance and maintenance costs, all of which tend to hit the sports car owner the hardest, but the sports car will survive and even thrive, if only because it is a symbol of non-conformity in a society which is striving to maintain its freedom of choice and decision.

Social-consciousness may decree that the only justifiable car is one which carries the maximum number of people (meaning at least four) while burning the minimum amount of fuel and occupying the minimum amount of highway. How practical, but how dull. For as long as people buy cars for other than utilitarian considerations, many of them will crave a car which exudes individuality, is fun to drive and offers pride of ownership—all of which are fundamental to the sports car concept.

The European motor industry would be foolhardy not to carer for this demand, and thankfully most of the major and almost all the smaller manufacturers have a sports car or two in their ranges.

Britain, which opened up the American sports car market by exporting the TC-type MG Midget shortly after the Second World War, is now the only significant manufacturer of the classic-style open sports car. There is still a Midget in the MG range, albeit one with all-enveloping bodywork, and there is its more popular and larger stablemate, the MGB (also produced in GT coupé form).

Such is the mood of nostalgia, and so inflated are the values of older-style sports cars, that one wonders whether British Leyland might not be wise to contemplate reintroducing an open two-seater of classic line. It is necessary only to reflect on the average two-year waiting list for a new Morgan to realize that a ready market exists for a car which recalls the individual wings and cut-down doors of yesteryear.

A few years ago Morgan attempted to introduce a streamlined sports coupé, but quickly reverted to its classic-style 4/4 and Plus 8 which still keep the little Malvern factory so busy.

Leyland's closest proximity to the classic sports car is seen today in the Triumph TR6, a rugged, no-nonsense two-seater. Along with the smaller and aesthetically smoother Spitfire, the bulk of production finds its way to the United States, which is by far the world's largest buyer of sports cars, and as a result has been the major influence in recent sports car design.

Washington has for several years been preoccupied (many feel overly so) with the car's influence on the environment, and at the height of a campaign during which progressively more stringent safety standards were either imposed or threatened, it appeared that the open-topped sports car would be banned from its major market.

This is why the Triumph TR7, which was announced in its American-market form last year and is now to be seen in Europe, is a closed coupé. It is almost certain that without the threatened requirements of the federal legislators (these have subsequently been modified to more reasonable and meaningful standards) the TR7 would have been designed as an open car, either fully exposed, or with a Porsche-type Targa top, or perhaps with an integral roll hoop as fitted to the Triumph Stag. Perhaps such a car will still appear one day, now that some sense of order is being achieved on safety standards.

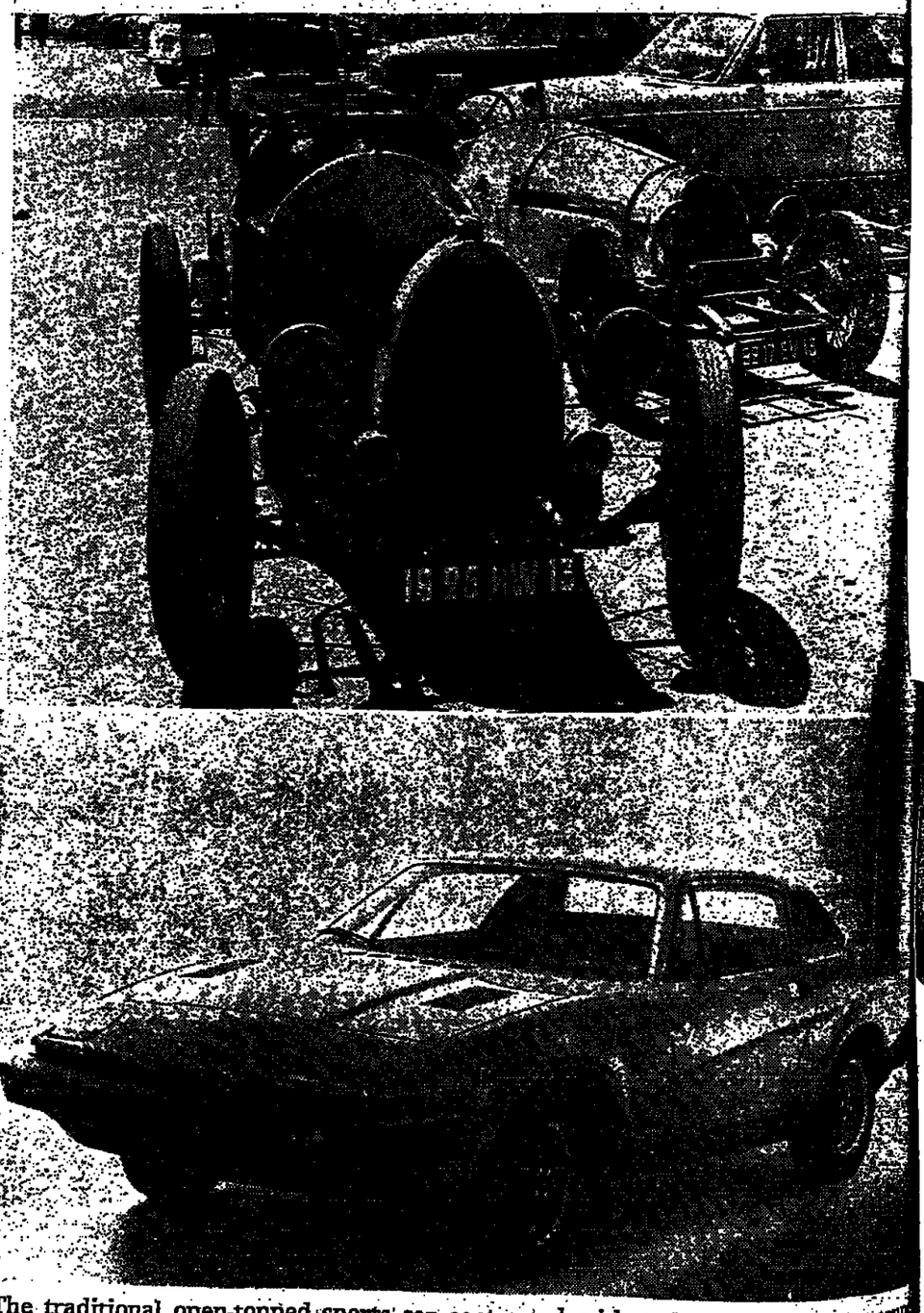
The fact that the open sports car has been reprieved is a source of much pleasure to many enthusiasts for fresh-air motoring. Nevertheless, the evolution of the sporting car in recent years, dictated in large measure by manufacturing expediency, has been such that henceforth most sports cars are likely to have closed bodywork, in many cases using some pressings and semi-structures from other models with larger rates of production.

For the high-volume manufacturer the need to amortize tooling costs over the maximum possible model spread and production run is paramount. Against this requirement separate complete tooling for a purpose-built sports model is difficult, if not impossible to justify.

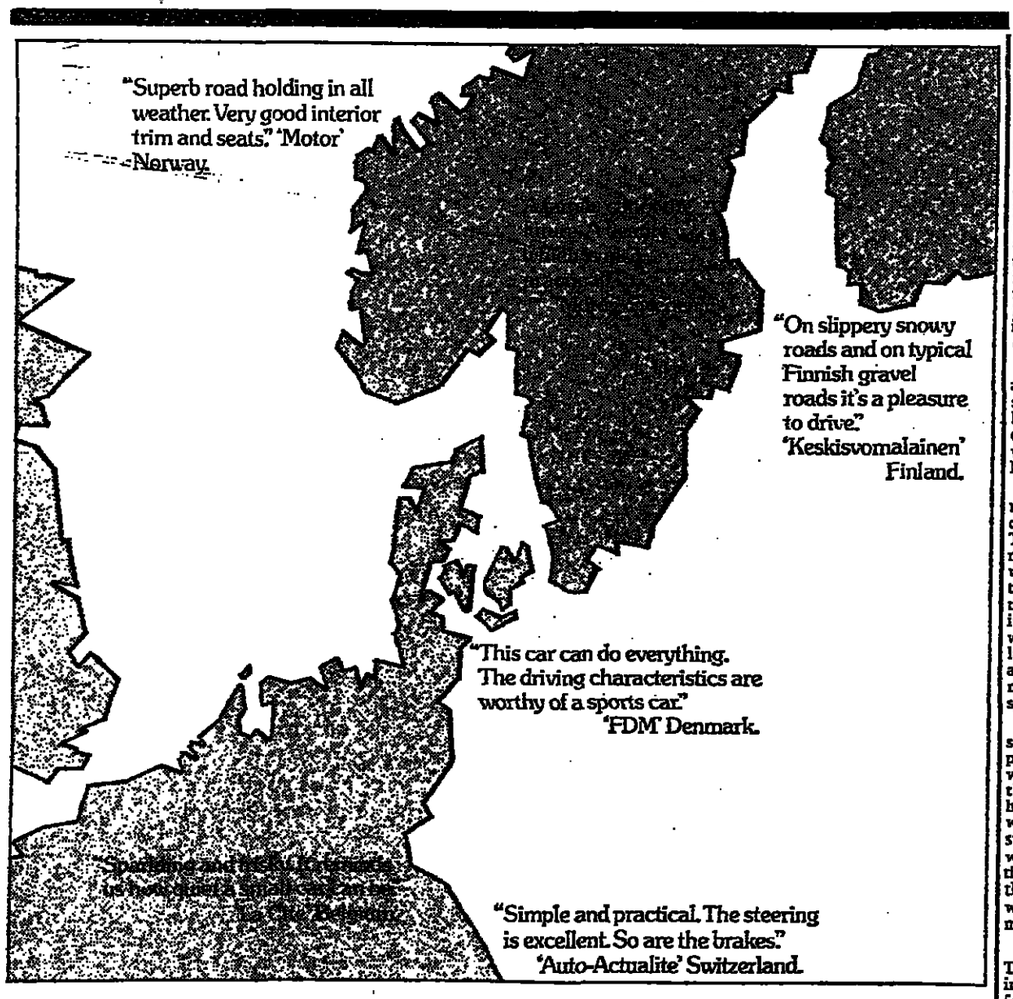
It may well be left to the smaller manufacturers—companies like Lotus, Aston Martin, Morgan, Jensen and the even smaller specialists in Britain, and Ferrari, Lamborghini, Maserati, De Tomaso and their associates in Italy—to supply sports cars, sports coupés (call them what you will) as basic concepts, while the major multi-nationals, the consortia and the few remaining large independents devote their energies to supplying sports variants of their regular product ranges.

Perhaps Jaguar's XJ-S is about as far along the road towards uniqueness as we can expect a major manufacturer to travel. There we have a magnificent car with an immediate and exclusive model identity, yet one which is really not so different beneath the skin.

Nevertheless, for all those still believe that car ownership and driving can be fun, whether their definition of sports car is a wind-through-the-hair, spartan two-seater in the Morgan mode or the opulent environment of a silkily smooth 150mph cruiser such as a Jaguar XJ-S or a Mercedes-Benz 450SLC, it is comforting to know that sports cars of both types are alive, well and here to stay.



The traditional open-topped sports car contrasted with today's sleek sports coupé. The Triumph TR7, aimed at the American market, and (top) a Bugatti at a display of vintage sports cars in the Circuit Paul Ricard, Var, France.

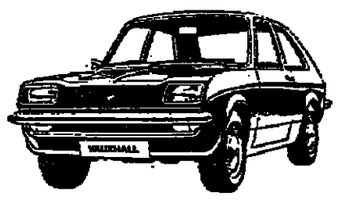


It's nice to know that people on the continent are buying foreign cars.

The above are a few of the press comments that greeted the Vauxhall Chevette when it was launched in Europe last year.

From these enthusiastic beginnings, the versatile Chevette has gone on to become a notable success in all the markets in which it has so far been introduced.

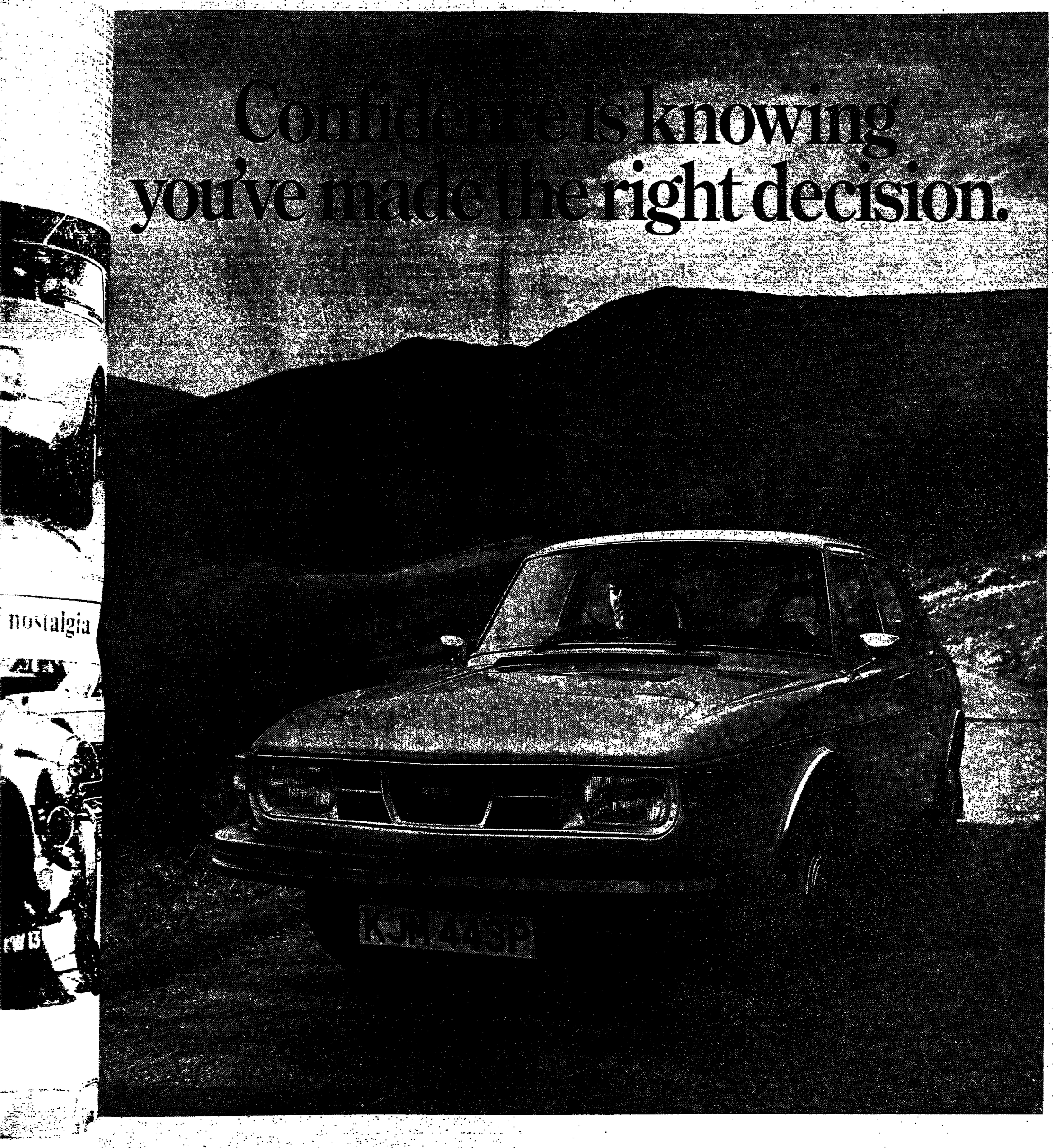
The Chevette is good news for Vauxhall, good news for Great Britain and, if the comments above are anything to go by, good news for motorists all over Europe.



CHEVETTE

You'll like what's happening at Vauxhall.

هكذا من الأصل



Confidence is knowing you've made the right decision.

Saab 99. That sense of pure well-being... the unceasing reward of superb engineering and impeccable taste.

Complete control, total confidence, a thoroughbred's performance. The 1985 c.c. overhead cam engine can sprint you to sixty in just over 11 seconds. And goes on delivering handsomely all the way up to 100 mph and beyond.

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Over thirty miles to the gallon when touring. Reliability you'll be almost eternally grateful for. The undisputed strength and safety which are now bywords for Saab itself.

The Saab 99. A luxury two-litre character reference. Real motoring at its very best.

Visit your local Saab showroom soon. The right decision is only a test drive away.

SAAB 99

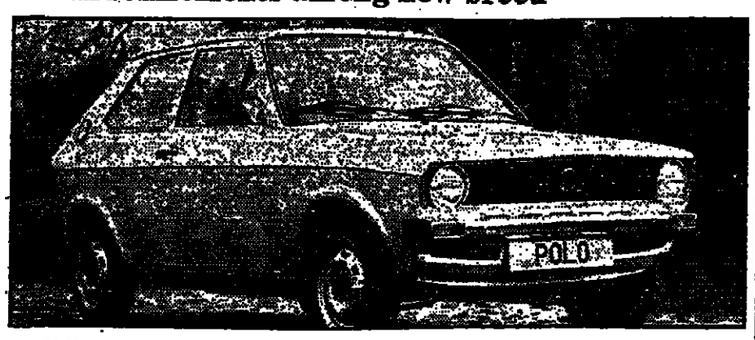
The surprise of your life.

Saab 99 Range. From £2,999·88. Prices include special car tax, V.A.T., seat belts and a full twelve month unlimited mileage warranty. Number plates and delivery charges extra.

I'd like to know more about the Saab 99.
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Peter Waymark takes a close look at a cross-section of the motor industry's skills, from the economical to the exotic

Small refinements among new breed



The Volkswagen 900cc Polo is the latest and very formidable entrant into the growing European mini market, competing with the Fiat 127 and Renault 5 and anticipating Ford's first baby car, the Fiesta, which is due to be launched in the autumn.

The Leyland Mini must come into the picture as well but this new breed of car, while retaining the basic Issigonis concept of an ultra-compact saloon with front-wheel drive, has developed it in important respects. All the continentals are about 18in longer than the Mini, which means a bigger boot and more room in the back and all offer the third door, or tailgate and a folding rear seat. Whether the mark 2 Mini will be obliged to follow suit remains, for a couple of years or so, to be seen.

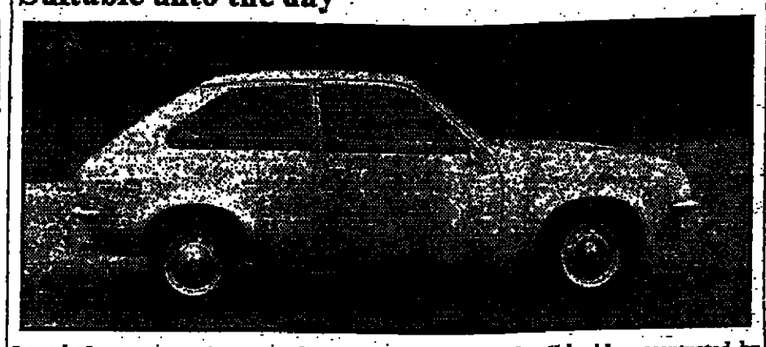
Meanwhile the standards of small car motoring are being pushed higher year by year and the Polo's particular contribution is in the area of refinement. Volkswagen has proved that the baby car can be as quiet and relaxing to drive as a medium saloon, as valid for town driving as for covering 400 miles at a stretch on the motorway. The engine may roar a little under hard revving, but get the car spinning along at 70mph and it is striking how little mechanical noise there is, while even the wind is little more than a murmur.

Apart from being quiet, the Polo is a most enjoyable car to drive, with taut handling, a pleasant gearbox and light responsive steering. Slightly slower than the Renault or the Fiat, it accelerates to 60 mph in about 18sec and has a top speed of 80 mph. Fuel consumption, using the recommended two-star petrol, ranges from 34 to 42 miles per gallon, and most owners will be happy enough with that.

The folding rear seat turns the Polo into a semi-estate with a useful load area for long or bulky items while the tailgate makes even a shopping bag easier to manoeuvre. The car is a little lower than the Renault 5, which may enhance its looks but also helps to restrict headroom in the back and ride comfort is not as good as that of the French car despite well-shaped and reclining front seats.

Volkswagen sells the Polo in Britain in basic and L versions costing £1,698 and £1,962 respectively. The prices are on the high side, but are partly justified by the high level of equipment; all cars have a heated rear window, radial tyres, cloth upholstery and reclining seats, while the L also offers head restraints, reversing lights and full carpeting.

Suitable unto the day



Launched a year ago, the Chevette has been a steady seller both in Britain and on the Continent and with the Cavalier could do much to restore Vauxhall's fortunes. It is a compact, economical and versatile car which is perfectly suited to today's motoring conditions.

Vauxhall developed the Chevette to fill the gap which had opened up in its model range with the progressive enlargement of the Viva. For those who want space above all else, the Viva is the roomier car but the Chevette is quicker and more economical and is the only small British car to offer the third door, or tailgate, and a rear seat which can be folded down to increase the load area.

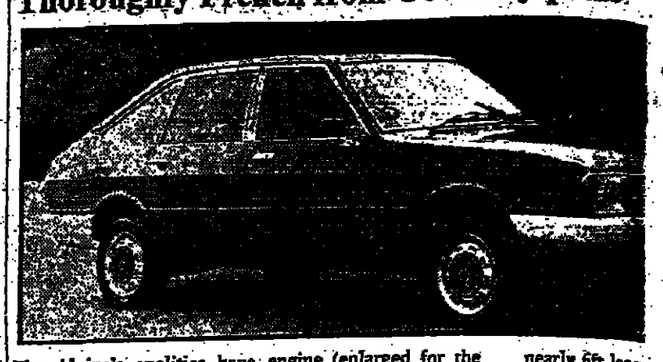
The extra performance and economy comes partly from a better power-to-weight ratio—using the 1,256cc Viva engine in a smaller, lighter bodyshell—and partly through good aerodynamics. The car accelerates to 60 mph in a lively 15sec, has good top gear flexibility and reaches a maximum speed of nearly 90 mph. Engine and wind noise are well suppressed so that the car can be driven with equal pleasure in town and on the motorway. Fuel consumption, in these days of high petrol prices, must be one of the Chevette's main selling points: most owners should obtain between 35 and 40 miles to the gallon.

For its brakes, suspension and steering system the Chevette has drawn on the German Opel Kadett under the General Motors policy of rationalizing its European operations by using common components. Some body-panels and the floorpan also come from the Kadett. The most obvious Opel influence is the suspension, which helps to give excellent taut handling and superb roadholding, though at the expense, some drivers may feel, of a hardish ride, accentuated by firm seats.

With an overall length of just under 13ft the Chevette is easy enough to park and to manoeuvre in traffic. On the other hand, for its size there is not much room in the back seat and only a moderate boot: the use of front-wheel drive has allowed smaller cars to offer more interior space. Like all Vauxhalls, the Chevette enjoys a comprehensive 11-stage paint and anti-rust protection.

Chevette prices have tended to be on the high side but recently Vauxhall has introduced an E, or economy, version which at £1,637 is nearly £100 less than the next model. There is a lower level of equipment, though the car still has reclining front seats and full carpeting in the passenger compartment. The three other versions cost between £1,728 and £2,032.

Thoroughly French from Coventry plans



The Alpine's qualities have already been recognized by a Car of the Year award and, as the key element in the British Government's rescue plan for Chrysler, it stands a good chance of pulling that troubled company out of the trough. Later this year it will be assembled in Britain from imported French kits and later, if demand holds up, most of the components will be made here as well.

The advanced design—front-wheel drive, all-independent suspension, the fashionable tailgate—helps to make it the most attractive car Chrysler has yet produced in Europe. Though the preparatory work was done in the company's European design office in Coventry, the Alpine has turned out to be thoroughly French in its looks and behaviour.

The car is based mechanically on the smaller Simca 1100, using the same engine (enlarged for the more powerful S version), transmission and front suspension. But the bodyshell—four side doors and one at the back—is entirely new and takes the car into the medium class where its most direct competitors are the Austin Maxi, Renault 16 and Volkswagen Passat.

On performance, the bigger 1442cc engine puts the Alpine well up with its principal rivals, with an 0-60 mph acceleration in about 13sec and a top speed touching 100 mph. Nor is this achieved at the expense of fuel consumption, the S model giving 28 to 30 miles to the gallon.

The front-wheel drive transverse engine allows space to be released for the passenger compartment which will seat five in comfort. The tailgate, and folding rear seat, enable the car to be converted into a semi-estate with a load area nearly 6ft long, is held open by Even with the position, there boot.

The handling typical of some French cars—a body roll and accompanied by holding and a understeer that be difficult to ride is generall side and the ca padded seats. A area affords ex visibility.

For all its v Alpine is not y perfect car: en could be better the steering is and the ride fal the high standa Renault or a Ci further develop eliminate these going to be a s competitor. Pri £2,164 for the G £2,375 for the S.

New addition to the family



The Lancia Beta is not so much a car but a family of cars of which the HPE (high performance estate) will be the latest member to reach Britain about the end of the month. The Beta can be seen as part of the Fiat strategy—Fiat took over Lancia in 1969—of offering a wide choice of models derived from the same basic components.

Thus the Beta cars all use the same twin overhead camshaft engine and it is a development of the power unit from the Fiat 132; but while in the Fiat it forms part of a conventional rear-wheel drive layout, in the Lancia it is mounted transversely and drives the front wheels. Having started with a basic engine and bodyshell, the Beta is now sold in five distinct versions with four variations of engine size.

The saloon came first and immediately impressed with its smooth, quiet engine, comfort, space, performance, finish and equipment. An inch over 14ft in length, it is small enough to park easily and yet has abundant room inside—helped by the cross-mounted engine and front-wheel drive—for five people. It also offers a spacious boot.

Driven by the 1,600cc engine, the saloon accelerates from 0-60 mph in less than 11sec, has ample pulling power in top gear and reaches a maximum speed of 105mph. Fuel consumption is in the area of 25 to 31 miles to the gallon. There is a 1,400cc engine for better fuel economy and an 1,800 version for extra performance, though the difference is fairly small. A superb five-speed gearbox, all-round disc brakes and a comfortable ride based on all-round independent suspension make the Beta a most enjoyable car to drive.

The saloon was followed by a coupé, and a special version called the Spider with a removable roof section that can in the boot; a sports car, the built like the T primarily for the market; and fina high performance

The idea of g performance car practicality of a goes back at lea British Reliant The Beta HPE i particularly roo two and at a pin adults on the ba offering generou space if the rear folded down.

There are two options, 1,600cc a litre, of which th covers 0-60 mph than 10 sec with speed of 112mph. £3,545 and £3,896 respectively.

Good reasons to succeed



The product of the joint engine project with Peugeot and Volvo, the 30TS is the biggest car launched by Renault since the last war and hardly the ideal model, at first glance, to put on a market depressed by the oil crisis. Yet there are good reasons why the car should succeed: it is not too big, combines good performance with reasonable fuel economy and is the first in its class to offer the semi-estate facility of the fifth door and folding rear seat.

The 30TS is less than a foot longer than the evergreen Renault 16, of which it may be seen as a stretched and modernized version. The cars are further linked by the mating of the 30 bodyshell and the 1,647 cc engine from the 161X to form an intermediate economy model called the R20. In its foray into the big car market, Renault has retained its traditional emphasis on practicality and has left its options open.

But it is the 30TS, with its 2.7-litre V6 engine, that is under review. Unlike rival cars built around this unit, the Peugeot 604 and the Volvo 264, the Renault uses a front-wheel drive layout which is one clue to its excellent interior accommodation. There is plenty of headroom, front and back, even for the tallest person, and the rear seat is wide enough to take three in comfort.

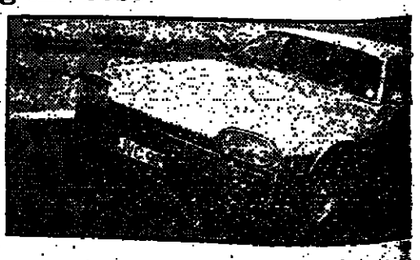
Boot space may not be exceptional, though the top hinged tailgate makes for easy loading and the rear seats fold down, or can even be removed, if a bigger luggage area is needed. There are seven possible seat permutations, one of which provides a makeshift bed.

The car is a spirited performer, the 0-to-60 mph acceleration time of just over 9 sec and top speed of 115 mph being matched by few others in its class. Fuel consumption of between 18 and 24 miles a ga good average for this size and perf

As on other Re soft all-independ suspension, allied shaped and gener upholstered seats a generally excell The handling, too typically Renault body roll, gentle excellent roadhol

Comprehensive which includes po steering, electric windows, central locking, laminate windscreen, head twin halogen hea clock and rev cou helps to make the competitively pric £4,187, though clo for some reason, optional extra.

Few rivals among the best



The long-awaited successor to the classic E-Type, the XJ-S with its superb performance and exceptional standard of refinement confirms Jaguar's place among the world's outstanding luxury car producers. There are few rivals for speed and quietness and certainly not for the same price.

Unlike the E-Type, which was developed from the Jaguar racing cars of the 1950s, the XJ-S is essentially a grand touring version of the XJ saloons from which it takes the 5.3-litre 12-cylinder engine, most of the other mechanical components and its floorpan. The two door bodyshell is new and gives the car its distinctive appearance, though the styling has not been universally admired. As with the E-Type, the bulk of production will be sold in the United States.

The question mark against such a car is its relevance in an age of high petrol prices and low maximum speed limits.

Certainly a fuel consumption of 12 to 15 miles to the gallon will hardly endear the XJ-S to the Government "save-it" campaign, though as a small production car sold mostly abroad it is not going to use much of the nation's energy.

The speed limit argument is probably more persuasive. The maximum, so Jaguar claims, is 155 mph and with the exception of West Germany it is difficult to find a country in the advanced world that allows even half this speed.

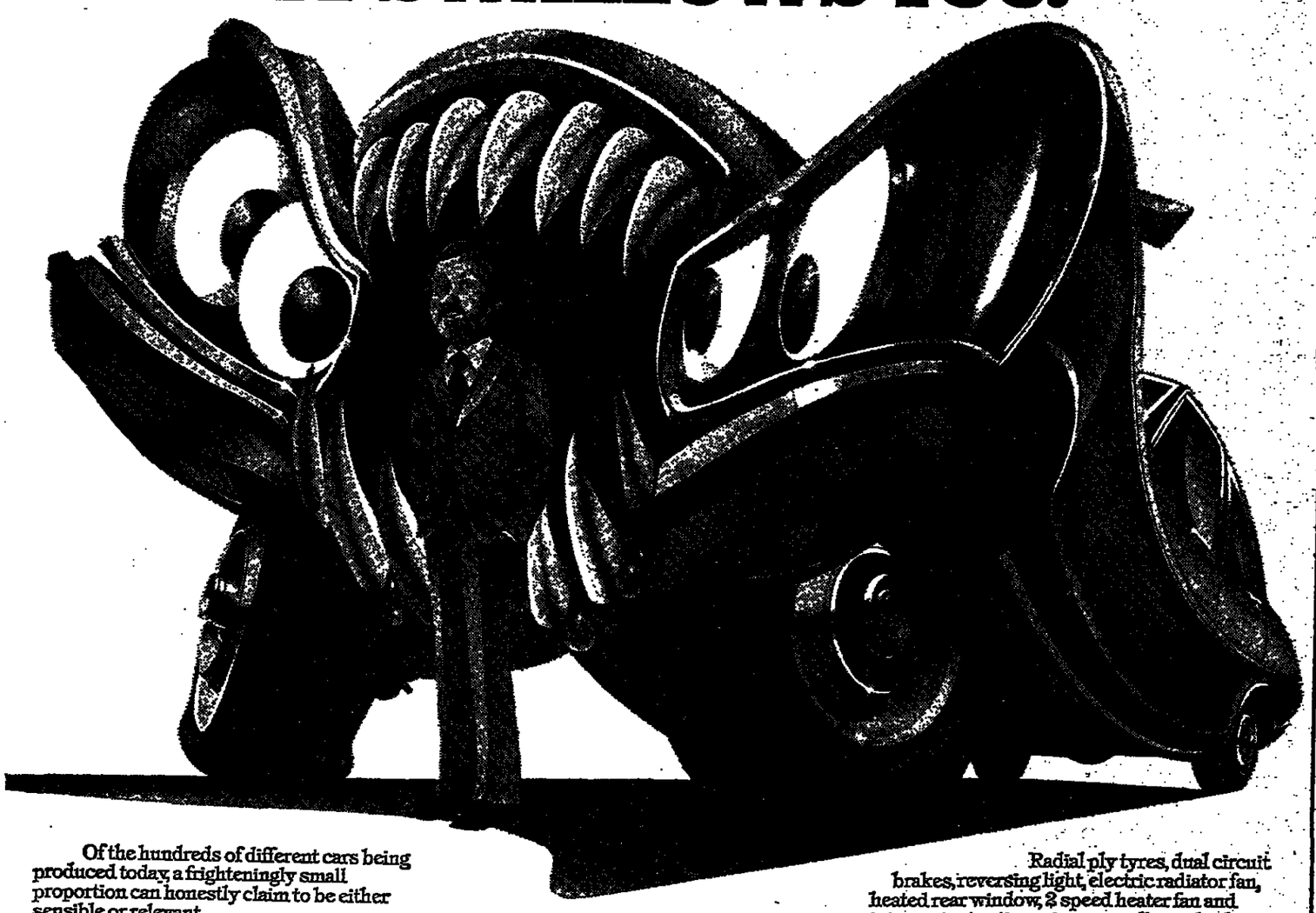
Another item on the debit side is that despite a generous overall length, the XJ-S is little more than a two-plus-two.

However, there is still a market for the exotic grand tourer and Jaguar must be judged by its competitiveness in such a market-place. Forgetting top speed, few cars can match the XJ-S 0-to-60 mph acceleration time than 7 sec or its torque and it ach with hardly a tr engine noise m hard the throttle The ability to cru speed in near si almost no wind what marks the Ja from most of its ri

The ride, based o all-independent sus system and helped generously padded shaped seats, is ex and an anti-roll ba been fitted.

With luxury item conditioning, ele operated window locks and leather as standard equi XJ-S is keenly pr £9,527.

SWALLOW YOUR PRIDE BEFORE IT SWALLOWS YOU.



Of the hundreds of different cars being produced today, a frighteningly small proportion can honestly claim to be either sensible or relevant.

To survey the list, you'd never dream that petrol is now around 15 bob a gallon.

That a major service can cost a small fortune.

Or that insurance premiums have all but gone through the roof.

The Big Car, of course, is the main offender.

It takes up more space.
Gets through more petrol.
Costs more to buy.
And for what?

In the process of getting you from A to B, it offers precious few advantages.

The most dubious of which being that a bigger, smarter car outside means a bigger, smarter man inside.

We suggest that there are more important things to look for in a car.

And better ways of spending your money.

Encouragingly, more and more people are beginning to agree.

If you're one of them, we can assure you that changing to a small car doesn't have to be a big shock.

And to prove it, here are some facts about the Fiat 127 Special.

First, to echo the almost unanimous view of the motoring press, the 127 is most enjoyable to drive. (A test drive will confirm this.)

It has a 903 cc engine which will get you from 0-60 in little more than 15 secs, and has a top speed of around 83 mph.

This very lively performance was largely responsible for the 4 'Car of the Year' awards that the 127 has won.

As far as fuel consumption is concerned, you can expect 30-plus around town, and 40-plus on longer trips.

And now for the bit where you'd expect a small car to compare badly with a big car.

Comfort and space. None of this is lacking in the 127 Special.

The contoured seats all have cloth inserts, and the front backrests are adjustable.

There's a cigar lighter and the carpeting is wall to wall.

The luggage space is eye-opening.

With the rear seat folded down, the boot almost triples in size from 12.9 cu.ft. to a massive 36 cu.ft.*

Radial ply tyres, dual circuit brakes, reversing light, electric radiator fan, heated rear window, 2 speed heater fan and intermittent action wipers are all standard equipment.

The end result?

A lively, comfortable, well-equipped, sensibly sized car you can be proud of.

For all the right reasons.

If you'd like more information on the 127 range, and for a Fiat Dealer to provide you with a valuation on your present car, fill in the coupon and send it to:

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284-288 Richmond Road, London E8 3QT.

I am interested in a Fiat 127. Please send me all the details and arrange for a Fiat Dealer to provide me with a valuation on my present car. TSF1

Name

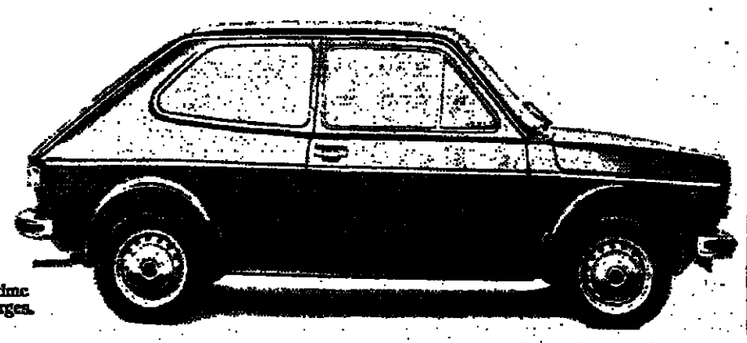
Address

Tel No:

My present car is:

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Take advantage of Fiat's low-cost credit scheme and save yourself some money. Ask your Dealer for details.
Scheme ends June 30th.



FIAT 127

127 range starts at £1455 127 3 door Special, illustrated £1655 *3 dr version only. Prices correct at time of going to press, and include car tax and VAT, but exclude number plates, seat belts and delivery charges.

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CHAIRMAN MAKES TROUBLE

n in China against iao-ping, the "capi- has now had o's seal imprinted in doing this the owns any intention another cultural No such upheaval ed to dethrone Mr pose his sins. Since ated with him are capitalist thinking ist be brought back ary purity but with- m or vilification: ment and a course doctrines will be ring them to confes- ley respond suitably ep their jobs. It is ng who will suffer d obloquy, although power was attribu- a to the sincerity of m.

allowing that the olution was in some ptive, and treating those he suspects of im, Chairman Mao to win mass approval i-Teng campaign. He d it so easy to win nly recalcitrant party For what follows nti-Teng campaign? 1973 that Mr Teng office in his old as vice-premier, iority to Mr Chou hose absence he had mier before the cul- tural revolution. Since 1973 all Mr Teng's appointments in party and army were such as to point unmistakably to him as the designated successor to Mr Chou. Are we to believe that these promotions were effected by Mr Chou despite the Chairman's opposition? Or with his grumbling acceptance? Whatever the answer there can be no doubt that an anti-Teng campaign is assuredly a campaign that can only now be mounted following Chou En-lai's death. It is every bit as much an anti-Chou campaign as an anti-Teng one.

The assumption that mass approval for Mr Teng as a victim can advance the Maoist cause is embodied in the title of yesterday's *People's Daily* article: "The people do not agree with casting doubt on the conclusions of the cultural revolution". This is to prejudge popular feeling. It has never been consulted in China nor has the country any tradition of opposition that would allow expression of opinions critical of Chairman Mao.

The same cannot be said of his colleagues. To declare that "reversing verdicts will not win people over" prompts the question: whose verdicts? No such verdict was ever given in favour of the cultural revolution. Most of its opponents were silenced. Chairman Mao has since admitted that when he began the cultural revolution he was in a minority. When it ended he was still in a minority. From all the available evidence he has remained in a minority ever since.

The current campaign, like those for three years past, has thus been represented as one for or against the ideas promoted in the cultural revolution. With equal justice it could be read as a battle between those whose careers were dramatically advanced by the cultural revolution and their opponents who were out-manoeuvred but have since returned to office. Perhaps Chairman Mao initiated the attack on Mr Teng as soon as the towering national figure of Mr Chou En-lai was out of the way. Or his authority is being used by Chiang Ching, his wife, and her radical followers who must have seen their slender chances of success in the power struggle vanishing entirely if Mr Teng's appointment in place of Mr Chou had been confirmed.

To this element of guesswork must be added the other invisible moves at the top. Those aiming at the eventual succession will be making their own tactical shifts of position in the eddies whirling in Peking. Plainly the instability in the upper ranks of the Chinese Communist Party will go on so long as Chairman Mao does.

IN—REAGAN AND WALLACE OUT

idential election year ed States there are primaries which are one respect or lorida will probably ave been decisive in end to Mr Reagan's winning the Republi- tion. No doubt he ue the battle and President Ford once linois next week and long the trail. But he ly victories if he was ny a sitting President ation of his own party, was going to gain them New Hampshire and provided the most ground.

d New Hampshire as Mr Reagan when he v votes behind Mr eem either pedantic ut in politics there difference between and just losing. Mr d then to achieve the d boost his campaign he suffered the con- n Florida. It will be der now for him to avering Republicans till in with a chance. ould be if he were vith Mr Ford on even nobody—certainly no his own party—can te with any President rns. The probability an increasing number of Republicans will realize that their best asset in a difficult year lies in the possession of the White House, and that their chance of making use of that asset lies in building up President Ford as the man in office whose position cannot be challenged.

The quicker he himself comes to believe he is sure of getting the Republican nomination the better will be his prospects of winning the presidential election itself in November. The longer he has to spend trying to satisfy the Republican right the harder he will find it to get into that central position he will need to occupy to fend off the Democratic challenger. Florida has gone only a small way in determining who that will be. It has effectively knocked Governor Wallace out of the race. But then he never had any chance of actually winning the nomination. What he could have been was a powerful influence who might have been able to stop anybody else getting the nomination of whom he did not approve. Now that he has been beaten in the south by a fellow southerner his influence should be much reduced.

How much Florida has done to improve the chances of that fellow southerner, Mr Jimmy Carter, is more open to question. His strategy all along has been to build himself up to the point where he could beat Mr Wallace there, the achievement he has always seen as projecting him on to the national scene as a really serious contender. He now has some impressive successes to his credit, but he also received a setback in Massachusetts where he could come no higher than fourth. The winner there, Senator Henry Jackson, did not do at all badly in Florida with 24 per cent of the Democratic vote—very fair considering the rudimentary nature of his organization in the state and his late start in active, personal campaigning.

The test now is who can do better in the heavily populated industrial states of the north, where performances in Florida may not be much of a guide. Mr Carter has been running a most energetic campaign for a long time now. He has done much better than most people expected. But Senator Jackson is a man of greater political substance. His drawback has been his reputation as a personality of quite astonishing dullness. If he can overcome that by showing that he has the capacity to pull in the votes on a large scale he could become a formidable candidate.

INE BETWEEN DISSENT AND SUBVERSION

Mr. Srdja Popovic, a wyer, was sentenced law court to one year for spreading "false " while defending a ourt. The previous were announced of a Yugoslavs accused of o a pro-Soviet under- anization which aims Yugoslavia back into orbit. It might seem th cases the law is to restrict political or ent in a manner un- to those who believe emocracy. There are, ifferences.

vic was accused of emarks highly critical via for which his sentenced to three half. Prosecuting him afringes not only his e speech but also the yers to defend clients assment and without ised of associating with the offences s are alleged to have It is understandable that a country as new and fissile as Yugoslavia feels more directly threatened by verbal dissent than do the more established democracies of the west, so there must be understanding for Yugoslavia's special position, but in this case and in some others in recent years reasons of state have not been sufficient to justify the punishment of people whose only crime was verbal criticism. Fortunately there is still a good chance that Mr Popovic's sentence will be reconsidered on appeal.

Different criteria apply to the series of pro-Soviet "Cominformists" who have been arrested, and in some cases already sentenced, since they held a big gathering in Bar in 1974. Their aim, according to seized documents and indictments, is to conduct a "remorseless battle with the counter-revolutionary regime and personal dictatorship" of President Tito, to organize a general strike, and then to establish a system modelled on that of the Soviet Union, using violence if necessary. They are alleged to have received support from Moscow and east European capitals. In other words, if the charges against them are true, their activities appear to have crossed the line between political dissent and subversion.

To what extent they pose a serious threat is difficult to estimate. Sometimes they are officially described as "politically insignificant". At other times the government appears to regard them with apprehension. Obviously it suits the present phase of President Tito's policy to rally the nation against an incipient threat from the Soviet Union, but it is also true that there are some embittered old communists in Yugoslavia whose careers ended in 1948 when Tito broke with Stalin. Some of them have found support among a few army officers and youngsters who crave for a more disciplined regime. They are certainly extremely small in numbers but given sufficient help from Moscow and instability in Yugoslavia they could be troublesome.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Deep African rivalries in Rhodesia

From Mr P. J. W. Henderson

Sir, The debate continues about the situation in Rhodesia and about guarantees to whites here. Rarely, if ever, are letters published from correspondents in this country which run counter to the theme that the whites should capitulate to majority rule or else.

It would appear to be your policy to deny the courtesy of your columns to those from Rhodesia who would like to put forward a different point of view. So much then for press freedom. Your bias is definitely anti-white. In view of the coming bloodbath, so confidently and unctuously expected and in many quarters awaited with gleeful anticipation, I trust you will publish this letter before this country is overwhelmed.

Guarantees to whites that their assets and rights will be protected have been suggested from those stricken no doubt with conscience. Other guarantees have been made in newspaper and magazine articles by leaders of both factions of the hopelessly divided African National Congress. These cannot be accepted as both have yet to declare their hand politically; and in these days of coup and counter coup one man's guarantee is a ticket to oblivion.

One has only to look at recently liberated Mozambique. In this unhappy territory Frelimo gave specific guarantees to Portugal that her nationals would have their rights and property respected. Once in command, the marxist Machel threw the guarantees out of the window followed by many Portuguese. There is no reason to suppose that the same will not happen in Rhodesia. Both *Nkomo and* the not so able Muzorewa have marxist connexions and have been touting their cause with the anti-west east.

Majority rule will prove to be no majority rule at all. No one faction can claim to represent the majority of blacks in Rhodesia. I dare say if you travelled in the Tribal Trust areas few, if any, will have heard of the protagonists in the country. The so-called leaders of African opinion no more represent the vast mass of blacks here than Harold Wilson does the majority of Britons.

One thing is certain. So-called majority rule will be a disaster for the whole population. In the absence of any firm political commitment apart from vague references to "African socialism", whatever that means, it would not surprise me if the white-owned farms were expropriated and when this happens, starvation for the masses. The Africans here produce about 10 per cent of their food requirements; the balance comes from the white sector.

So-called majority rule could prove a disaster for the west. This may sound strange. But consider the fact that apart from Russia, Rhodesia is the only other known source of high grade chrome in the world. Should there come into being an anti-west majority rule government then Russia could have the west by its scraggy little neck. *Pace* Churchill's chicken; that gave up the ghost years ago.

Judging from what has been written in your leader and correspondence columns, a considerable amount of thought has gone into the subject of guarantees. But I have yet to see a plea for guarantees for the rights, property and, more important, the lives of those Africans who are against majority rule and who have served Rhodesia well in the security, police and civil services. Revenge is indeed sweet. This has been seen in Mozambique where an African version of the Gulag Archipelago is evolving. Do not say "*it cannot happen here*".

In conclusion—a question for Lord Greenhill now far away. When is a settler not a settler? To help him find an answer he should know that the Matabele, originally from Natal, settled in the southern part of Rhodesia in the 1830's, some 60 years before the whites. The Dutch settled in the Cape in 1652.

Yours faithfully,
P. J. W. HENDERSON,
4 Penally Close,
Emerald Hill,
Salisbury,
Rhodesia.
March 5.

From Miss Hannah Stanton

Sir, It is late in the day but we should recollect again aspects of the experiences of white settlers who chose to stay in Kenya after independence.

In your columns in November, 1965, appeared a letter addressed to white Rhodesians and signed by Sir Michael Blundell, Lord Delamere and 12 other leading Europeans who had stayed on in Kenya after independence. They wrote that *they had had sincere reservations* about the speed with which independence had been granted to Kenya. They had had fears of what might follow. They then said: "Today, however, we must readily admit that a great many of our fears have so far proved totally unfounded". Among other points the letter emphasized that the bitterness of the past had largely been forgotten.

In 1963 I visited Kenya for the first time. Dr Kenyatta had just won the elections and there was great elation. The friend I went with said that on previous visits to Kenya she had always been painfully aware of the hatred felt for the white people; this was now gone and the old bitterness had disappeared.

Throughout my years in East Africa, 1962-70, and on another visit in 1972, my constant and invariably enjoyable visits to Kenya made me deeply conscious of the steadiness and progress of that country under African rule.

Rhodesia should realize that there is still the possibility of peaceful progress; white and black Rhodesians can go on working for their country together, but quick progression to majority rule must come first.

Yours faithfully,
HANNAH STANTON,
63 Park Road,
Hampton Hill,
Middlesex,
March 8.

Impoverishment of the clergy

From the Reverend C. Lawson-Tancred

Sir, Despite his protestation of gratitude to them, I doubt whether the Central Stipends Authority will be grateful to the Rev M. E. Bennett's article (March 5) "Poverty down at the vicarage". Hitherto the authority have sought to maintain the fiction that all will be well regarding clergy pay, given a modicum of goodwill and effort by all concerned; but as the article makes plain, and as is becoming increasingly obvious to all who have studied the matter, there is now no prospect of the Church being able to pay its clergy properly in the foreseeable future.

However, like many apologists for the status quo, Fr Bennett entirely misrepresents the implications of this prospect and seeks refuge in pious "doublethink". Of course it is a fine thing for a man, out of a deep love of Jesus Christ, to embrace poverty for himself; but to suffer its infliction on himself and his family by a moribund institution is something entirely different.

Furthermore, parishes rightly expect their clergy to involve themselves thoroughly in the whole ongoing life of the community, social as well as religious, and that inevitably involves a lot of expense. Fr Bennett's reference to "an accumulation of possessions" is completely irrelevant as most clergy have forsworn those long ago.

Convenient though the theory is for apologists, there is no evidence whatever that the enforced impoverishment of the clergy is in accordance with the will of God. On the other hand there is plenty of evidence to suggest that it arises from a combination of three basic factors: the managerial and other incompetence of the central Church authorities, the inertia of the laity (for which admittedly the ineptness of some official pronouncements affords a measure of excuse) and the understandable if disastrous reluctance of many of the clergy to voice their just and necessary claims, for fear of being thought avaricious.

If it is to preserve any vestige of public respect as a responsible institution, let alone a "caring" one, the Church of England as a whole must face up to its massive failure to carry out its elementary duty as an employer. And before it asks (or rather tells) its clergy to offer themselves and their families on the altar of the apologists' notions of what is the will of God for them, the Church should at least proffer some alternative. The current value of the Church Commissioners' assets is said to be of the order of £500m, and one understands that there are approximately 13,000 full-time clergy serving in the Church of England.

These figures—apart from making it difficult to persuade the ordinary hard-pressed layman that the Church really can't do more for its clergy—do provide an opportunity. The Church could afford to be generous in the matter of redundancy payments to any of the clergy wishing to leave the stipendiary ministry, and at the same time increase the capital investment per man remaining. This would enable those so minded, and gifted with the necessary manual dexterity, to qualify as carpenters: a vocation which even the apologists must admit is not inappropriate, and moreover would offer those pursuing it some prospect of keeping body and soul together.

Yours faithfully,
C. LAWSON-TANCRED,
General Secretary,
Association of the Clergy,
The Rectory,
Wrington,
Bristol.
March 8.

From the Reverend Campbell Stamp

Sir, The path the Ordinand treads is thornier than Professor Sykes in his article in your issue of March 5 allows: "No one ought to be ordained", he writes, "who is not prepared if necessary to draw unemployment benefit". But that, surely, is precisely what the unlucky cleric may not do—so long as the fiction is maintained that he is "self-employed".

Is it not irresponsible of the authorities to continue this severe disablement of a powerless minority group? MPs—without discernible diminution of independence—have wisely accepted the designation of "employed person" for social security purposes; they should so rule for the deprived brethren of the cloth.

Yours sincerely,
CAMPBELL STAMP,
3 Grosvenor Villas, Jesmond,
Newcastle upon Tyne.

EEC price review

From Mr Anthony Dumont

Sir, It is not only the consumers in this country who are extremely dissatisfied with the latest farm prices determined by the Council of Ministers of the European Community. That view is fully shared by the consumers in the other member countries. It is all the more lamentable that the views of the consumers on this occasion have been largely ignored because we were assured by Mr Lardinois himself when my committee met him in December 1975, that he would give full attention to the views of the consumers, and give us an opportunity of expressing them to him in time for them to be taken into account. In fact, the first available date given by Mr Lardinois was last Friday, when it was too late to have any effect and indeed when he was himself locked with the Ministers in the final stages of the compromise, which produced a result even worse than the proposals made by the Commission itself.

We had thought it was accepted that those who pay for and eat the food produced in Europe should have at least as much consideration when the prices came to be fixed as those who produce it.

The present system imposes most of the cost of supporting the farming community on those least able to bear it, the low-paid. It is also now quite clear that surpluses are created by the system itself, these have to be dumped abroad at further cost to the tax payers or put into feeding stuffs or otherwise disposed of at still further cost and further increases in prices.

There is no European Treasury, or Finance Commissioner. In most countries the Minister of Agriculture is only the minister for farmers and not also the minister of food. So there is no one to withstand the joint attacks of the producers and the politicians frightened of their agricultural lobbies. The least we in this country can ask for is that at future price reviews our Minister for Consumer Affairs should attend with the Agriculture Minister.

Yours faithfully,
ANTHONY DUMONT,
Chairman,
Consumer Consultative Committee, EEC;
Deputy Chairman,
Consumers' Association,
14 Buckingham Street, WC2,
March 9.

Liberals in coalition

From Mr Terry Thomas

Sir, Far from reflecting a sogginess in political thinking as Lord Beaumont suggests (March 9) David Steel's article on Liberals and coalition of the day before brings us to the reality of the place of the Liberal Party in British politics now and for the foreseeable future.

I went into the February 1974 campaign with only the vaguest notion of what my attitude or the attitude of the Liberal Party should be towards coalition. Reflecting on the campaign afterwards led me to the view expressed by David Steel in his party political broadcast in the following June.

If the Liberal Party is not working towards participation in coalition in the immediate future what in the name of realism are we working towards? Nothing, judging by Lord Beaumont's letter. Indeed, I would go much further. It is time for the Liberal Party to consider and accept as its vocation, for this generation at least, that it is to be a viable third force in British politics.

Posturing as the next government is impossible to project in an election campaign, appears as insincerity to the discerning voter and fools no one.

Yours sincerely,
TERRY THOMAS,
Prospective Liberal Parliamentary Candidate for Carmarthen,
29 Lakeside Drive,
Cardiff.

Solzhenitsyn's message

From Professor R. A. Peace

Sir, I must refute the charge that my attitude to Solzhenitsyn is patronizing (letter of A. V. Cottam, March 8, 1976). I yield to no one in my admiration of Solzhenitsyn the man and the writer, but Solzhenitsyn the prophet is another matter.

The tradition appears to have grown up that for a Russian writer truly to be great, he must become a teacher and a seer basing his moral authority on the prestige accorded to him as an artist. My attitude to the extreme pronouncements of Gogol, Dostoyevsky, Tolstoy is exactly the same as my attitude to those of Solzhenitsyn, but this does not prevent me from having a profound respect for the cultural significance of all these writers. The case of Dostoyevsky is particularly instructive; it shows that labour camps as a punishment for political dissidents were not invented by the Soviet regime. The burden of my letter was to stress that the pronouncements of Solzhenitsyn could not be fully understood if shorn of their Russian context.

Yours faithfully,
R. A. PEACE,
Head of Department of Russian Studies,
The University,
Hull.
March 8.

Proposed press charter

From Mr W. J. S. Purbrick

Sir, James Bishop's letter (March 8) showing the desirability of journalists, editors and publishers, including those who dissent from Trade Unions and Labour Relations (Amendment) Bill, taking part in press charter discussions, is most timely in view of recently expressed attitudes of the national executive of the NUJ. If a ministerially originated charter is to be both relevant and workable it must be thoroughly discussed by, and supported by, all interested parties.

What has yet to be fully examined is the "quid pro quo" for support by certain organizations of the Barnsley Branch of NUJ in their agreeing to withhold information to journalists who are members of the IOJ.

Nothing in this life is free and since money would be an illogical means of paying for this service to the NUJ, can one assume that when "the Bill" is presented it will be in the form of either (a) NUJ members agreeing to withhold information which would otherwise have been reported for publication, or (b) NUJ members agreeing to report certain or any news "to order"?

Yours faithfully,
W. J. S. PURBRICK, Proprietor,
The Stratford Express,
High Street,
Stratford, E15.
March 8.

Theatregoers' needs

From Mr Peter Jones

Sir, I see that the National Theatre is to have seven bars but only one restaurant.

"But one half-pennyworth of bread to this intolerable deal of sack."

Yours faithfully,
PETER JONES,
138 Estcourt Road,
Gloucester.
March 7.

and population

J. O. Jameson

points arise from the elements of Professor evidence to the Select on Abortion (reported st, while it is true that birth rate has dropped why should it be at the 1964 level was le one? In that year ded deaths in England by 341,000; on a more te, fertility was well acement level".

from this to last year's en births, incidentally, ed deaths by 22,000) erit sensational terms ulation crisis" and icide". At best, it may omething to a welcome the fact that the popu- e world (and of this nnot increase indefi- real population crisis annual increase of mbers by about 80

it is an oft-repeated a roughly stable popu- ave a higher proportion ots than a rising one- isely the third world th rapidly rising popu- have the highest pro- dependants, because of mber of children. Out ousand people in Eng- ales, 230 are under 15 e over 65 (OPCS est. 975). The corresponding Mexico are 462 and 37. he decline in the British birth rate (fortunately) cannot be attributed to abortions. Indeed, the number of abortions has been declining at the same time as the birth rate.

Yours sincerely,
G. J. O. JAMESON,
University of Lancaster,
Department of Mathematics,
Cartmel College, Bailrigg, Lancaster.

Psychiatry in prison

From Mr E. H. J. Smyth

Sir, Bernard Levin (article, March 3) renews his attack on "a penal system that nobody can seriously expect to do anybody any good"; prisoners "rot in jail" and are thereby "ruined for life". In a previous article (November 25, 1971) he stated that "for all practical purposes there is no such thing as a prison psychiatric service"; in the present one he rejects the idea in the single sentence: "I take it that not even Mr Justice Lawson believes that such people will get psychiatric treatment in prison."

As a member of the visiting medical staff of Parkhurst, Camp Hill, and Albany prisons for the past 20 years, one can only wish it were possible for Bernard Levin to come over and meet some of the unpersons responsible for the non-service so firmly fixed in his fantasy. Since, however, full-time prison staff, including doctors, are precluded by their contracts of employment from defending themselves in the press, I greatly hope you will find room for a brief statement of the facts of the case.

In the three institutions mentioned, amongst whose 1,200 inmates are to be found some of the most unstable and disturbed prisoners in the country, the position as to psychiatric care is as follows. The full-time staff consists of five doctors, of whom three, including the principal medical officer, hold the higher degree of a consultant psychiatrist in addition to being members of the Royal College of Psychiatrists; whilst the other two have undertaken advanced courses in that specialty apart altogether from prolonged experience of working with prisoners.

Amongst all these men, whose work I have constant occasion to observe at first hand, the approach to a prisoner is without exception not only extremely enlightened and humane, but also psychiatrically orientated, whether the complaint be prompted by a common cold or by one of those profound mental impulses tending towards criminal activity which Bernard Levin regards as "irresistible". Nor does this complete the picture, for two consultant psychiatrists, one of them a woman, also visit regularly several days a week in addition to a forensic psychiatrist from Knole Hospital attending weekly.

The services of all these experts are available to any of the prisoners; Bernard Levin should come and see for himself.

Yours faithfully,
E. H. J. SMYTH,
Visiting Orthopaedic Surgeon, HM Prisons—Parkhurst, Camp Hill and Albany,
Brook Cottage, Brook, Isle of Wight.

'The Kurds pay the price'

From the Iraqi Ambassador

Sir, *The Times* leader of March 8 "The Kurds Pay the Price" points out that the present Iraqi Government "is now without question the strongest and most self-confident to have ruled Iraq" and that it enjoys an "independence which Nuri as-Said could scarcely pretend". The leader goes on to say that "a strong Iraq looking for good relations with the West; peace and stability in the Gulf... these are certainly positive developments which should be welcomed", were it not, says the leader, for "the price that has been and is being paid by the Iraqi Kurds".

The collapse of the insurgency, which *The Times* has in mind, cannot be viewed in the context of victor and vanquished. The only losers were Barzani, his henchmen and some of his immediate dependants. "The price" of the conflict, which was willed and engineered by a foreign power, was paid by the Iraqi people as a whole.

The Times is no doubt aware of the untold suffering and material loss sustained by Iraq as a result of a conflict which was foisted upon the Iraqi people as a whole and of which the report of the United States House of Representatives intelligence committee has this to say: "The disastrous 1974 war between the Kurds and Iraq might never have taken place but for the support of the White House . . . support which was given in complete cynicism and with no regard to the interest of the Kurds." (*The Sunday Times* of February 15, paraphrasing the report.)

Once again, may we point out that this last statement should read: "and with no regard to the interest of the Iraqi people, Kurdish and Arab alike", especially that "far from hoping for a Kurdish victory, Dr Kissinger was, says the report, pursuing a 'no win' policy (preferring) instead that the insurgents simply continue a level of hostilities sufficient to sap the resources of Iraq. This policy was not imparted to our clients (the Barzani clique) who were encouraged to continue fighting."

Prior to these revelations in *The Sunday Times. Newsweek*, of April 7, 1975, had this to say: "For five years (before the collapse of Barzani) Israel had supplied arms and military advisers to the Kurds. . . . American arms for the Kurds were lumped into consignments to Israel."

On November 18, 1975, Joseph Fitchet wrote in the *Evening Standard*: "Talking openly for the first time about the CIA involvement—ordered by Kissinger—in the Kurdish insurgency, a Barzani aide who was privy to the operation told me . . . (that) in 1972-74, when Baghdad was wooing them in pre-revolt talks on Kurdish autonomy, the Kurds stiffened their own terms to precipitate the confrontation sought by Washington".

Your concern for the well-being and continued existence of the culture of Iraqi Kurdish nationals is most commendable. However: Mr Aziz Aqrawi has not been "dropped from the Government". The Kurds have two dailies in Iraq, one in Kurdish, *Hawcari* or *The Citizen*, and one in Arabic. Both Iraqi television and radio have their exclusively Kurdish channels. The Kurdish language is taught alongside Arabic in all Iraqi schools. Kurdish is the main language of education in the schools of the north.

Mr Edward Mortimer, on his last trip to Iraq, visited the north and had this to say: "As if to prove this, a group of schoolboys encountered by chance in the village of Derbend were carrying physics and history books in Kurdish. They spoke Arabic only haltingly." (*The Times*, November 27, 1975.) There are, of course, the numerous Kurdish folklore and art groups which, under the administration of the Kurds themselves in the autonomous region, keep Kurdish culture very much alive.

The Times leader speaks in a really astonishing vein of marriage between Iraqi Kurds and Iraqi Arabs, as if it were something sinister. One wonders, would *The Times* have Iraq promulgate some sort of racist law that forbids such marriages? The marriage speech alleged by you was never made by any minister or official.

Yours faithfully,
ABDUL MALIK AL-YASIN,
Ambassador,
Embassy of the Republic of Iraq,
21 Queen's Gate, SW7.
March 8.

Future of Old Vic

From Mr Henry Lessore

Sir, G.B.S. thought that the National Theatre would be—like the National Gallery, *the British Museum*, or even Westminster Abbey—something we would have to be given, whether we wanted it or not, for it later to become a source of pride to us. We can only hope that he was right. However, now that the Old Vic is empty, it might be safe to consult the British public again; if each of the companies which have offered to fill it were allowed a short season there, we could vote with our feet (or, rather, our seats), for which one should take up permanent residence.

Yours faithfully,
HENRY LESSORE,
11 Pearman Street, SE1.
March 7.

Cohabitation rule

From Mr Julian Peach

Sir, If cohabitation deprives a woman of her claim to supplementary benefit, ought it not equally entitle the man supporting her to the tax relief accorded to a married man?

If it is unfair to treat the supported unmarried woman better than a wife, is it not equally unfair to treat her supporter worse than a husband?

Yours faithfully,
JULIAN PEACH,
23 Beryl Road, W6,
March 8.

COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE

March 10: His Excellency Monsieur Robbert Fack was received in audience by The Queen this morning and presented the Letters of Recall of his predecessor and his own Letters of Credence as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary for The Netherlands to the Court of St James's.

His Excellency was accompanied by the following members of the Embassy who had the honour of being presented to Her Majesty: Monsieur H. Th. Schaapveld (Minister Plenipotentiary), Monsieur C. H. A. Plug (Minister Plenipotentiary (Economic)), Captain J. R. Roele (Naval and Air Attaché), Colonel W. Epke (Military Attaché), Monsieur D. J. van Wijnen (Counsellor (Press and Cultural Affairs)), Monsieur A. U. W. van Werven (Counsellor (Consular Affairs)) and Count R. H. van Limburg Stirum (Counsellor).

Madame Fack had the honour of being received by The Queen.

Mr Alan Campbell (Deputy Under-Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs), who had the honour of being received by Her Majesty, was present and the Gentlemen of the Household in Waiting were in attendance.

Mr J. K. Drinkall was received in audience by The Queen upon his appointment as British High Commissioner in Jamaica.

Mrs Drinkall had the honour of being received by Her Majesty.

Sir Edward Peck, Sir Terence Garvey, Sir Edward Tomkins, Sir Fred Warner, Sir Philip Adams, Sir Bernard Ledwidge and Sir Willis Combs had the honour of being received by The Queen upon their retirement from the Diplomatic Service.

Lady Peck, Lady Garvey, Lady Tomkins, Lady Warner, the Hon Lady Adams, Lady Ledwidge and Lady Combs also had the honour of being received by Her Majesty.

The Queen and The Duke of Edinburgh this evening went to the new Headquarters of the British Academy of Film and Television Arts at 195 Piccadilly, (Vice-President, Sir Richard Attenborough and Chairman, Mr Sydney Samuelson).

Her Majesty and His Royal Highness were received by the President of the Academy (The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips) and the Past President (Admiral of the Fleet the Earl Mountbatten of Burma).

The Queen declared the Centre open, named the Theatre "The Princess Anne Theatre" and later unveiled the Honours Board.

The Duchess of Grafton, Mr William Heseltine, Mr Ronald Allison and Major Robin Broke were in attendance.

Today is the Anniversary of the Birthday of The Prince Edward.

KENSINGTON PALACE

March 10: The Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon, President of the Friends of the Elderly and Gentlefolk's Help, this afternoon visited the Society's Wimbledon homes.

Mrs Alastair Aird was in attendance.

KENSINGTON PALACE

March 10: The Duchess of Gloucester, as Patron of the Association for Spina Bifida and Hydrocephalus, visited Mossbrook School, Sheffield, and was entertained to lunch at the Town Hall by the Lord Mayor. In the afternoon Her Royal Highness visited the Congenital Anomalies Research Unit at Thornbury.

Her Royal Highness travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight.

Mrs Michael Wigley was in attendance.

YORK HOUSE

March 10: The Duke of Kent left Heathrow Airport, London this morning and, as Colonel, visited the 2nd Battalion Scots Guards stationed at Münster.

His Royal Highness, who travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight, was attended by Captain James Napier.

The Duchess of Kent this evening attended a Fashion Show at the Seymour Hall in aid of Moorfields Eye Hospital and the Greater London Fund for the Blind.

Miss Jane Pugh was in attendance.

The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh will give a reception for members of the Victoria Cross and George Cross Association, at Windsor Castle, on April 21.

The Duke of Kent will open an exhibition at the Design Centre on the work of the National Engineering Laboratory on March 16.

The Duchess of Kent, as Patron of the Spastic Society, will visit Hamilton House, Hove, on March 19 and open the Fitzalan Howard Day Centre in Worthing, and, as patron, visit the offices of The Samaritans.

Princess Alexandra, as patron, will visit the National Heart Hospital on the occasion of the opening of the extension to the children's ward on March 30.

Mrs Brian Hamilton-Russell gave birth to a daughter in London on Tuesday.

Latest wills

Latest estates include (net, before duty paid; duty not disclosed):

Brooks, Mr Alfred Leonard, of Bristol, chartered auctioneer and estate agent £141,385

Francis, Mrs Marjorie, of Maidenhead £315,893

Frost, Mr Harry Ward, of Chesham, Buckinghamshire, meat importer £187,453

McLening, Mr Alfred Charles, of Chorleywood, Hertfordshire .. £315,075

Lack, Emily Sophia, of Ealing, London £147,295

Yates, Mr Richard, of Shifnal, Shropshire, solicitor .. £108,299

Supper party

HM Government

Mr David Ennals, Minister of State at the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, was host yesterday at a supper party at Brown's Hotel in honour of the Minister for Finance and Planning and the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Kenya, Mr Mwai Kibaki and Dr Munua Walyaki, and afterwards at the Coliseum Theatre.

Today's engagements

The Duke of Edinburgh, presides at meeting of council of Institute of Mathematics and its Applications and entertains members a luncheon, 11.30; visits Royal Postgraduate Medical School, Hammersmith Hospital 3.15.

Princess Anne attends Thoroughbred Stallion Show, Park Paddocks, Newmarket, 11.30.

Telephone centenary exhibition, Science Museum, South Kensington, 10-6.

Exhibition of sculpture and drawings by Hubert Yencesse, 147 New Bond Street, 10-5.30.

Lecture: "The Gold of Thrace", by Dr R. A. Higgins, British Museum, 6

Memorial service: Sir Val Duncan, Westminster Abbey, 12.

Birthdays today

Professor T. C. Gray, 63; Miss Margaret Herbison, 69; General Sir Peter Hunt, 60; Sir Charles Johnston, 64; Sir Fitzroy Maclean, 65; Mr Henry Marking, 56; Miss Jessie Matthews, 69; Mr James Miskin, QC, 51; Sir Ronald Syme, 73; Mr Harold Wilson, MP, 60; Sir John Wise, 86.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr R. F. Adams and Miss B. J. C. Stevens

The engagement is announced between Robert, elder son of Mr and Mrs D. F. Adams, of High Wycombe, Buckinghamshire, and Bryony, daughter of Mr and Mrs D. F. Stevens, of Meadle, near Aylesbury, Buckinghamshire.

Mr G. Butchard and Miss R. Hargreaves

The engagement is announced betwen Grant, son of Mr and Mrs C. E. Butchard, of Sutton Valence, Kent, and Rachel, younger daughter of Dr and Mrs J. B. Hargreaves, of Aughton, Lancashire.

Mr A. M. Childs and Mlle C. J. Lefevre

The engagement is announced between Andrew Martin, younger son of the late Geoffrey D. Childs and Mrs Sheila E. Childs, of Wilmslow, Cheshire, and Claudine Jeannine, daughter of the late M M. Lefevre and Mme A. Masselin, of Drancy, Paris.

Mr G. B. Cooper and Miss D. B. Hardie

The engagement is announced between Graham, eldest son of Mr and Mrs J. M. Cooper, of Ware, Hertfordshire, and Diana, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs H. Hardie, of Bearsted, Kent.

Mr P. V. Hennessy and Miss C. C. Motta-Otero

The engagement is announced between Paul, only son of Mrs Olive Hennessy, of Fernhurst, Surrey, and Cecilia, only daughter of Dr Roberto Motta-Pinzon and Mrs Carmen de Motta-Pinzon, of Bucaramanga, Colombia. The marriage will take place in Colombia in June.

Mr E. W. Hislop and Miss J. H. Brown

The engagement is announced between William, son of Major and Mrs A. W. Hislop, of Beckenham, Kent, and June, twin daughter of Mr and Mrs W. Brown, of Caterham, Surrey.

Mr A. S. O. Houchen and Miss A. V. Morris

The engagement is announced between Anthony, only son of Mr and Mrs H. O. Houchen, of 19 Laxford House, Ebury Street, SW1, and La Carolina, Aguilas, Spain, and Andra, elder daughter of Lieut-Commander and Mrs L. G. Morris, of Karencroft, Midstreet, South Nutfield, Surrey.

Dr M. S. Lennox and Dr J. S. Ackroyd

The engagement is announced between Malcolm, only son of Mr and Mrs W. S. Lennox, of Belfast, Northern Ireland, and Jenny, daughter of Professor and Mrs P. R. Ackroyd, of Dulwich, London.

Latest appointments

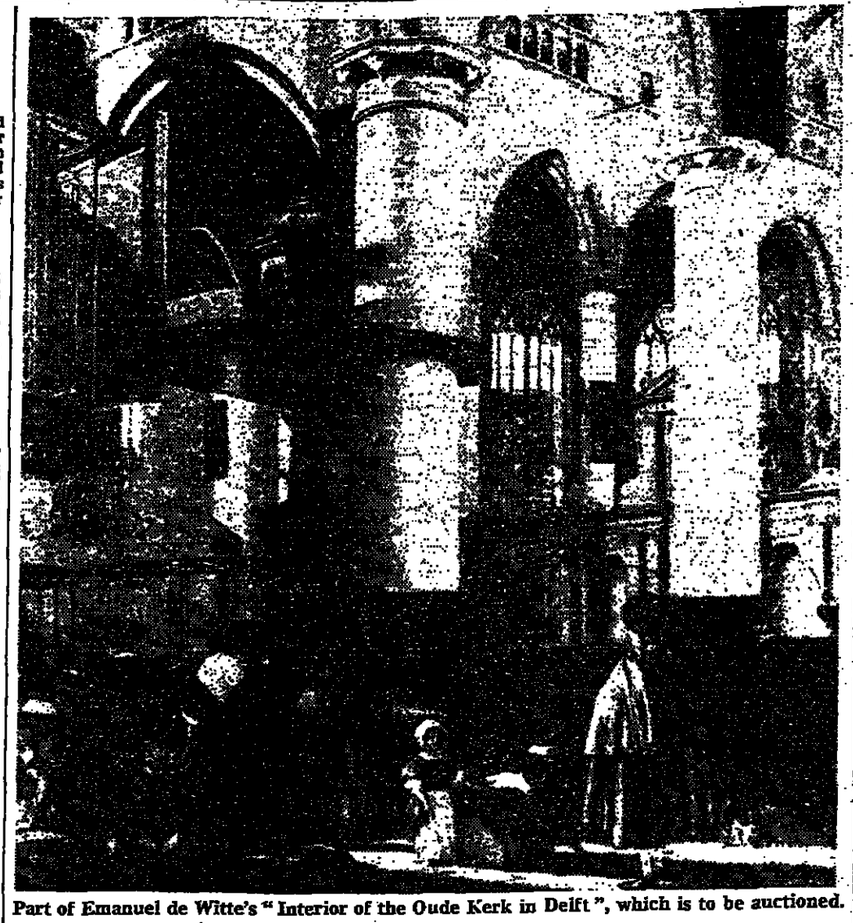
Latest appointments include:

Lord James of Rusholme to be chairman of the Royal Fine Art Commission in succession to Sir Colin Anderson, who retires this summer.

Mr Sydney Tierney, MP, to be parliamentary private secretary to Mr Edward Bishop, Minister of State for Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

Dr J. Radford, head of the North East London Polytechnic's psychology department, to be an assistant director of the polytechnic and full-time dean of the faculty of human sciences.

Mr John Evans, Labour MP for Newton, to be chairman of the regional policy, planning and transport committee of the European Parliament.



Part of Emanuel de Witte's "Interior of the Oude Kerk in Delft", which is to be auctioned.

£3m Dutch paintings to be sold

By Geraldine Norman
Sale Room Correspondent

The most important collection of Dutch paintings to come on the market for several decades, that of the late B. de Geus van den Heuvel, is to be sold by Sotheby Mak van Waay in Amsterdam on April 26 and 27. The collection comprises 382 paintings, of which 86 belong to the great flowering of Dutch art in the seventeenth century. It is believed to be worth around £3m.

Mr van den Heuvel decided in 1963 that he would like his collection to be auctioned by Mak van Waay after his death and a two-volume catalogue was prepared at that time. It is believed that the knowledge that the collection would eventually come up for sale weighed with Sotheby's when they decided to purchase Mak van Waay in 1974 for about £2m.

Commission received from buyer and seller amounts to 25 per cent (26 with value-added tax) in Amsterdam, where the auctioneers shoulder extra expenses; thus commission income on that sale should amount to about £750,000.

The collection shows the extraordinary continuity of Dutch painting over the centuries. Mr van den Heuvel avoided the peaks. Rembrandt is represented by only three etchings and there is no Van Gogh. But the painters of landscape, genre and still life are traced from the early seventeenth century through to the 1930s and the similarity of mood in works divided by centuries is underlined.

The seventeenth-century paintings will be the main money-spinners. Among the highlights are Emanuel de Witte's "Interior of the Oude Kerk in Delft", dated 1669, Jan van Goyen's broad-sweeping "View of Haarlem" of 1649, Adriaen Ostade's amusing "Interior of an Inn", of 1654, and Salomon van Ruisdael's "Winter landscape near Amsterdam".

There are four van Goyens, four Ostades and three Salomon van Ruisdaels in the collection. Other artists well represented include Jan Steen, Art van der Neer, Pieter Breughel the Younger, Aelbert Cuyp, Willem van der Velde, and Philips Wouverman.

There is a group of 12 eighteenth-century works, including fine examples of Isaak Ouwater and Johannes Hubert Prins. The bulk of the collection, however, is concentrated in the nineteenth and early twentieth century. There are 119 works of the Romantic school, including fine examples of Schelfhout, various members of the Koekkoek family, F. M. Kruseman, Verschuur and others; and 160 works of the Hague school and Amsterdam Impressionists, such as Breitner and Isaak Israels.

Mr van den Heuvel died in January at the age of 90. He began life as a building contractor and started collecting paintings in the early 1930s and continued up to the 1960s.

A selection of the best will be on view at Sotheby's, New Bond Street, from March 22 for a week. The sale will be held in the Round Lutheran Church on the Singel, Amsterdam, Mak van Waay's own premises not being considered large enough.

£11,220 manuscript: An illuminated vellum manuscript of a Spanish prayer book written in Bruges in 1545 was sold at Christie's yesterday for £11,220 with premium (estimate £5,000 to £8,000). It has 14 nearly full-page miniatures from the workshop of Simon Bening. Flemish manuscripts of that quality, produced for a Spanish client, are of considerable rarity and it was bought by the Belgian dealer, van der Mercht. The sale totalled £87,564, with 14 per cent unsold.

The sale of early printed books, manuscripts and historical documents included particularly high prices for minor incunabula, books published before 1501. Maggs paid £5,720 (estimate £4,000 to £6,000) for a 1493 first edition of the *Nuremberg Chronicles*, complete but in moderate condition.

Historical documents also brought buoyant prices. One of the earliest documents of the reign of Edward VI to bear the king's signature reached £3,300 (estimate £500 to £800). It comprises royal letters patent empowering the high treasurer and other officers of the mint at Canterbury to retain and discipline workmen and is dated 1547. The original petition signed by Titus Oates to James II (endorsed by Samuel Pepys) made £352 (estimate £60 to £80).

Sotheby's were selling Japanese swords, armour and sword fittings, which made £48,805, with 8 per cent unsold. They also held a minor sale of Impressionist and modern paintings, drawings and watercolours, which went exceptionally well, totalling £22,714, with 5 per cent unsold. The top price of £715 (estimate £400-£600) was paid by a German dealer for a pencil drawing by Dufy.

The week of sales at Sotheby Parke Bernet in Los Angeles reached its third day on Tuesday. It included a sale of silver totalling £54,173, with 20 per cent unsold, and a sale of jewelry totalling £90,745, with 4 per cent unsold.

A furniture sale by John Francis, of Carmarthen, yesterday made £30,000, with 23 per cent unsold. A Queen Anne walnut bureau bookcase made £4,680

Luncheons

Law Society

The President of the Law Society, Mr E. N. Liggins, gave a luncheon party at 60 Carey Street, yesterday. The guests included:

Lord Hunt, the Hon Samuel Silkin, QC, MP, Sir Denis Dobson, QC, Sir Robert Payne, Air Vice-Marshal John Lawrence, Mr C. M. Dolq, Mr Charles Winitour, Mr E. Taylor and Mr J. L. Bowron (secretary-general).

Ministry of Defence

General Sir Peter Hunt, Acting Chief of the Defence Staff, was host yesterday at a luncheon at Admiralty House in honour of Mr U. H. Bayülken, Secretary-General of Cento. Others present were:

The Ambassador of Pakistan, the Turkish Ambassador, the Ambassador of Iran, the American Ambassador and Mr R. Cox, Admiral Sir Edward Ashmore, Air Chief Marshal Sir Anthony Heward, Vice-Admiral R. C. Leach, Mr A. P. Hockaday and Mr M. S. Weir.

National Maritime Museum

Admiral Sir Charles Madden, chairman of trustees, with Lady Madden, Mr Basil Greenhill, director, and Mrs Greenhill, entertained the following guests at luncheon at the museum yesterday:

The Countess of Balfour, Lord and Lady Todd, Sir Geoffrey and Lady Shakespeare and Mr and Mrs R. A. Huskisson. Mr D. V. Proctor, head of education and research facilities, and Mrs Proctor were also present.

American Women's Club in London

The American Women's Club in London held a luncheon at the Carlton Tower Hotel yesterday. Mr Robert Morley was the guest of honour and Mrs C. L. Parish presided.

Dinners

Admiralty Board

The Admiralty Board were hosts at a dinner at Admiralty House last night. Mr Frank Judd, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Royal Navy, presided. Among those present were:

Admiral Sir Edward Ashmore, Admiral Sir David Williams, Admiral Sir Rae McKaig, Sir Eric Yarrow, Sir Iain Stewart, Sir Arnold Weinstock, Vice-Admiral Sir Peter White, Vice-Admiral R. D. Lygo, Vice-Admiral R. P. Claxton, Mr F. J. Chapple, Mr J. Graham Day, Mr E. T. Harrison, Mr B. Lythall, Mr Daniel McGarvey, Mr C. T. H. Plant, Mr John Rix, Mr Hugh Scanlon, Mr D. R. J. Stephen and the Flag Lieutenant to the Admiralty Board.

Holborn Law Society

The annual dinner of the Holborn Law Society was held yesterday evening at Grosvenor House. The principal guest was Lord Justice Shaw and other guests included: The Lord Chief Justice and Lady Widgery, the Master of the Rolls and Lady Denning, the Attorney General and the Hon Mrs Silkin, Lord and Lady Fletcher, Sir Peter Rawlinson, QC, MP, Mr Justice and Lady Templeman, Mr Justice and Lady Cross-Johnson, Mr Justice and Lady Pain, the President of the Law Society and Mrs Liggins and Mrs Lena Jager, MP.

Royal Thames Yacht Club

The Vice-Commodore of the Royal Thames Yacht Club, Mr J. L. Maddocks, rear-commodores and members of the committees of the club gave a dinner yesterday evening in honour of Captain Sir David Tibbits, Deputy Master of Trinity House.

United and Cecil Club

The United and Cecil Club held a dinner at the House of Commons last night. Mr Dudley Smith, MP, chairman, presided and the guest of honour was Lord Thorneycroft.

London House

London House for overseas graduates (science, engineering, architecture and town planning) gave a dinner last night at Mecklenburgh Square. Those present included: Sir Peter Garran and Mr Stephen Ogden governors of London House for overseas graduates, Dr B. Schlaffenberg, Professor M. B. E. Godward, Professor R. A. Buckingham, and Mr G. A. Jellicoe.

Service dinner

East Midlands Universities Officers' Training Corps

Major J. A. Blackmore presided at the East Midlands Universities Officers' Training Corps annual dinner held last night at Nottingham University. Among the guests were:

The honorary colonel, Colonel G. J. Elvingham, and the vice-chancellors of Nottingham University and Loughborough University of Technology.

Church news

Appointments:

The Rev P. L. Botting, curate in team ministry at Torquay, diocese of Exeter, to be priest-in-charge of St Michael and All Angels, Seaton-in-Ashfield, diocese of Southwell.

The Rev L. C. Brotherton, curate of Solihull Parish Church, diocese of Birmingham, to be Vicar of St Anne's Moseley, same diocese.

The Rev G. R. Epps, Rector of Pulham Market, diocese of Norwich, to be also priest-in-charge of Alburgh and Denton, same diocese.

Canon S. Evans, Vicar of St George's, Perryhill, and honorary canon of Southwark Cathedral, diocese of Southwark, to be Vicar of St Andrew's, Kingswood, same diocese.

The Rev N. Lambert, curate of St Edmund's, Dudley, diocese of Worcester, to be assistant priest of Netherton, Dudley, with special responsibility for St Peter's, Darby End.

Canon A. S. Oscroft, Vicar of Coalville, Rural Dean of Akeley South and honorary canon of Leicester Cathedral, to be Rural Dean of Akeley South (for provisional period of two years after retirement as Vicar of Coalville on July 1).

The Rev J. W. M. Roberts, curate of Llanrhos, diocese of St Asaph, to be Rector of Montgomery and Forden.

The Rev G. R. Turner, curate of All Saints, Southbourne, diocese of Winchester, to be Rector of North Waltham with Steventon, Ashe with Deane, same diocese.

Diocese of Canterbury

The Rev M. L. Cooper, Vicar of Boxley, and the Rev F. B. Yarker, Vicar of St Laurence-in-Thanet, to be honorary canons of Canterbury Cathedral.

The Rev J. C. Meek, Vicar of St Mary Bredin, Canterbury, to be also Rural Dean of Canterbury.

Canon C. C. G. Tufton, tutor of St Augustine's, Canterbury, and honorary canon of Canterbury Cathedral, to be Rector of St Peter with St Alphege and St Margaret, St Mildred with St Mary de Castro and Master of Eastbridge Hospital, Canterbury.

Diocese of Chelmsford

The rev M. Cleeve, curate of Holy Trinity, Margate, diocese of Canterbury, to be Vicar of Southminster.

The Rev D. R. E. Cook, Rector of Langdon Hills, to be acting Rural Dean of Basildon.

The Rev R. W. Greenland, curate of St Mary's, Wanstead, to be Vicar of St Mary Magdalene's, Barlow.

The Rev S. G. Wood, Vicar of St Edmund's, Chingford, to be Priest missioner to St Barnabas's, Little Ilford.

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Science report

Astronomy: New X-ray bursts

Bursts of X-rays from deep in our own galaxy may help astronomers to check speculations that the centre of the galaxy consists of a huge black hole, as much as a million times as massive as the Sun. The two X-ray bursts, detected early in February by astronomers at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology operating the X-ray satellite SAS-3, may be due to matter falling into such a black hole and giving rise to the emission of energy. The enormous amounts of energy radiating from the centre of galaxies has been one of the mysteries that could be explained if each galaxy had a black hole at its core.

Each burst lasted only 10 seconds, but the more energetic X-rays in each case arrived in two distinct groups, one lasting two seconds the other four seconds. The bursts themselves were separated in time by 33 hours. Professor Walter Lewin, of MIT, one of the astronomers on the SAS project, is still working with his colleagues to sort out the details of the bursts and to look for more. But what seems clear is that the bursts grow very quickly, probably in less than half a second, and die away relatively slowly, over three or four seconds.

Apart from their "two-peaked" structure the bursts are similar to those detected in the past month or so by SAS-3 and other satellites, such as Dutch ANS. Those bursts apparently do not have a double structure and seem in at least one case to come from a globular cluster, a huge aggregation of a few hundred thousand stars.

Including the two unusual bursts from the galactic centre found by Professor Lewin, the total number of bursts detected by the SAS-3 team at MIT is now 70, from six separate sources near the galactic plane.

One of the X-ray bursts was in fact seen in the SAS-3 "quick-look" records for May last year, soon after the satellite had been launched, but was dismissed at the time as an isolated event of uncertain origin. In September, however, astronomers working with the ANS satellite detected two bursts coming from a narrow field of view that included the globular cluster NGC 6624. (That cluster is already known to contain a variable X-ray source.) Careful scrutiny of the complete records for the SAS-3 observations of last May, with the benefit of hindsight, showed the presence of a series of 10 nearly identical bursts.

Professor George W. Clark, who heads the MIT team, says bursts arrive from NGC 6624 about every 0.182 day, but that the length of time may vary by as much as 4 per cent. That effectively rules out any idea that the source might be a very slow X-ray pulsar, which produce very regular bursts of radiation. Nor is the NGC 6624 source and others like it a transient X-ray source of the kind first found in late 1974 by the British satellite Ariel 5. Those sources are "switched on" for much longer —several tens of days—and then stay in their switched-off state for as much as several weeks.

Astronomers have also ruled out the possibility that they are just a milder version of the gamma-ray bursts discovered by the Vela satellite. Their spectra are very different, and moreover the X-ray bursts come from sources concentrated in the galactic plane, whereas the gamma-ray bursts appear to come from different directions.

Theoreticians are undecided about how the new bursts might be generated. The fact that they switch on very quickly yet die away comparatively slowly suggests, they say, that a very narrow pulse of X-rays is produced at some location surrounded by a cloud of gas. That cloud would diffuse the X-rays, slowing them by varying amounts and thus lengthening their times of arrival at the Earth. As the bursts die away within three seconds or so, one can say that the postulated gas cloud must have a size corresponding to the distance an X-ray can travel in that time, about a million kilometres.

More detailed theoretical calculations will have to await more experimental data from SAS-3. In particular, it may prove quite difficult to accommodate the "two-peaked" structure found in the case of the two most recent bursts reported by Professor Lewin.

By Nature-Times News Service.
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25 years ago

From The Times of Monday, March 12, 1951

Washington, March 11.—Much of General Eisenhower's testimony before the Senate foreign relations and armed services committee on February 1 was made available this evening.

In answer to Senator Taft's fear that the committing of American troops to Europe might mean their total loss, General Eisenhower said that if only a few troops were there he would have fears for their safety. "But", he added, "if you give an army of a dozen divisions, for example, there is no Russian army in the world, short of some catastrophe we could not possibly foresee, that could destroy them before we could do something about it . . . evacuate them or go back to a place where they were safe. For example you could put a dozen American divisions in the Breton peninsula where they can be covered by our own sea and air power, and the Russians could not touch them."

Peacock Fashion Show

The Duchess of Kent was present at the Peacock Fashion Show yesterday evening at Seymour Hall, held in aid of Greater London Fund for the Blind and the Friends of Moorfields Eye Hospital. The joint chairmen were Viscountess Ward of Witley and the Hon Mrs Julian Byng and the vice-chairman was Mrs Douglas Ranger.

Gift for cross repairs

Repairs to the stone cross over the choir of Southwark Cathedral, which has been found to be unsafe, are to be undertaken with a grant of £1,000 from the Pilgrim Trust.

OBITUARY

MR PETER HODGE

Work for Council of Eu

Mr Peter Hodgens, MC, who was Head of the Economic Division of the Council of Europe, died in Paris on March 10, after being taken ill in the Middle East. He was 55. Born on June 9, 1920, he was educated at King Edward VI School and Balliol College, Oxford, where he read Economics and History. Leaving Balliol in 1942 he entered the Army where he became a Major in the Royal Artillery, seeing service in the Middle East and Italy, winning the Military Cross and being mentioned in Despatches.

After the war he was GSO II (Economic Planning) on the staff of the Deputy Chief of Staff (Exec) in the British Zone of Germany, during which time he conducted negotiations with the Czech Government on the provision of materials to the British Zone in exchange for steel and coal. He left the army in 1947 to join the Conservative Parliamentary Secretariat. From 1949 to 1953 he was Research Officer to the London Municipal Society and, during this period, editor of *The Londoner*.

In 1953 he became Private Secretary and Principal ADC to Lord Llewellin, [illegible] nor General of [illegible] African Federation after, until 1960, Overseas Economical research to the Commonwealth [illegible] Ltd. In 1960 [illegible] Council of Europe devoted the rest of life, firstly as Principal [illegible] strator and [illegible] Head of the Country Division.

He is survived by Claudine.

Peter Goldman writes:

Peter Hodgens was a ter to whom only [illegible] have done justice piety, wide learning sionally theatrical he had a voracious for politics—English and European—indulged with gro nation and aust dinner table in Sh sided over by his Claudine, became national club to m privilege to belo members will mo impeccable hospita powerfully discu versation.

REAR-ADM SIR A. McGLASH

J. G. H. writes:

The death of Micky McGlashan, reported in your columns on March 8, will bring great sadness to his many friends in the Royal Navy. Trained as a mechanical engineer, and serving for many years, and with great distinction, as a "steam plumber", he later specialized in ordnance engineering and became Head of the Ordnance Engineering Branch of the Royal Navy, which had been initiated by Admiral Sir Frank Mason, later to become Engineer-in-Chief. Between them these two officers laid the foundations and guided the destiny of this new branch, which was later to become what is now called the Weapons Engineering Specialization of the Navy.

For a number of years up to his retirement in 1955 Micky McGlashan was Deputy Director of Naval Ordnance, with special responsibility for material. He combined this with his administrative responsibilities as Chief Ordnance Engineer Officer. Though his junior in rank, and many years his junior in age and experience, I was privileged to be his [illegible] 1954-55, a time crucial for the [illegible] fleet. We were in the developing and int Navy's first guided [illegible] tems which marked volutionary advance aircraft defence. H loyalty and utterly vice were outstandin

It would be impos too highly the which Micky made years in the Ordna ment, to the furth capability of the Ne wisdom and expe ability as a leader to body working willing as a team, his infectio asm and determinati come all obstacles great qualities. The [illegible] won of knighthood of Rear-Admiral in was most richly dese

He had a most [illegible] sonality and an [illegible] sense of humour. I officer more deeply respected by all wit came in contact. A pathy goes to [illegible] family.

SIR MICHAEL CARY

L. J. D. writes:

The sudden death of Michael Cary has come as a great blow to his many friends and admirers not only in the Civil Service but in wider fields where civil servants are not often found in positions of influence and importance.

Cary joined the Air Ministry as an Assistant Principal in 1939. That department had then attracted a remarkable amount of young administrative talent. But it was clear that Cary, with his brilliant academic record and the gaiety and charm that one would expect from his distinguished parentage and his Irish ancestry was bound to achieve high office.

After notable war service in the RNVR, Cary returned to the Air Ministry and became Private Secretary to the then Parliamentary Secretary to the Air Ministry, the late Mr John Strachey, at a time when, with all the problems of demobilization, the Parliamentary Secretaries in Service departments had a vast volume of individual case work to handle. Cary was here in his element. His rapid progression up the promotion ladder was no surprise. From 1956 to 1958 he served as Counsellor to the United Kingdom Delegation to Nato in Paris. In addition to his outstanding classical background Cary was an accomplished linguist. The British are often accused of being insular: but at their best they are second to none in producing men and women who can rightly be called distinguished Europeans.

In 1964 Cary was appointed Secretary of the Admiralty. The Service environment was one where he felt naturally at home. He had a great affection for Service people of all ranks, an affection they retu Cary also had a interest in new ide when he was mo Ministry of Public I Works in 1968 he scope to use his giving effect to t then facing the Ci following the Fulton

The merger of the Public Building and the new Departmen Environment robbed independent commanc who knew him were prised when he chose to the Defence field Sir Derek Rayn newly-created Pr Executive, and in d to succeed him. Her had the opportunity as a figure of impo the international as the domestic scene. career had its natura appropriate culmina he succeeded to the p manent Under-Secr State in the Ministry in 1974. The recent him of the GCB wa appreciated recogniti that he had achieved

Cary was a man obviously have risen in any career he chos That he chose the Ci is a matter of pride t us who served with h anyone ever says th senior civil servants bunch somewhat less tillating. I will reply know Michael Cary?

To Lady Cary and of whom his many fr thinking with deepest it must be a source pride to have lived cherished such a r human being.

MR NORMAN PANNELL

Mr Norman Pannell, Conservative Member of Parliament for Liverpool, Kirkdale, from 1955 to 1964, died on March 8 at the age of 74.

Norman Alfred Pannell was born on April 17, 1901, and educated at Sir George Monoux Grammar School, London. He held various commercial posts in London and Paris between 1917 and 1930 and was with John Holt and Co (Liverpool) Ltd in West Africa, from 1930 to 1945. He was a member of the Nigerian Legislative Council from 1944 to 1945 and Finance Manager, Liverpool, from 1945 to 1950. He was a member of Liverpool City Council from 1952 to 1957 and again from 1967 to 1970. He was also a Member of Cheshire County Council from 1970 to 1974 and became a member of the Merseyside Metropolitan County Council in 1973. He had been a Governor of Liverpool Bluecoat School since 1953.

He married, in 1932, Isabel Morris. They had two sons.

Mr Tor Bonnier, for many years head of the largest Swedish publishing company, has died at the age of 93. He became a partner in the family firm in 1913 and was responsible for publishing the works of some of the leading twentieth-century Swedish writers, including several Nobel Prize winners. From 1940 to 1960 he was chairman of the board of *Dagens Nyheter*, the largest Swedish morning newspaper.

REV A. C. BOU

The Rev Alan Coate DD, Vicar of All Sa bridge 1922-45 died o at the age of 91. recognized lecturer i and in the history and tive study of Religio University of Camb many years and was writer.

A third edition o *Sectionary of Christ* appeared in 1965 as *Comparative Religion*, as a Pelican in 1941. edition came out in 19

Lady Greaves, wi John Greaves, CMG, d on February 15 in h sixth year. She was Gr daughter of W. T. L she was married in 19

BLIND AND ALONE

Can you imagine what it's like in the world with no sight at all to be blind as well?

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MSB

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صكرا من الاصل

mething that happened

ularization of opean Mind in Century n Chadwick

Michael Ratcliffe

, £6.50)
of Species and *On* th appeared in 1859. evolutionary years Renan's *Life of* 3), Lecky's *History alism* (1865), *Das* 67) and a remark by r of Balliol to the "Voltaire had done than all the Fathers urch put together" he Franco-Prussian blasted a hole in the shut off the Pope world. The sovereign Germany and Italy into existence; the had been and gone. of several first-rate t sources revealed by adwick's new book, p Manning stares at g smoke and writes me Minister towards 1871:

is I am sure as of the the earth. My belief R is gone from society morals are going and ll end in the paralysis rning power. The end st be anarchy or des- How soon I do not My belief is that hout Christianity is the What hope can ne?

stone was hopeful at r, his answer is not here: but clearly something very extraordinary, in Chadwick's phrase, some "elusive shift in the European mind", had begun to take place in the preceding decade. Religious belief had come under heavy fire from history, politics and science; by the mid-1870s "Science v Religion" had become a popular prize-contest; by the Eighties the intellectual attack began to be reflected in the decline of churchgoing which has continued more or less ever since. Professor Chadwick reluctantly chooses the umbrella-word "Secularization" to describe the phenomenon. Like "Renaissance" and "Enlightenment" (the latter not used with our meaning until 100 years after the Bastille fell) "secularization" is a retrospective label, and only allowed on one condition:

. . . that the word is used, neither as lament of nostalgia for past years, nor as propaganda to induce history to move in one direction than another, but simply as a description of something that happened to European society in the last two hundred years . . .

"A description of something that happened." And, of course, continues to happen. *The Secularization of the European Mind in the 19th Century*—the text of the Gifford Lectures given at Edinburgh in 1973-74—is therefore a work rich in suggestion, throwing off ideas, insights and possibilities on almost every page.

The chief beauty of the book—and much of it is notably well written—is not that Professor Chadwick makes any presumption to "explain" his enormously complex and fascinating subject, but lies in the way he sets out to describe, with a clear head and an open heart, precisely what it is going to involve. In so doing he offers some guide-lines and many questions for future inquiry. Involving all kinds of historical method, the study of "secularization" is virtually a new discipline. We have always known the famous names and the popular books, but "how influential is a popular book?" Why were the illiterate disturbed too? To understand men's individual hearts and minds is always his first aim: "We keep being surprised to find how undying are the dead."

Documentation can be fatally over-exciting and statistics assembled by urban historians are notoriously hard to read with intelligence. Does a proven decline in church attendance indicate by itself a lessening of faith? No. There is evidence to show that many people, in both Catholic and Protestant countries, drew a firm line between "Religion" and "The Church", dumping the second while retaining, in their minds, the first.

What about the huge numbers of people who never went to church at all, believing it to be a place for fine clothes, or those (fewer in number, probably, but we can't be sure, and in France certainly numerous) who identified the Church with political repression and the blocking of social reform. The poor were even said to laugh at hell—and who would blame them, certainly not the Bishop of Lichfield who said: "I have a hope for men beyond this life, but I'm afraid it would not do to preach it, people are careless enough." That is my favourite remark in the whole book: it has a fine Firbankian smack to it.

So much for the opium of the people, yet even Marx, of whom Chadwick writes at length, chose his famous analogy in sympathy and sorrow, not contempt: its context makes that clear, and *implies a need for popular* religion in the absence, up to that point, of social and economic justice. The *philosophes* themselves had forbidden talk of atheism in front of the servants, believing that a retention of belief made their lives more bearable. There was, there remained, even among those who never went to church, a need.

But a need for what? Painstaking investigation may end by answering that, but we are still in the dark. Continuity in the face of social change, perhaps; a need for assuring tradition, for the family and the seasons. Pagan services at harvest and Watch Night were wildly popular. ("We keep being surprised how undying are the dead." A need conversely to destroy, for the entertainment of a good fight, whence the popularization of intellectual controversy in the cheap press. Twenty-five years after *The Origin*, Darwin was quite erroneously considered to have "disproved the Bible"; obviously that was a need, too, and who more authoritative than Darwin to be supposed to have carried it out? The misinterpretation of new thinking is often as instructive as new thinking itself. Indeed it is the very heart of real change.

In his lecture style, Professor Chadwick manages a dashing use of the vocative ("You work as an agricultural labourer. You are surrounded by nature", etc) which transfers informally well *to the page and a rather more* misleading recourse to the paraphrase of other men's thought. Without Chadwick's own tone of voice, without the mild "acting" that such techniques need, the reader can sometimes miss the transition from one mind to another, and become a little uneasy. Is this really what Marx/Michelet/Haeckel said?

We are being spoon-fed: is the food still quite real or has it been homogenized in the process? But this is a small awkwardness to bear in a compassionate and wide-ranging book that will move and stimulate anyone who follows the fortunes of men in the European 19th century. Something indeed happened in those last 40 years and we are perhaps only now on the edge of finding out what it was.

mmunion with the divine

sm in the s Religions offrey Parrinder

Press, £4.95)

Parrinder writes of nt generation: "If it urch-going neither is ous. In some ways a boom in religion, cism, even in the . . . If the churches ying the cellars are ith men and women n the mystical under- of their own natures t on communion with e"

n is to do with "com- with the divine", with between the divine human, and it will lack f the bond—the yoke, ga—is not taken seri- The current concern sticism can all too often ner of vague (or dog- generalization) of protest against an luent complex techno- orld, with a surface nt that will not pay of costly thought and

Gilbert's words in ll but a century ago ntirely irrelevant to-

You must lie upon the daisies, and discourse in novel phrases of your complicated state of mind. The meaning doesn't matter if it's only idle chatter of a transcendental kind.

And everyone will say As you walk your mystic way, If this young man expresses himself in terms too deep for me; Why, what a very singularly deep young man this deep young man must be!

What is required is a guide, a knowledgeable, sympathetic and clear-headed guru. And there can be few who can fulfil such a role more adequately than Professor Parrinder.

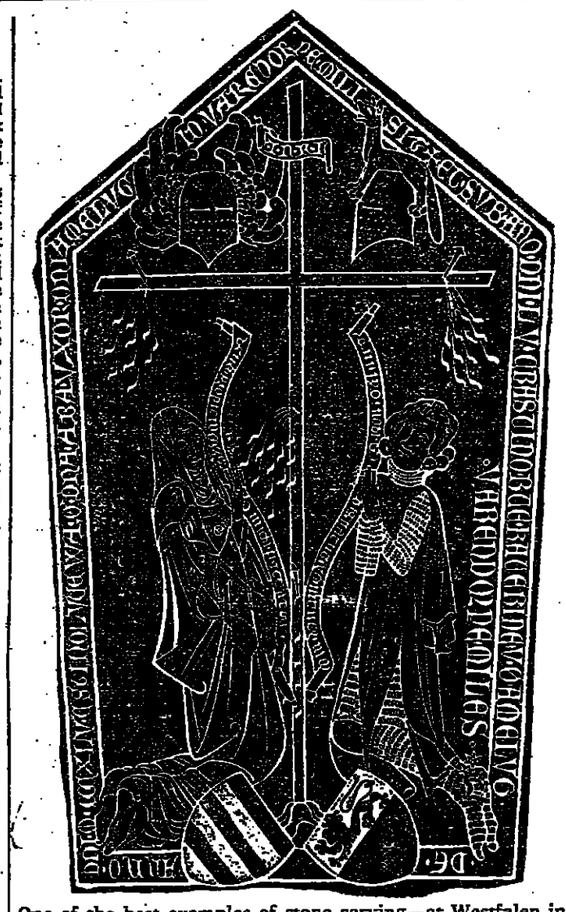
He is skilled at finding words where, almost by definition, words fail. He excels at "distinguishing without dividing"; he carefully makes the distinctions that are necessary without pretending "we are all going the same way", and as carefully indicates the unity underlying what so often at first seems separate. He refuses to make the usual over simple separations into world-denying and world-affirming religion.

His book is primarily neither for or about athletic heroes of the spiritual life but for all who are concerned with "communion", with what Martin Buber called "I and Thou". Nevertheless, the bizarre and occult claim his attention, and the relation of drugs and sex to mystical experience, and the place of visions, feelings and "raptures".

Professor Parrinder takes us both through the history of mysticism and across the civilizations. The Greek Mysteries; Indian Mysticism; Buddha and Nirvana; Tao and Shinto; Muhammad and the Sufis; the Bible and Cabbalah and the varieties of Christian mystical experience all come within the scope of his study, and his 20 years' teaching in West Africa enables him to provide a valuable chapter on a neglected area: Asian and African ecstatics.

But a book on mysticism would ultimately have failed if it left us only with new facts about mystics. The merit of Professor Parrinder's companion volume to his "Worship in the World's Religions" is that it has something of the objectivity of a scientific study while at the same time encouraging us to seek a wisdom which will give us a new vision and understanding of our world.

Eric James



One of the best examples of stone carving—at Westfalen in West Germany—from Incised Effigial Slabs by F. A. Greenhill (two volumes, Faber, £35 the set), which is more inviting than its title suggests.

e mystery of God

Jack Dominian

logy of n je Faber

.50)
: is the translation of study which originally in 1972. Its signifi- ads to be interpreted ie background of the eligious scene. Re- present offers a con- picture. On the one e is a steady diminu- all denominations of lly acknowledged re- actice such as church e; on the other hand evidence of a relent- occupation with the of God and even the wed atheists or agnos- ot leave the subject The response to this is broadly twofold. ous Christian denomi- re reviewing the lan- ructure and theology respective faiths as a renewal process. he various churches, etimes outside them, e seeking the mean- ligion by a new and examination of natural that is to say reli- perience freed from fic institutional struc- elief. In this latter will be found Sir ardy's recent import- *The Biology of God* 50).

ly in this field of ex- the behavioural and particularly psy- lay a prominent part. ber's book belongs to this school of thought and follows closely on the heels of Paul Pruyser's *Between Belief and Unbelief* which covers somewhat similar ground.

Faber's book is clearly divided into two parts. The first gives a brief summary of the psychological views on religion expressed by the dead and living giants of psychoanalysis. Freud, Jung, Fromm and Erikson are all to be found here, and herein lies the first criticism of the book which should be called Psychoanalysis and Religion, not Psychology of Religion. This may appear a trivial point but it is in fact a fundamental one. No justice to the psychology of religion can be made without reference to the other major schools of psychology, such as Behaviourism and learning theory or the psychology of Piaget. For example, Faber would have found the answer to the question he poses about the changing sense of God in the child of about the age of eight by reference to Piaget's study which recognises a significant shift at about this age from unilateral respect towards figues of authority, ie parents, a point of view which fits in well with the author's view of the diminution of authority, particularly of the father, in our society.

Within the framework of psychoanalysis, he relies heavily on Freud and Erikson and surprisingly makes very little use of such eminent figures as Melanie Klein who would need to feature pre-eminently in such a discussion with her extensive studies on the earliest experiences of good and bad feelings and therefore identity formation. The real test, however, rests on whether one can accept that the early years of life can impart experiences which remain fundamental thereafter for the formation of the personality and therefore of religion. Thus in the first years of life the sense of trust is awakened and for the author this is the foundation of all religion. In the second and third year, the traditional anal phase of Freud, autonomy versus participation with the sense of shame is introduced, and the third or oedipal phase the author constructs as the beginning of the I-Thou relationship, a confromation and response to father.

I have to say, with much regret, that in the second part of the book where these themes are developed, there is a considerable degree of hesitancy and fuzziness of presentation which makes the text heavy going. This is apart from the conviction that a good deal of his conclusions will not stand up to a detailed challenge. But the author acknowledges the tentativeness of his explorations and his aim is to achieve no more than a renewed awakening of mutual interest between theology and psychoanalysis. In this he succeeds and between them the author, who is a theologian, and Paul Pruyser, who is a clinical psychologist, makes an important contribution from the behavioural sciences to the current debate on the meaning of religion.

nighty gales

Joseph McCulloch

unaway Church r Hebblethwaite

£4.50)
re those who will is further contribution literature about the an II debate within ch of Rome much as greeted Gibbon's *nd Fall*. Nevertheless her's "blurb" is more tally justified in its t this book will have g value not only for atholics but also for who contemplate of contraries within -wide Roman *imperium* isturbance of a state rium and the search w equilibrium".

thwaite's survey of the oubled decade is well-informed, com- e and readable. has any doubt that pe John opened the he let in an almighty esh air. But many are certain that among ss issues which began uence to be settled, oon be settled as nd which would take ades to resolve and in ss radically change the structure and character of the Church. The value of this book is that it enables the reader to decide for himself where the probabilities lie.

What, for example, is the importance of the liturgical upheaval compared with the whole shift of emphasis concerning the nature of ministerial priesthood and the participation of the "laity"? The age-long hierarchical structure of the Roman Church could easily survive the loss of the Tridentine Mass but not the threat of drastic declericalization. Its ecclesiastical tradition has been determined by an infallible pope, monarchical prelates and a celibate clergy. The post-conciliar runaway horses now challenge the fundamental ideas of this tradition. So far the first wave has been held in check, but the tide advances, as also does the surge towards ecumenical Christianity. These make all the efforts of reaction, as Hebblethwaite painstakingly narrates them, appear like those of Mrs Partington and her broom.

His chapter on the dialogue with humanism in a secular world reveals the sudden and astonishing openness of mind which now revolutionizes the Roman Church. The humanist becomes the hidden interlocutor in theological discussion. The argument is no longer from God to the world but from the world to God. The dialogue with Marxists, on either side of the Iron Curtain, is taken seriously and responsibly. It is surely here, as far as the outside world is concerned, that the most creative change in the Roman Church is taking place, rather than in the manifestations of the charismatic movement and the debate on birth control. On this last question, the author says wisely: "There is no morality by proxy. Authority cannot substitute itself for the moral decision".

In the main, Peter Hebblethwaite presents the issues fairly and factually, although himself radically inclined. He is especially sympathetic in his treatment of Pope Paul. But, then, who would not be? What Pope was ever called to ride such a whirlwind, and required somehow to interpret the Voice speaking through it? "The papacy" declares Mr Hebblethwaite "depends ultimately not on the capacity of the individual who holds the office but on the divine assistance promised to him". Verb sap!

To be a Jew

Judaism A Sociology

By Stephen Sharot
(*David & Charles*, £5.25)

Open Thy Mouth for the Dumb

The German Evangelical Church and the Jews 1879-1950

By Richard Gutteridge
(*Basil Blackwell*, £10)

Reading Stephen Sharot's study of Judaism prompted me to redefine Sociology as a scientific attempt to make history boring. The story of Judaism since the French Revolution is fascinating. The Jews of Europe were still living in a mediaeval world when the eighteenth century Age of Enlightenment dawned: Despised, persecuted, the ignominious witnesses to the "superiority" of Christianity, they emerged blinking from behind ghetto walls to participate in a new era of social mobility and partial emancipation. Eagerly they seized their opportunity. Too eagerly. Within two decades economic anti-semitism had replaced the religious bigotry deemed unworthy of Rational Man. Jews were "everywhere". They were "taking over" medicine, the Law, the universities. There was a Zionist financial "conspiracy". How pushy the Jews were! And still distinctive, still a race apart, still maintaining dual loyalties.

Jewish attempts to adjust to the modern world have been complex, varied, and tragic. Many Jews tried to normalize their status by converting; as Heine put it, the baptismal font was the admission ticket to European culture. Others opted for less drastic assimilation, becoming Englishmen or Germans "of the Mosaic persuasion". The Orthodox reaction, staunch to divinely-ordained traditions, stayed within the ghetto. There were some who foresaw the messianic age in Marxist theory; and others, either religious or socialist, but irredeemably marked out by birth, who decided that the only solution to the Jewish Problem was to rebuild the ancient homeland of Palestine.

It is still too early to say which choice is the right one. Did assimilation end with Hitler? Is Orthodoxy quaintly outmoded? Could the State of Israel be destroyed? To be a Jew means always to ask questions. . . .

All of which Mr Sharot reduces to the stodgy prose of sociology. Phrases like "compartmentalized acculturation", or "particularistic religio-culture", abound. By skipping back and forth between Britain, France, the USA, Germany and Eastern Europe he spreads his net too wide, and by trying to encompass 200 years of history in as many pages his catch is inevitably thin.

Richard Gutteridge, on the other hand, contents himself with a smaller span of history, and deals with it so precisely, judiciously and discreetly that his book is painfully absorbing. It is about people not statistics, about the theologians and pastors who gave prior sanction to Hitler's racial policies, and then did too little too late about the obscenities of Nazism. Adolf Stoecker, bull-necked, intellectually-coarse, a spell-binding orator, uncomfortably reminiscent of one contemporary Northern Ireland cleric; Heinrich von Treitschke, the dessicated academic, whose cry "The Jews are our misfortune" became the slogan of *Der Stürmer*; Houston Stewart Chamberlain, a neurotic Englishman whose rantings about Blood, Soul, Race and Culture were enthusiastically endorsed by most of Germany's fourteen thousand Protestant clergymen who vowed allegiance to Hitler.

Never once between 1933-1945 did the Evangelical Church unequivocably condemn anti-semitism. At best it concerned itself about the fate of its 20 non-Aryan pastors and its 300,000 baptized Jews. It is possible that even after Crystal Night in 1938 Hitler might have been restrained, had a concerted pulpit denunciation of anti-semitism been delivered to a German population proud of being 95 per cent Christian. Such a lead never came, due to the rigid Lutheran division between Church and State, to tensions within the Church itself, and to centuries of theological teaching which had encouraged anti-semitic feeling as natural and proper.

There were a few brave Christians who gave succour to the Jews. Would any other people have done more under the shadow of the Gestapo? And could it happen again? That is the most persistent question asked by Jews fortunate enough to have escaped the holocaust, and still trying to find their place in the modern world.

David J. Goldberg

Old China hand

Richard Harris

The Correspondence of G. E. Morrison

Volume One: 1895-1912
Edited by Lo Hui-min
(*Cambridge*, £25)

As *The Times* correspondent in Peking from 1897 until he resigned in 1912 G. E. "China" Morrison attracted an immense reputation, being, by his own unboastful calculation, "The best known Englishman at present east of India". Having read his own obituary in *The Times* (following a false story in the *Daily Mail* that the brave defenders of the besieged Peking legations had been vanquished and slaughtered) he protested that "all this publicity of me and all this booming of me" was very distasteful to him.

Yet the obituary's approving "best type of colonial Englishmen" would not have offended his Australian loyalties; to him England was "home", British imperial policy a worthy cause as much in China as in Africa or southern Asia. Seen from Peking the Russians were the most sinister enemies but the French and Germans were no less rivals to be watched.

Morrison was an avid archivist and book collector although many letters that should have found their place in this collection were not found among the 275 boxes and bundles he left. The most interesting and consistent in theme in this first volume are Morrison's exchanges with Valentine Chirol, Foreign Editor of *The Times*, Moberly Bell, the Manager, and his colleagues as correspondent in Shanghai, K. O. P. Bland. The rest are residents or travellers in China or Japan including diplomats such as MacDonald, Jordan, and Satow; Hart and Hippisley of the customs service or established bankers and merchants in the treaty ports. There are occasional letters from travellers to whom Morrison *in situ* was a starred item of their Far Eastern tour, and even from concession hunters in this era when China was tottering in face of the imperial scramble.

For some years Morrison was regarded as a prize capture for *The Times* by both Chirol and Moberly Bell. But imperial fervour promoted loyalties. Queen Victoria and the court, complained Chirol, were undeviatingly pro-Russian while he shared with Morrison a sympathy for Japan and whole-hearted approval for the Anglo-Japanese alliance in 1902. Even though he felt bound to trim Morrison's zealous advocacy of a Japanese war against Russia, Chirol sympathized there, too, and both delighted in Japan's victory.

But the result was eventually to break relations between Morrison and Chirol. Printing House Square thought Japan could do no wrong while China could do no right, so Morrison complained. Anything favourable about China was cut. He began to perceive a conspiracy against him and turned on Chirol with a venom that one notices often in these letters. Chirol, who had a great capacity for friendship in Morrison's own estimation, became "quite unfit to be the Foreign Editor". Bland, his colleague in Shanghai and constant correspondent, became the "most disloyal and treacherous man I know".

Certainly Morrison was anxious to have a great influence. He regarded the Russo-Japanese war as a personal triumph. He did not hesitate to tell the Foreign Office whom they should appoint as minister in Peking. Chirol applauded his reportings as "smashing and pulverizing the whole structure of Salisburian and Curzonian fictions". Should the Mikado get the Garter? Morrison's advice was indispensable.

Yet from today's hindsight one could fault Morrison's grasp of what was going on in China under the surface of the country's hopelessly drifting government. He dismissed contemptuously such differing advocates of reform as K'ang Yu-wei, the active mind behind the 1898 movement (Chirol questioned this), or Sun Yat-sen. Yen Fu appears here as a writer of a respectful letter but we have no evidence that Morrison learnt anything from Yen of the intellectual thrust behind the growing Chinese nationalism. By contrast Morrison admired the blindly unaware and ruthless Empress Dowager.

Nevertheless in his time Morrison was much more conscious than most foreign observers of how China worked and what abilities lay beneath the corruption and maladministration of the declining Ching dynasty. His complaints about the adulation of Japan and the neglect of China in *The Times* fastened on a description in the paper of Chinese returning from western universities as "this undisciplined and self-seeking class . . . released by its smattering of Western learning from wholesome restraints of Confucian morality". He had the natural impatience of the man in the field at such outdated editorial wisdom.

All the same, it is not easy to perceive from these brisk and energetic letters what Morrison's feeling for China was. He was a man who distrusted sentiment. Perhaps his appreciation of Chinese qualities—of integrity, endurance and discipline—had been formed before he joined *The Times* when he made a rigorous single-handed journey up the Yangtse, through Szechuan and Yunnan into Burma, the subject of his only book *An Australian in China*. He was certainly delighted to find a Sinophile in Northcliffe who said how much he admired the "high character for honesty which the Chinese and ourselves almost alone share"—not an opinion commonly held at that time.

The letters have been scrupulously and learnedly edited by Mr Lo Hui-min while Professor C. P. Fitzgerald contributes a perceptive appreciation that provides a setting for the China that Morrison lived in. Apart from his own introduction covering Morrison's career, Mr Lo has divided the letters into 15 sections, each covering a short period of contemporary Chinese history to which he provides a summary.

Quick cover-up

The Cleveland Street Scandal

By H. Montgomery Hyde
(*W. H. Allen*, £5.95)

Montgomery Hyde's book is about the goings-on in a homosexual brothel in Victorian London and the great to-do which followed when these were made public. So he ought to be on safe ground. And indeed he is. His story has been accurately researched, is crisply told, is consistently interesting and by implication succeeds in raising in the mind questions which demanded an answer now just as insistently as they did in 1889.

In July 1886 a 15-year-old messenger boy employed at the General Post Office in St Martins-Le-Grand was asked to explain why he had more money about him than was usual. He said he got the money from work done away from the office. It turned out that he, with other youngsters, was employed as a prostitute in a brothel run by a trio of pimps, Hammond, Veck and Newlove (good name) at 19 Cleveland Street near Regent's Park. Investigations took a long time. Then, in a brief trial lasting only half an hour, Veck and Newlove pleaded guilty and were given light sentences. Hammond escaped to Europe and thence to America before disappearing for ever from view.

Why the long delay and the hustled finish? Because Lord Arthur Somerset, 3rd son of the Duke of Beaufort, had been seen frequenting the place, as well, allegedly, as other grandees. Somerset however was never prosecuted. He had time to escape abroad, and his punishment was a permanent exile which lasted 37 years.

For us the crucial point in the story must be the brief interview which Sir Dighton Probyn, Comptroller to the Prince of Wales, had with the Prime Minister, Lord Salisbury, at King's Cross station just before Salisbury caught the 7.30 to Hatfield on October 18, 1889. Was there ground for charges against persons in high places? Probyn asked him. Salisbury replied that there was no ground save against Somerset, adding that even there he understood "the evidence was not thought to be sufficient. . . ."

In other words there was a cover-up. We have all had our faces rubbed hard against cover-ups these past few years, and the conclusion one comes to after reading this book (Mr Hyde never makes the point but simply puts the facts) is that no government, be it Tory or Labour, or Marxist, or just plain Opportunist which is what it all usually comes down to, can get by for long without resorting, either wildly as recently in America or blandly and tactfully as in the case of Lord Salisbury, to cover up in some form. The Emperor and his numerous entourage must always have their clothes on, and when some idiot starts stripping off the ranks must close, and the procession, after the briefest pause, stumble on. Nothing has happened until you act as if it has happened. If Machiavelli did not say that it must have been in his mind.

David Williams

Fiction

Miss Silver's Past

By Joseph Skvorecky
Translated by Peter Kussi
(*Bodley Head*, £3.50)

The Order of Death

By Hugh Fleetwood
(*Hamish Hamilton*, £3.50)

The winter is thawing. The novels are starting to flow again. And this is a good week for thrillers, the best of which say something universal about the human condition, as well as making the jaded flesh creep. *Miss Silver's Past* has a better title in its Czech original: *The Lion Cub*. It is an unusual and inventive story about the everyday life of publishing folk, scribblers, reviewers, and asserted hacks in Prague, by one of them who got away after the Russian tanks took up publishing. This is a world where the discretion of supple socrealism is preferred to dangerous originality; where literature is prostituted to the party line; and where the decision about whether or not to publish a first novel is taken by nice calculations about what the philistine bosses of the Ministry of Culture will make of it.

The book is a mixture of genres as extravagant as a chimera or another of those mythical mongrels. One level is love story, tender and true about the narrator's unrequited passion for the enigmatic and cool Miss Silver, a suntanned girl with a soft oboe voice. Another level is detective story, with not much mystery about who dun it, but plenty of suspense about why. But black comedy permeates every level, illuminating the various Czech literari and political Trimalchios and their motives with the satirical gusto of Petronius. It is farce built out of the police state of contemporary Czechoslovakia, and the horrors of the recent past in the concentration camps. It also has the wistful sadness of comedy written from exile.

The Order of Death is a thriller with more to it than the usual blood and breadknives, though it has plenty of those too. It is a creepy little psychological piece about guilt and obsession. A crooked New York cop has a secret apartment, which is his sanctuary and bolt-hole away from the insanity and disorder that he finds in the world outside. As tends to happen in the best psycho-thrillers, private madness breaks out. And so does a particularly nasty case of claustrophobia, as in *The Collector*, with captor being insidiously taken captive. Not a tale for the nervous to read alone late at night, with the urban wind rattling the chinks in their windows and psyches.

62: A Model Kit, by Julio Cortazar, translated by Gregory Rabassa (Marion Boyars, £4.95) This book by the Argentinian novelist, poet, and translator who lives in Paris is, as its title says, not so much a novel as a model kit for the determinedly avant garde reader to construct his own non-story from. It consists of strips of plastic verbiage; long catachrestic rubber bands of obsession marked by extreme dislocation of grammar and meaning; little tubes of gum oozing not streams but stagnant bogs of assorted consciousnesses; and bright flashes of wit to stick on the finished model as transfers. No plan is provided. But the most likely model to emerge from this kit is one of a group of lonely aliens in a composite city indulging their neuroses, fetishes, nihilisms and crotchets.

Factotum, by Charles Bukowski (Black Sparrow Press/Aquila, £6 and £2.50). Welcome to a new publishing house, whose British end is on the Isle of Skye. Not so warm a welcome to its new novel by a Los Angeles poet, which is an old story: the one about the rebellious, drunken, layabout, heroic bum, boozing and screwing his picaresque way round the United States.

Red Carpet for the Shah, by Peter Ritner (Weidenfeld & Nicolson, £3.65). A straight, simple-minded politico-thriller. Ingredients: the Shah of Iran, off his head with megalomania and male menopause; an American Secretary of State who is the *doppelganger* of Henry Kissinger; the President; the CIA; the Mafia; the beautiful woman owner of a chain of crusading newspapers; a cabal of crooked businessmen; supporting cast of millions, as mankind teeters on the brink of World War Three. A bit much.

Philip Howard

Saving the Queen, by William F. Buckley Jr. (W. H. Allen, £3.50). Two ways of reading this. One: as a thriller, and as such it is unbearably slow-moving and cluttered, though the basic plot is sufficiently wild. Two: as an exposition of a politico-philosophical view, and as such what is all this fiction? But the exposition, an eyebrow-raising account of the formation of an American ultraist (as the author is), full of quips and quiddities, will sharply interest any aficionado.

H.R.F.K.

MUHAMMAD and THE COURSE OF ISLAM by H. M. BALYUZI
A full biography and an impartial account of Islam from its beginnings to the nineteenth century.
Published 5 March £5.75
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Business Books reviewed tomorrow

Contracting industry merges brains and rationalizes the production line

by Peter Waymark

Mergers and takeovers have been a prominent feature of the European car scene over the past decade and there could be more to come as the industry seeks greater strength. The two latest examples, the full consequences of which have yet to emerge, are Volvo's acquisition of the Daf car business in Holland and the French merger of Peugeot and Citroën.

The Peugeot-Citroën link, which creates the third biggest car group in Europe after Fiat and Volkswagen, was first mooted more than 10 years ago but differences of outlook between the two companies proved too strong for agreement to be reached. Peugeot concluded a technical agreement with the other independent French company, Renault, while Citroën embarked on its ill-fated liaison with Fiat.

Citroën, which was ultimately controlled by the Michelin tyre company, had stumbled from one financial crisis to another, producing technically brilliant cars but lacking the financial discipline and marketing skill to sell them profitably. The energy crisis was the final blow. It came when Citroën was in the middle of a costly expansion programme and it caused a dramatic slump in demand for the large cars on which Citroën made most of its money. The company's operating loss in 1974 was almost £110m.

The French Government stepped in to engineer a rescue, counting on Peugeot's financial acumen to pull Citroën round. The companies were almost the same size, but it became clear that this was nothing less than a takeover with Peugeot men moving into the Citroën boardroom.

The new broom seems to have had some effect. Citroën's sales rose by 35 per cent last year, helped by the new top of the range CX model, and losses were substantially reduced. The outlook seems better now than for many years and after initially expressing serious doubts about the merger, Peugeot is expected shortly to endorse the deal by becoming Citroën's *majority shareholder*.

One of Peugeot's first decisions was to end production of the Maserati-engined SM, thus cutting Citroën's link with the Italian sports car manufacturer. Further rationalization could be on the way.

Harsh economics, which demand that if car makers are to survive they must produce models in the greatest possible numbers, seem to rule out the eventual survival of the separate and directly competing ranges which Peugeot and Citroën now offer. On the other hand, the companies have had very different philosophies about car design and it is hard to see how they can be reconciled.

Citroën has striven for *technical innovation, trying* to be 20 years ahead of its time and often (as with the D series) succeeding. The suspension and braking systems have set standards which are only just being equalled by some other manufacturers. Peugeot has preferred a less flamboyant approach, concentrating on *the overall quality* of the car and looking to market this quality at a premium price. Peugeot models have tended to combine mechanical refinement with conservative styling.

An obvious path to rationalization is under the bonnet and there are rumours that the 2.7 litre V6 engine, which powers the recently-introduced Peugeot 604, may find its way into the Citroën CX and that the little Peugeot 104 could make use of the 602 cc unit from the Citroën Dyane.

Volvo's takeover of Daf—it has held a 75 per cent share in the company since January 1975—was planned before the energy crisis but the events of the past three years have only underlined the wisdom of the move. Volvo and Daf were two of Europe's smallest volume producers; their car ranges neatly complemented each other; and Daf gave the Swedes a useful foothold in the European Community.

The combined production of the two companies of about 350,000 cars a year is small by Fiat or Volkswagen standards, but it is likely to increase significantly as Volvo carries through its declared intention of creating a complete car range. The first "new" model to emerge was clearly a holding operation: the Daf 66 was given some of the Swedish safety treatment and renamed the Volvo 66.

Of greater significance was the announcement of Volvo's first medium car, the 343 DL, which goes into production in Holland towards the end of the month.

Plugging the gap between the little Dutch cars and the Swedish 240 series, the 343 has two side doors and a tailgate, is almost the same length as the Ford Cortina and is powered by a 1,400cc Renault engine. The 66 already uses the 1,289cc unit from the Renault 12. A *modified version of the Daf* gearless automatic transmission has been retained, though Eindhoven's new masters feel that it gives the cars something of a "granny" image and see it as less of a selling point than it once was.

It remains to be seen whether Volvo will make use of a new development of this transmission, which uses steel instead of rubber belts and is designed to go with bigger power units. One thing that is clear is the eventual disappearance of the Daf name, though the 46, which shares the 66 bodyshell but has a smaller engine, will continue in production for some months.

As for Volvo's Swedish end, the company has suffered like everyone else from the slump in the car market but not as badly as might have been expected bearing in mind the large, expensive and not particularly economical cars that it produces. The 244-264 series, launched in 1974, has again proved that attention to safety features and absence of sleek styling need be no great hindrance to sales.

For the future, there are hints that Volvo may extend its big car range by introducing hatchback versions, though of all companies this is the one least likely to bend to the fashions of the day. One guesses that 10 years from now Volvo will still be producing the solid of sturdy, safe vehicles it has always made and with comfort and durability becoming steadily more important it appears to know exactly what it is up to.





Two models which exemplify the concentration of production and marketing skills in the new groupings of European car firms. Left: the Volvo 343, built in Holland as a result of the takeovc of Daf. Right: the Citroën CX which is benefiting from the Peugeot marketing skills.

Sports sector still provides supercharged freedom with dash of nostalgia

by John Blunsden

What is a sports car? Is it still that classic style of car, the open-bodied two-seater with a bonnet full of engine, a dashboard full of instruments and a tiny boot? If so, it is becoming a rarer breed by the year.

Or is it a modern-day equivalent, a car which offers higher standards of roominess and comfort, probably has a metal top, and provides a sufficiently high level of performance and responsiveness to make it unusually satisfying and enjoyable to drive? If this is the more accurate description, the European motor industry can feel justly proud not only of the depth and breadth of its sports car range but also of the size of market which it has generated. This is being maintained and even expanded, notwithstanding recent economic difficulties.

Almost universal speed limits there may be, along with rising fuel, insurance and maintenance costs, all of which tend to hit the sports car owner the hardest, but the sports car will survive and even thrive, if only because it is a symbol of non-conformity in a society which is striving to maintain its freedom of choice and decision.

Social-consciousness may decree that the only justifiable car is one which carries the maximum number of people (meaning at least four) while burning the minimum amount of fuel and occupying the minimum amount of highway. How practical, but how dull. For as long as people buy cars for other than utilitarian considerations, many of them will crave a car which exudes individuality, is fun to drive and offers pride of ownership—all of which are fundamental to the sports car concept.

The European motor industry would be foolhardy not to cater for this demand, and thankfully most of the major and almost all the smaller manufacturers have a sports car or two in their ranges.

Britain, which opened up the American sports car market by exporting the TC-type MG Midget shortly after the Second World War, is now the only significant manufacturer of the classic-style open sports car. There is still a Midget in the MG range, albeit one with all-enveloping bodywork, and there is its more popular and larger stablemate, the MGB (also produced in GT coupé form).

Such is the mood of nostalgia, and so inflated are the values of older-style sports cars, that one wonders whether British Leyland might not be wise to contemplate reintroducing an open two-seater of classic line. It is necessary only to reflect on the average two-year waiting list for a new Morgan to realize that a ready market exists for a car which recalls the individual wings and cut-down doors of yesteryear.

A few years ago Morgan attempted to introduce a streamlined sports coupé, but quickly reverted to its classic-style 4/4 and Plus 8 which still keep the little Malvern factory so busy.

Leyland's closest proximity to the classic sports car is seen today in the Triumph TR6, a rugged, no-nonsense two-seater. Along with the smaller and aesthetically smoother Spitfire, the bulk of production finds its way to the United States, which is by far the world's largest buyer of sports cars, and as a result has been the major influence in recent sports car design.

Washington has for several years been preoccupied (many feel overly so) with the car's influence on the environment, and at the height of a campaign during *which progressively more* stringent safety standards were either imposed or threatened, it appeared that the open-topped sports car would be banned from its major market.

This is why the Triumph TR7, which was announced in its American-market form last year and is now to be seen in Europe, is a closed coupé. It is almost certain that without the threatened requirements of the federal legislators (these have subsequently been modified to more reasonable and meaningful standards) the TR7 would have been designed as an open car, either fully exposed, or with a Porsche-type Targa top, or perhaps with an integral roll hoop as fitted to the Triumph Stag. Perhaps such a car will still appear one day, now that some sense of order is being achieved on safety standards.

The fact that the open sports car has been reprieved is a source of much pleasure to many enthusiasts for fresh-air mororing. Nevertheless, the evolution of the sporting car in recent years, dictated in large measure by manufacturing expediency, has been such that henceforth most sports cars are likely to have closed bodywork, in many cases using some pressings and semi-structures from other models with larger rates of production.

For the high-volume manufacturer the need to amortize tooling costs over the maximum possible model spread and production run is paramount. Against this requirement separate complete tooling for a purpose-built sports model is difficult, if not impossible to justify.

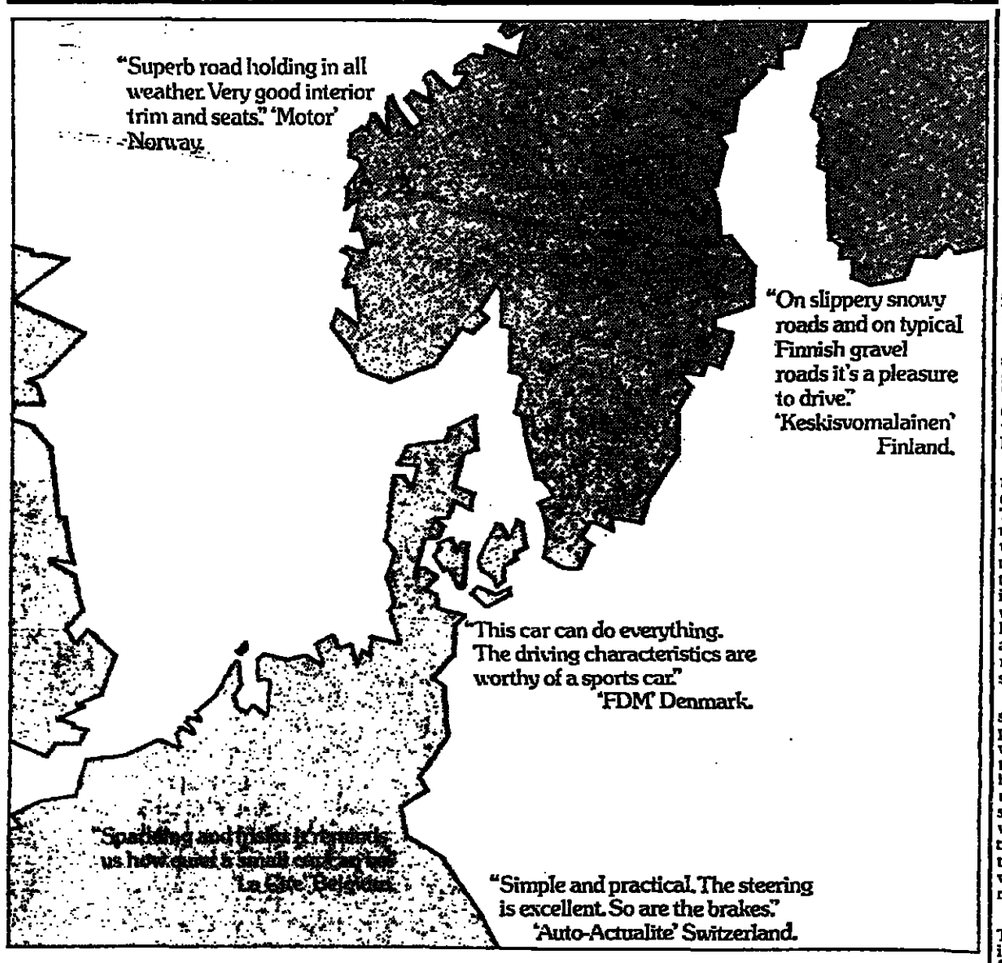
It may well be left to the smaller manufacturers—companies like Lotus, Aston Martin, Morgan, Jensen and the even smaller specialists in Britain, and Ferrari, Lamborghini, Maserati, De Tomaso and their associates in Italy—to supply sports cars, sports coupés (call them what you will) as basic concepts, while the major multi-nationals, the consortia and the few remaining large independents devote their energies to supplying sports variants of their regular product ranges.

Perhaps Jaguar's XJ-S is about as far along the road towards uniqueness as we can expect a major manufacturer to travel. There we have a magnificent car with an immediate and exclusive model identity, yet one which is really not so different beneath the outer skin.

Nevertheless, for all we still believe that car ownership and driving can be fun, whether their definition of a sports car is a wind-through-the-hair, spartan two-seater in the Morgan mode or the opulent environment of silkily smooth 150mph cruiser such as a Jaguar XJ-S or a Mercedes-Benz 450SLC, it is comforting to know that sports cars of both types are alive, well and here to stay.



The traditional open-topped sports car contrasted with today's sleek sports coup The Triumph TR7, aimed at the American market, and (top) a Bugatti at a displa of vintage sports cars in the Circuit Paul Ricard, Var, France.

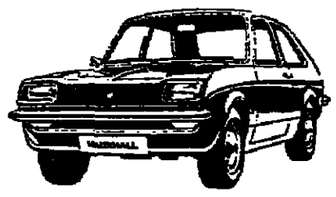


It's nice to know that people on the continent are buying foreign cars.

The above are a few of the press comments that greeted the Vauxhall Chevette when it was launched in Europe last year.

From these enthusiastic beginnings, the versatile Chevette has gone on to become a notable success in all the markets in which it has so far been introduced.

The Chevette is good news for Vauxhall, good news for Great Britain and, if the comments above are anything to go by, good news for motorists all over Europe.

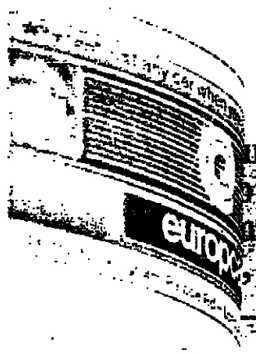


CHEVETTE

You'll like what's happening at Vauxhall.

صكذا من الاصل

هكذا في الأصل



THE TIMES
BUSINESS NEWS

NCR
Computers & Terminals

Treasury chief higher aid taly would be down drain

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n Simon, the Treasury Secre- id it would be oney down the ease aid to Italy e of an attack uctural problems. l a press confer- the end of a , he refused to alian situation as had detected a Italian leaders he fundamental problem.
e whom he met Aldo Moro, the r; Signor Emilio easury Minister; Baffi, governor of Italy, and repre- political parties, trade unions. no contact with rade union, the L, or with the arty, the second- in the country.
ding that he had impose my will", hed an austerity ding a proper een fiscal and cies, a curb on spending, and of tendentially e demands.
cessary to get a people to tighten r a while, as we e stated. Describ- as "the cruellest dious tax of all",

he said a country, like a business, could not afford to spend more than it earned.

Asked about the aid available from the United States, Mr Simon referred to the $3000m (about £1,500m) swap line from the Federal Reserve, of which $300m had so far been utilized out of $750m authorized. The "safety net" provisions now moving satisfactorily through Congress would provide Italy with another $1,600m.

Mr Simon declined to be drawn on whether he thought the lira, after its recent fall, was undervalued. He said that neither he nor anyone else possessed the wisdom to know what level any currency should hold.

The market was the best judge. As for erratic, disorderly currency fluctuations, he noted that a comprehensive system of corrective consultations existed between countries.

Mr Simon said in answer to a question that the communists had not asked to see him. "I always was under the impression that Communism was a world order." When a journalist suggested that there were differences between the Italian Communists and Moscow, he retorted that Communism everywhere denied freedom to the individual.

If the Communists came to power, the United States would have to review its relationship with Italy.

CBI ready for participation laws

By Paul Routledge
Labour Editor

New ground was broken yesterday by the Confederation of British Industry with a call for legislation in the industrial relations field.

In written evidence to the Bullock inquiry on industrial democracy, industry leaders said they were now ready to accept legislation compelling companies to go in for worker participation if the Government dropped the TUC's plans for statutory imposition of European-style supervisory boards of management.

In a 10,000-word submission to the inquiry, the CBI castigates the unions' ideas as "damaging to industrial efficiency and not a recipe for effective participation".

The Government is also criticized for making the investigating committee's terms of reference "unduly narrow", and is urged to widen the debate on employee participation.

Declaring implacable opposition to legislation imposing "an alien, standard system of participation on industry", the CBI comes down in favour of participation agreements in all companies employing more than 2,000 workers.

These would have to be established within four years, against a background of compelling legislation. Such agreements would be flexible, based on existing practice and in some cases could include employees on the board. They would require the consent of the shopfloor in a secret ballot.

In other evidence to the inquiry, the Institute of Personnel Management argues that any radical extension of industrial democracy, based on the TUC model, could have "disastrous consequences." The IPM says that industrial relations procedures cannot be changed radically in the short term and proposes instead "employee councils" — union/employee-management bodies which would consult on "significant matters."

The CBI suggests that most companies could probably reach a voluntary agreement within four years. If this was not possible, either side could then refer the issue to a tribunal.

If this body found there was a case to answer, it would be passed on to a special new agency, under tripartite management, for arbitration. The company would then be obliged to operate the arbitrated agreement imposed by the agency, provided it met the general criteria and was endorsed in a ballot.

Until now, the CBI has opposed legislation on employee participation, preferring the voluntary approach. But, it tells the inquiry, a suitable back-up legislation would be acceptable to establish an effective right to greater participation.

Defining employees' participation as "a means of achieving a more competitive, more efficient industry through improved employer-employee relationships", the CBI argues that the changed expectations of employees and out-dated attitudes form an important factor in the poor performance of British industry.

"So employers have a definite interest in bringing about a more constructive and participative relationship with their own employees", it adds. The memorandum lays down five key objectives of participation:

To promote greater understanding among employees of their contribution to the firm; to promote worker involvement in the job; to ensure that workers know why decisions affecting their livelihood are made, and that management is aware of the shopfloor's view; to ensure that employees are aware of the "business situation"; and to inform all employees of the firm's "forward operating objectives and to provide for discussion of these objectives".

The CBI puts forward 11 criteria to which all participation agreements should conform, ranging from a requirement that the agreement "must be such as to improve the level of efficiency, profitability and prosperity of the enterprise" to an insistence that it must not "interfere with the executive function of management".

State pays £83m for Burmah Oil's stake in Ninian field

By Roger Vielvoye
Energy Correspondent

Burmah Oil has sold its 21 per cent interest in the Ninian North Sea oilfield to the British National Oil Corporation for £83m. The sale is part of a package deal covering all Burmah's North Sea interests, including the Thistle oilfield, which was agreed in principle between the company and the Government yesterday.

The deal follows more than three months of negotiations at the beginning of which Burmah received £40m of the purchase price on account. Originally, the company had hoped to receive about £120m for Ninian and retain control of its Thistle field assets where it is the operator.

Under the agreement, BNOC will take a majority stake in a new exploration and development company with Burmah which will include all the company's offshore assets.

The new joint company will give BNOC control of 250 experts who are working for Burmah on the development of Thistle plus a stake in two small unexploited gas finds in the southern North Sea and a small condensate discovery further north.

The price to be paid for the stake in Thistle and the other offshore interests is still to be negotiated. Burmah could also receive additional revenues if other oilfields are linked into the pipeline that is being built to connect Ninian to the Shetlands.

But there is also the possibility that Burmah might have to repay part of the £83m if the further development of Ninian produces smaller reserves than expected.

Mr Wedgwood Benn, the Secretary of State for Energy, said yesterday that the deal represented a "very good investment for the taxpayer".

Production from BNOC's share of Ninian and the former holdings of the National Coal Board and the options to acquire oil from Gulf and Conoco would give the state company between six and seven million tons of oil in the early 1980s.

If royalties were taken in oil rather than cash, BNOC could have 15 to 20 million tons a year by this date—about a fifth of the national consumption. Mr Benn said there was also the prospect of options on oil from other participation agreements.

Under the agreement, BNOC will take responsibility for £150m of future investments in the Ninian development and a 51 per cent stake in the investments in Thistle.

Mr Benn said the agreement did not affect Government guarantees on Burmah's dollar borrowings or the disposal of the former Burmah shareholding in British Petroleum now in the hands of the Bank of England.

Mr Alistair Down, chairman of Burmah Oil, last night described the agreement as "satisfactory" in the sense that the group had "got some cash on the table" and disposed of a commitment in Ninian which would have cost Burmah some £200m to see through.

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More curbs on import of cheap suits

By Edward Townsend

Government action to stem further the flood of cheap eastern European suits and shoes entering the United Kingdom was announced yesterday. Imports of men's woollen suits are to be cut back by 8 per cent below 1975 levels.

The controls, which follow bitter protests from United Kingdom clothing manufacturers who have claimed that some woollen suits were being landed in the country at prices as low as £10.50 each, are the result of tough negotiations between Mr Peter Shore, Secretary of State for Trade and the Comecon producers.

Mr Shore said in the Commons yesterday that Hungary and Poland had agreed to a voluntary restraint on exports of woollen suits to the United Kingdom this year, but quotas were being applied immediately to imports from Romania, the biggest east European supplier to the United Kingdom, Czechoslovakia and East Germany.

Last year, he said, 380,000 men's woollen suits were imported from the five countries and a major increase had been planned for this year. Exports from the five for the whole of 1976 would now be reduced to about 350,000 suits.

The measures were greeted with a cautious welcome from the Clothing Manufacturers' Federation whose chairman, Mr John Williams, said it was some relief that the import level for this year would be below that of 1975.

Mr Shore also announced that the three main east European suppliers of leather footwear —Czechoslovakia, Poland, and Romania—had agreed to hold back their exports for 1976 to 1975 levels.

Bear Brand rescue by Bensons Hosiery

By Margaret Walters

Hopes that 390 jobs on Merseyside will be saved rose yesterday when it was announced that the business and production at Bear Brand's hosiery factory at Woolton, Liverpool, had found a purchaser.

Two weeks ago the troubled group asked Lloyds Bank, to appoint a receiver after its request for further government aid was refused. The rescuer, Benson's Hosiery, a subsidiary of the quoted Tranwood group, is a big distributor of hosiery products in the United Kingdom.

It is expected to take control of Bear Brand at the end of the month after it decides on levels of employment and production.

Since Bear Brand's collapse Benson's has been widely suggested as the logical candidate to effect a reconstruction. It has a 27 per cent stake in Bear Brand and some 30 per cent of its British supplies come from the company.

Although the price has not yet been finalized, the value of stocks and machinery in Bear Brand's last accounts were more than £400,000. The brand names are also part of the package.

Bensons will lease the 85,000 square feet of Bear Brand's 260,000 square foot factory complex at Woolton which is now being used for production. The receiver, Mr Michael Potts of Coopers & Lybrand is trying to sell the whole of the partly let site, now Bear Brand's last remaining asset.

Energy plan limits aim of conservation

From Our Own Correspondent
Paris, March 10

The International Energy Agency is not to set energy conservation targets for individual member countries taking part in its long-term cooperation programme.

Instead, its governing board is to agree on objectives for the whole group for 1980 and 1985, and then draw up annual programmes for their implementation.

This decision is contained in the text of the programme agreed on January 30, but which has not previously been published.

The only commitment of individual countries is to carry out periodic reviews of their national programmes to look at ways in which they could be improved. This means that the programme will have a more limited impact than some advocates had hoped.

There have been wide variations in the diligence with which countries have sought to save energy, and these may well continue under the scheme which talks of the need to take account of the "economic and social conditions in participating countries".

All the member states taking part will have to draw up national conservation programmes, but some will be more effective than others.

The IEA also calls for national programmes to be drawn up to find alternative sources of energy.

These are expected to fit in to a framework covering the whole area, and it is hoped that there will be considerable cooperation.

Perhaps the most important form that this will take, however, is the already announced decision to set a minimum selling price of $7 per barrel for imported oil.

Future of major property group still in doubt

By John Brennan

The future of Amalgamated Investment & Property, Britain's eighth largest property group, was still in the balance last night as efforts continued to renegotiate the terms of its bankers' support operation.

AIP, which surprised the stock market at midday on Tuesday by calling for a "temporary" suspension of trading in its shares and loan stocks, has so far failed to reach agreement with its 40 or so bankers on the terms of new funding arrangements, despite talks held throughout yesterday.

The group, with more than half of its £124m borrowings in the form of short-term bank debt or overdrafts, needs to renegotiate continued banking support before the end of this month, when existing moratorium arrangements—permitting it to postpone payment of interest on its bank debt—run out.

The Bank of England last night discounted speculation that it was taking an active part in the discussions at AIP. But it is keeping a close eye on the situation.

AIP's merchant bankers, Lazards, who have been taking a leading part in the discussions hope that a full statement on the situation can be issued this afternoon.

But the stock market, which had been expecting a full statement from AIP yesterday, marked down shares across the property board as it grew progressively more nervous about the outcome of the talks.

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Borrowing needs likely to be about £11,000m

By Tim Congdon

Public sector borrowing in the present financial year now seems certain to fall within the range £10,500m to £11,500m. In the fourth quarter of 1975 the public sector borrowing requirement was £2,680m, £80m lower than in the third quarter, according to figures released yesterday by the Central Statistical Office.

An outturn in the range between £10,550m and £11,500m would be far ahead of the Budget estimate of £9,055m. However, it would be rather less than the £12,000m figure which had been widely expected four months ago and which was mentioned in the Chancellor of the Exchequer's letter of application to the International Monetary Fund.

In the fourth quarter of last year (the third quarter of the financial year) the central government borrowing requirement was £1,960m, £630m lower than in the previous quarter. However, borrowing by both the local authorities and the public corporations was considerably higher.

The local authorities' contribution to the borrowing requirement was £385m, compared to £157m in the third quarter. The public corporations' contribution was £337m, compared to £18m.

Part of the public corporations' borrowing requirement may reflect stockbuilding by the nationalized industries and may be reversed as the economy recovers. The recent increases in nationalized industries' prices should also help them to reduce their need for external finance in the final quarter of the financial year.

The central government borrowing requirement in January was minus £507m, because of large tax payments which are a normal seasonal feature.

PUBLIC SECTOR BORROWING REQUIREMENT

The following are figures released yesterday by the CSO for the government borrowing requirement:

	£m seasonally adjusted Central government	Total public sector
1973/4	2222	4458
1974/5	5124	7815
1975/6 (Budget estimate)	7827	9055
1974 Q1	364	876
Q2	741	1547
Q3	1011	1714
Q4	1468	2243
1975 Q1	1904	2411
Q2	2173	2837
Q3	2586	2761
Q4	1957	2679

overy is now under , OECD says

Blake
10
ecovery had begun, as a real chance continue without a new round of s was the view d today at the end f the Organization Cooperation and economic policy

also agreed that conclusion to be uld be necessary ous monetary and through the up- nt expansion get- d and pushing up

ere conscious of the situation was lanced. One dele- We are at a point which is always ing, when the up- turn is beginning and inflation is receding."

Signs that the upturn is proceeding faster than expected have led the OECD's team of economists to raise their predictions of growth in a number of major Western countries.

France is now expected to grow by 4 per cent instead of the 3 per cent predicted in December; Germany is expected to grow by at least 4½ per cent compared to the 3½ per cent earlier forecast, and the United States is likely to grow by 6 per cent instead of the 5¾ per cent estimated in the last *Economic Outlook*.

These new forecasts bring the secretariat more closely in line with estimates of the various national governments, and may push up the prediction of growth for the 24 nations of OECD as a whole.

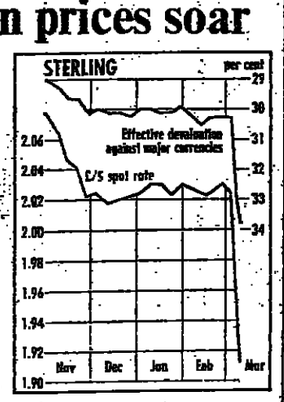
er and tin prices soar

ickson
Editor
n sterling sent above the £700-a- on the London ge yesterday for since September.

wire bars were Tuesday's level at tonne while cash on £16 to £684.75. oth positions were up.

said that fresh ed to be pouring er market and it say when the up- would stop, but a must be expected

continued their day, due not only erling market but firmer conditions where the Straits en $M29.875 per beginning of the ,070 yesterday.



In London, standard cash advanced £27 per tonne to £3,572.50; three months was £24.50 up at £3,611 and high grade went £25 ahead in both positions.

Bank optimistic of export-led expansion

By Melvyn Westlake

A much brighter view of Britain's economic growth and export prospects is taken by the Bank of England than that presented in two other forecasts published this week, from the National Institute for Economic and Social Research and the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

The Bank says in its *Quarterly Bulletin*, published today, that exports could be growing at 10 per cent a year, and the economy by over 3 per cent a year by the end of 1976.

The Bank remarks that there are fair prospects of an export-led expansion. United Kingdom exports have been less depressed than world trade, and have more than held their share. They now seem to be on a rising trend—"a good response to the initial stages of world expansion; and exporters in general appear optimistic".

By contrast, the National Institute Economic Review foresaw exports in the final quarter rising at an annual rate of only a little over half the 10 per cent volume rate seen by the Bank.

The Paris-based OECD, whose forecasts assumed an unchanged effective exchange rate for sterling, painted a still less optimistic picture, with exports rising at an annual rate of about 4¼ per cent by volume in the second half of this year.

However, the Bank's prediction for exports agrees with the apparent assumptions that underlie the Expenditure White Paper published last month. It was recently revealed in evidence to the House of Commons Expenditure Committee that the Treasury had assumed a 7½ to 8 per cent annual export growth from 1974-79.

As there was actually a fall in exports in 1975, the annual growth would now have to be around 11 per cent in the remaining years to 1979. This rate has not been realized for many years, though anecdotal evidence from exporters now suggests a strong growth in exports is beginning.

For the economy as a whole Bank staff seem to expect growth of about 3¼ per cent next year. Bank economists noted the signs of a faster rate of pick-up so far this year than expected.

The Bank of England also appears hopeful about the fight against inflation. With a good prospect of lowering the rate of price increases to 10 per cent by Christmas, the Bulletin says that it would not be too ambitious to seek to halve that by the end of 1977. However, this would depend on the scale of pay increases permitted under the next phase of the incomes restraint policy.

In the Bank's view no stimulus to demand should be given yet, because this would only affect output and employment from the end of the year onwards, when the economy "may in any case, be expanding at a more nearly satisfactory rate".

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Financial Editor, page 21

he River Plate and eneral Investment st Company, Limited

Rise in Asset Value

nt points from the Annual Report and tlated statement of Mr. T. A. Pilkington.

The Chairman draws attention to the in the Company's net asset value from to 143p per Deferred Share. The ten year ord of Earnings and Assets shows that revenue has nearly doubled having risen £212,472 in 1966 to £391,254 in 1975; dividend has risen in proportion from p net to 4.45p net whilst our asset value nearly doubled, having risen from 76p to , thus handsomely outperforming the Indices.

RD OF EARNINGS AND ASSET VALUES

Gross Revenue	Net Revenue	Adjusted Dividend (Net)	Adjusted Net Asset Value
£	£		
497,199	275,700	2.986p	158.50p
510,148	280,322	3.216p	197.33p
643,917	329,596	3.7625p	133.64p
730,551	370,839	4.20p	68.46p
723,914	391,254	4.45p	143.24p

Rolls asks state to fund half £60m research

By Arthur Reed
Air Correspondent

Rolls-Royce is asking the Government for a half share of the £60m research and development funding for a new engine for use in powering the next generation of business jets, senior executives of the company said in Bristol yesterday.

The engine, coded the RB401, has recently run on a test bed in Bristol and has surprised its designers by exceeding its design take-off thrust of 5,100 lb by 5 per cent. Rolls has so far invested about £6m in the project.

In its submission to Whitehall, Rolls has claimed that it could bring in £500m worth of exports with the RB401 by the 1990s by selling 3,000 engines for business jets—mainly in the United States.

Application in other aircraft, including the 70-seater Hawker Siddeley HS146 airliner, now on a care and maintenance design basis, and military projects, and as an industrial power plant, could double this figure in the long term.

How the markets moved

The Times index: 168.79 + 1.30
The FT index: 414.1 + 2.7

Rises

Ass Port Cmnt	6p to 196p	Montfort Knit	5p to 32p
Barclays Bk	8p to 288p	Morgan-Grampn	6p to 84p
Brit Am Tob	5p to 360p	Nat W'minster	10p to 250p
BTR	13p to 188p	Shell	8½p to 410½p
Costain R	10p to 242p	Taylor W'row	12p to 292p
Hamersley	10p to 190p	Trident TV 'A'	3p to 42p
Marchwiel	9p to 114p	Weyburn Eng	40p to 605p

Falls

Berkeley Hmbro	10p to 110p	Prop Hldgs	11p to 223p
Cater Ryder	10p to 270p	Prop & Rever	5p to 190p
Chesterfield	5p to 128p	Rivlin ID & S	3p to 30p
Francis Parker	1½p to 7p	Standard Chart	7p to 373p
Kitchen Taylor	5p to 40p	Textured Jersey	3p to 20p
Law Land	6½p to 60½p	Town & Com	2p to 11p
Movitex	1p to 11p	UK Props	1½p to 12½p

Equities shrugged off sterling doubts.

Gilt-edged securities were weaker. Sterling was down 270 points at $1.9145. The "effective devaluation" rate was 33.8 per cent.

Gold rose 75 cents an ounce to $134.00.

SDRS- was 1.16041 on Wednesday, while SDR-£ was 0.600098.

Commodities: Copper, tin and zinc prices advanced strongly and coffee and cocoa were also up. Reuter's index was at 1274.1 (previous 1272.3).

Reports, pages 22 and 23

THE POUND

	Bank buys	Bank sells
Australia $	1.60	1.54
Austria Sch	36.75	34.75
Belgium Fr	80.00	77.00
Canada $	1.94	1.89
Denmark Kr	12.25	11.85
Finland Mkk	7.65	7.40
France Fr	8.95	8.65
Germany Dm	5.10	4.90
Greece Dr	70.00	66.00
Hongkong $	10.00	9.60
Italy Lr	1635.00	1545.00
Japan Yn	605.00	580.00
Netherlands Gld	5.30	5.10
Norway Kr	10.95	10.60
Portugal Esc	57.00	51.00
S Africa Rd	2.28	2.08
Spain Pes	131.50	125.50
Sweden Kr	8.75	8.45
Switzerland Fr	5.10	4.90
US $	1.98	1.93
Yugoslav Dnr	38.50	35.50

Rates for small denomination bank notes only as supplied yesterday by Barclays Bank International Ltd. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.

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THE UNITED STATES AND GENERAL TRUST CORPORATION, LIMITED

The Eighty-sixth Annual General Meeting of The United States and General Trust Corporation, Limited was held on March 10 in London, Mr M. F. Berry (the Chairman) presiding.

The following is an extract from the Report of the Directors which has been circulated to Shareholders:—

It will be remembered that Mr John Bevan left a serious gap on our Board when he retired on 12th March, 1975, having given the Company most valuable help over no less than 27 years. However, this loss has been remedied by the election of Mr David Gault, who brings to our meetings the benefit of his experience in shipping and insurance.

The Report for the year ended 31st December, 1975 presents a happier position than did its predecessor, issued a year ago. At that time prices on the London Stock Exchange had reached a very low point indeed, reflecting a loss of confidence in the future of industrial profits, owing to the very rapid inflation of costs. Only a few weeks later, a very sharp rise in share prices took place and in general this rise in prices has continued throughout the year 1975.

Perhaps even more important is the revenue aspect. The figure for gross revenue shown in these Accounts amounts to £852,454 against £781,774 a year ago. This reflects a substantial number of dividend increases and in addition the revenue from the U.S.A. has been helped by the fall in the Dollar exchange rate. The earnings per share for 1975 amount to 5.29p net against 4.97p for the year to 31st December, 1974. Your Directors now recommend a final dividend of 2.89p which, together with the interim of 1.4p makes a total for the year of 4.29p per share, against 3.953p for 1974.

The welcome recovery in share prices means that the value of the total net assets of the Company has increased from £10,634,858 to £18,654,491 a rise of 75.4 per cent. Over the same period, the FT Actuaries All Share Index has risen by 136.3 per cent. but of course a very substantial part of the Company's funds is in the U.S.A. where the rise in the Dow Jones Industrial Index, adjusted for alterations in the exchange rate and the Dollar premium, was much less, at 53.2 per cent. The net asset value of each Ordinary Share has risen from 104p to 203p.

In 1974, the proportion of the funds of the Company in the U.S.A. (at market value) rose from 27.9 per cent. to 44.8 per cent. mainly because the U.K. funds had declined so heavily in value. During the past year this movement has been reversed, since the proportion in the U.K. has risen from 43 per cent. to 54.3 per cent. and that in the U.S.A. has dropped from 44.8 per cent. to 31.9 per cent. Again, this reflects no change in policy but only the variation in the market values in the U.K. and the U.S.A.

Owing to the very rapid pace of inflation and the world wide economic recession, industrial companies in the U.K. have naturally found it difficult to improve profits during 1975. In the U.S.A., the economy has been slow to recover but the signs there are certainly more encouraging. Prospects for your Company for 1976 depend partly on a recovery in world trade and very largely on the success of government policies to hold down costs. However, a number of important companies in which we have investments have already given indications of their dividend policy for 1976, and your Directors feel that the dividend now recommended can be maintained for the current year.

Forecasts for growth are raised

A more optimistic National Institute forecast, published yesterday, predicts that output growth will be 1.3 per cent higher in 1976 than in 1975. In November it forecast a 0.3 per cent growth.

The National Institute is expecting recovery despite falls in consumer expenditure and investment, and a forecast that export volume will grow at much the same rate as import volume.

Other forecasts are only marginally different from last month. Phillips and Drew, the stockbrokers, have, like the National Institute, raised their forecast of gross domestic product growth this year. Much of the revision may be due to last month's Expenditure White Paper which pointed to higher public consumption.

FORECASTS FOR THE BRITISH ECONOMY

	Year 1976/Year 1975					1st half 1976/2nd half 1975	
	NIESR (Feb)	LBS (Jan)	H (Feb)	H & G (Feb)	P & D (Mar)	Treasury (Apr)	NIESR (Feb)
Consumption	−1.7	−0.2	0.0	−1.2	−0.1	1.7	−1.7
Private investment inc housebuilding	0.0	−0.6	−5.2	−3.9	1.1	−3.6	0.5
Public investment inc housebuilding	−1.8	−5.1	−3.9	−0.6	−2.1	5.1	−8.2
Public authorities consumption	2.9	2.6	−0.2	2.6	3.7	3.7	2.6
Exports	2.9	2.2	3.1	5.3	4.7	10.0	6.2
Imports	2.7	3.3	4.4	2.1	3.6	5.9	0.3
Stockbuilding (£m) Year 1976	−38	−308	110	−106	−8.0	−200	−430
Gross domestic product after adjustment to factor cost	1.3	1.5	0.1	0.9	2.4	2.5	2.5
Inflation forecast	14.6	14.2	13.9	14.7	13.8	—	16.8
Balance of payments—current account deficit (£m) Year 1976	2029	2394	1750	−7	1600	—	1732

NIESR National Institute of Economic and Social Research
LBS London Business School
H Henley Centre
H & G Hoare & Co Govett, as provided by dataSTREAM
P & D Phillips & Drew

All forecasts are in constant prices, seasonally adjusted and at annual rates. The stockbuilding and balance of payments forecasts in the first half 1976/second half 1975 section are forecasts for the first half of 1976 multiplied by two. Stockbuilding is in 1970 prices.
The forecasts by the Treasury, the NIESR and LBS are based on the assumption of unchanged policies. The forecasts by H, H & G and P & D assume changes in policy. For details readers should refer to original sources.
Categories in different forecasts are not completely comparable, but differences are minor. Differences in results also reflect differences in assumptions, model constructions and date at which work performed. The month in which work was published is given in brackets.
The Treasury published its forecasts with the *Financial Statement and Budget Report*, which usually appears once a year. NIESR and LBS revise their forecasts every quarter. H, H & G and P & D revise their forecasts every month.

Treasury reviews its short-term macroeconomic model

By Tim Congdon

The Treasury has recently published a technical manual on the latest version of its macroeconomic model. This is a conventional Keynesian model, with public consumption and tax rates, developments in other countries and interest rates as the main exogenous variables.

The model is essentially unchanged from the previous version, although the flow of funds system has been made more compact and different relationships for private investment and investment in private homes have been incorporated.

Interest rates enter by assumption and are not determined within the model, either by monetary relationships or in relation to the financing of the public sector borrowing requirement. No monetary aggregates are contained by the model. The main financial variables are lending totals or interest rates.

In the latest *Economic Progress Report*, published by the Treasury, a section is devoted to the methods and intentions of short-term forecasting as the Treasury sees it. A thorough review of the model has been carried out in the past year.

"The review came to the conclusion that in some respects the model is not an entirely adequate representation of the views of those economists in the Treasury who use it about the way the economy works", the report says. "This is perhaps particularly the case where the effects of monetary policy are concerned.

"The model was originally devised at a time when the Treasury economists were concerned far more exclusively with fiscal policy that is now the case", the report continues. "Much of the time of the review was in fact taken up with discussion of financial effects on investment and consumption, and it is hoped that the decisions taken during the review will be reflected in the next few years in developments in particular blocks of equations in the model."

Chrysler to spend £51m on UK plant

By Edward Townsend

Chrysler UK is planning to spend more than 93 per cent of its £55m general investment loan from the Government—about £51m—on British-made plant and equipment, Mr Gilbert Hunt, the company's chairman, told MPs yesterday.

The remaining 6.6 per cent (about £3.6m) would be spent abroad, mostly in Community countries.

Mr Hunt and other senior directors were facing a second session of questioning from the trade and industry sub-committee of the Commons Expenditure Committee which is investigating the "value for money" aspects of the Government-backed rescue plan for the car company.

Mr Ray Smith, director of manufacturing, said that some spending abroad was necessary because particular items such as machine tools for producing rear axle components were not made or sold in the United Kingdom.

The £55m loan can be drawn in instalments of not less than £2m. The total comprises a £28m loan guaranteed by the Chrysler Corporation of America and a further loan of £27m secured against the assets of Chrysler UK.

Since signing the agreement, the company has drawn the £35m Treasury guaranteed clearing bank loan, due for repayment over two years from 1980, and has received £18m of public funds towards its expected 1976 losses.

A further tranche of £2m from this year's government loss subsidy of £40m is due on Monday, and the remaining £20m will be paid over the next six months.

Although the £55m loans cover investment at the Stoke plant in Coventry, the Linwood factory in Scotland and the commericial vehicle operations, the MPs heard yesterday that the 6.6 per cent foreign spending also took into account money to equip the Ryton plant near Coventry with machinery from Chrysler France. This is to enable the new Alpine model to be built at Ryton from August.

Mr Don Lander, the United Kingdom company's managing director and vice-president Europe for the corporation, said that from August the Linwood plant would be able to produce 311 Avengers a day.

Avenger assembly is being moved from Ryton to Linwood, and Mr Lander said that the introduction of an improved version this summer and the launching next year of a new small car would result in capacity at Linwood rising to 1,750 cars per week in 1977.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Cane sugar: setting the record straight on price and supply

From Lord Campbell of Eskan

Sir, Dr Eric Williams, the Prime Minister of Trinidad and Tobago, once referred to the Wars of the Two Sugars—cane and beet. The latest engagement in these wars has been the reported assault on cane sugar by Mr John Beckett, the chief executive of the British Sugar Corporation, with the charges that supplies of cane sugar to Britain and the EEC under the Lomé Convention are more unreliable and more expensive than beet. Neither charge is true.

To dispose of prices: the present United Kingdom raw intervention price amounts to 26.76 units of account per hundred kilograms as against the present Lomé price of 25.53 units of account. In fact the Lomé intervention price is the *lowest* of all community sugar prices.

As for supplies: in the first six months (up to June 30, 1975) of the Lomé Convention the countries concerned supplied 353,483 metric tons (white value) out of total commitments of 354,500 tons. This at a time when the world sugar price was substantially higher than the price under the Lomé Convention including the special British supplement.

In the present quota year (to June 30, 1976) there is no evidence at all of unreliability in cane supplies, except that Mauritius, having been hit last year by a cyclone, will be about 12 per cent short of its quota. This will be replaced immediately after next July. In British beet sugar production there was an irreplaceable drop in 1974 and 1975 of 41 per cent and 34 per cent respectively. Which of the two sources of supply is the more reliable?

It is about time that the myth of unreliable and greedy cane sugar suppliers is buried. The facts are that after 21 years of completely reliable delivery under the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement—at prices fair to producers and consumers—some Caribbean sugar was diverted from Britain for a few months of 1974. But this was at a time when the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement price was increased, too little and too late, from £83 to £140 per ton compared with a world price which reached £650 per ton; when shatteringly increased oil prices (yes and British fertilizer supplies despite were destroying serves of foreign and when notice served of the ter the Commonweal Agreement on De 1974, with no guar ever from the EE or price in the fu could Caribbean s resist the bird ir when they had no ic there were any bi EEC bushes after th year?

There can be no doubt that if the wealth Sugar Agre continued or if the vention had been n good time with gu price and exacts: t supplies would have tained by mutual a

The blame for the in 1974 rests not on suppliers; but f squarely on the con uncertainty which about the future of in Britain-in-the-EEC

Yours faithfully,
CAMPBELL OF ES
Chairman,
The Commonwealth
Exporters Associatio
27-31 Whitehall,
London SW1A 2BX.

Steel productivity and the need to justify investment

From Mr E. G. Wood

Sir, Before setting pen to paper Mr J. Aylen (March 5) would have been wiser to check the facts. He accuses me of "rushing into the treacherous area of productivity comparisons" as though I were a novice. My study of industrial productivity includes not just a detailed analysis of Census of Production data, started in 1971, but also over 20 years of practical experience of improving productivity in a wide range of industries. I don't claim to know all the answers, but I'm not quite as naive as he makes out.

For simplicity of explanation my brief article on the iron and steel industry quoted only the 1963 and 1973 data. Mr Aylen's plea that the comparison is invalid because these were unusual years does not stand up to further examination. We also have full census data for 1968, 1970, '71 and '72 and part data for 1964-67. With the solitary exception of 1970, when the ratio of net to gross output was freakishly high, net output per head in iron and steel showed a much lower rate of growth than most other industries.

Similarly, his claim about low investment prior to nationalization in 1967 won't wash. In 1963 investment in the iron and steel industry was £130m. It fell to £76m in 1968, rose to a peak of £220m in 1971 and fell to £166m in 1973 (all figures at 1970 prices). As for his notion that I overlooked the timing of investment, I was accused of this some years ago by a spokesman for the aluminium industry, but we are still waiting to see any significant increase in manpower productivity following their massive investment six years ago. I wish I shared Mr Aylen's confidence that recent investment in iron and steel will pay off in terms of higher productivity, but I suspect that experienced punters share my interpretation of the form book.

Mr Aylen's assertion that chemical manufacture is more capital intensive than steel making is open to challenge. Capital expenditure per employee in the chemical industry was higher than in iron and steel in four of the six years for which data is available between 1963 and 1973. The Census of Production does not give capital stock figures, but from figures in the Blue Book I calculate that both industries have about £18,000 per employee (at 1970 prices). Why, then, is output per head in chemicals over 70 per cent higher than in iron and steel? Whatever the reasons, we need to ask whether it makes sense to invest in industries which offer a poor return in terms of higher output per head.

Let me assure Mr Aylen that I am well aware that there are many pitfalls in comparing productivity between industries and over periods of time. My article was not intended to be an academic treatise but a deliberately simple analysis designed to draw attention to the need to justify investment by monitoring manpower productivity. Our comprehensive analysis of the Census of Production data shows that the iron and steel industry is not the only dark horse on which punters (in the form of taxpayers and employees) are still waiting to see a return on the investment.

Yours faithfully,
E. G. WOOD,
Director,
Centre for Innovation and Productivity,
Sheffield Polytechnic,
Halfords House,
16 Fitzalan Square,
Sheffield S1 2BZ.

Exports to subsidiaries

From Mr Alan F. Ba

Sir, I appreciate the p by Mr Cotterill (Ma that the support of ECGD is determine judgment of the strengths of the com cerned where recou quired.

Unfortunately, how a premise automatic mines the rate at whi to subsidiaries can g trading company so customers direct, the glomerate financial s its customers must p greater "collateral" of the trading compa

Where an export c efficient in turning working capital, the of its own equity bas be derived from th lated net profit afte dividends. In short, leverage and growth lated by elements u reflecting the immed tunity.

Therefore, regardl size and potential of markets, a commerc ent organization ha overseas subsidiarie enjoy the same fina port as one selling di the two "parent c are comparable in si.

While it is no con have now received similar situations in tish exporters and I d this is a problem, o that should be reso only to the benefit exports but also futur ment.

Yours faithfully,
A. F. BARTLETT,
Chairman,
Newman Industries L
Clifton Heights,
Triangle West,
Bristol BS8 1EJ.
March 8.

Rise in the relative cost of food

From Professor G. H. Peters

Sir, It was reported in Business Diary of March 3 that the chairman of the National Farmers' Union hopes that his economists will be able to show that the cost of eating is not as high as it seems! Their task will not be an easy one.

A standard of comparison can be obtained by finding the ratio of food prices (at the consumer level) to the prices of other items entering the household budget. For convenience the reference point can be set equal to 100 in 1970. At present the index stands at approximately 108 with food having become more expensive in comparison with other goods in recent years.

In the past 20 years, however, changes have been relatively modest, with the index moving between a minimum value of 98.8 (in 1956) and its current value. For really cheap food, rationed and scarce though it was, we must look back to the immediate postwar period.

From 1947 to 1951 the index hovered around a value of 75. It was the end of rationing and heavy subsidization, together with the influence of the Korean war, which changed the position rapidly and forced the relative price index up from 75.3 to 100.7 between 1951 and 1955.

Prior to the Second World War food was somewhat cheaper, in relative terms, than it is today (1938 = 97.4) and had been cheaper still in the depression (1934 = 94.1). It was in the period prior to the First World War that relative prices (1913 = 122.6) were as high as they might be after full adaptation to EEC arrangements.

While it is true that we are gradually reducing the proportion of expenditure and income devoted to food (19 per cent of expenditure, or 16.6 per cent of disposable income in the personal sector as a whole), we have hardly reached a stage at which large relative increases in food prices can be treated as a matter of indifference.

G. H. PETERS,
University of Liverpool,
Eleanor Rathbone Building,
PO Box 147,
Liverpool L69 3BX.

Mr Benn turns down invitation from Strasbourg

By Our Political Editor

Mr Wedgwood Benn, the anti-EEC Secretary of State for Energy, has effectively told the European Parliament that it might be a waste of their time and his if he accepted an invitation to discuss the abandonment of the Organization of Economic Cooperation and Developments' Dragon high temperature reactor experiment. The United Kingdom decision to end the experiment was under discussion in the European Parliament in Strasbourg yesterday.

In a letter to Mr Gerd Springorum, chairman of the Parliaments energy research and technology committee, Mr Benn explained the United Kingdom decision to withdraw.

He points out that the United Kingdom offered to continue to pay its existing very substantial share of the costs up to the end of 1976, "even though it was not in our interests to do so".

Brighter outlook seen for chemical industry

By Peter Hill

Britain's chemical industry has big opportunities to improve its performance in world markets in the next 10 years, and the key to ensuring continued fast growth of the industry will be overseas sales.

These are among the points to emerge in a detailed report* on the industry's prospects over the period to 1985 which is published today.

The Government has been on called on to create the climate in which the chemical industry—one of the cornerstones of manufacturing industry in the Government's industrial strategy—can develop.

The report, prepared by a working party of the Chemicals Economic Development Committee, has been submitted to both Mr Healey, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and to Mr Varley, Secretary of State for Industry.

Introducing the report, Lord Allen of Fallowfield, the chairman of the committee, said: "There is an underlying note of optimism, and there are steps which can be taken to improve the industry's international competitiveness."

The report states that the industry now has a chance to move into a phase of faster foreign sales-led growth but the success of developing external markets will significantly depend on the competitiveness of the industry.

In a series of recommendations to the Government, management and unions, the report states that state policies must be directed towards giving the chemical industry the confidence to maintain, and at the right time increase, investment in the United Kingdom.

**UK Chemicals 1975-85; Strategies and Opportunities for the Industry*, Nedo £2.50.

Call for action, page 21

F J Lyons and Charles Barker City to combine

By Ronald Emler

Charles Barker City and F. J. Lyons, two of Britain's leading companies in public relations, are involved in discussion which will eventually lead to an agreed purchase of the Lyons equity by Charles Barker ABH International, the Barker parent company.

The plan is to form a new company, to be called Charles Barker Lyons Public Relations, which will incorporate the activities of the two companies.

Mr Antony Snow, chairman of Charles Barker City, said yesterday that the motive for the takeover was to provide a "strong base for the development of more and more effective services".

Mr Snow will become executive chairman of the new group with Mr George Pulay as vice-chairman.

Drilling renews hope for Brae oil exploitation

By Roger Vielvoye

New drilling on the Brae North Sea oil discovery about 140 miles north-east of Peterhead has strengthened hopes that the find may be commercially exploitable. There are also substantial quantities of gas.

Pan Ocean, the operators for block 16/7, said the new well was four miles south-west of the original discovery and had produced nearly 14,000 barrels a day from four intervals.

While the results are encouraging the elongated shape may make commercial exploitation difficult. It is thought that another well will be drilled later in the year.

Electricity Council lowers peak estimate

Further substantial downgrading of Britain's electricity generation requirements were announced last night by the Electricity Council. The adoption by the electricity industry of a lower peak demand estimate of 52,000 Megawatts for the winter of 1982-83 compares with an estimate last year for a peak demand of 54,000 MW in 1981-82.

On the basis of last year's estimates for the 1981-82 winter the Central Electricity Board made it clear that there was no need to order any new coal or oil fired power stations until 1978 and even that estimate had been made before the present slump in energy sales had become so acute.

Call for easier car HP

The Motor Agents Association which represents the bulk of car dealers in this country is to urge Mr Healey, the Chancellor, to relax hire purchase restrictions on second-hand cars in his budget next month.

Views on Sandilands

The CBI and the TUC are among organizations being canvassed by the Inflation Accounting Steering Group for their views on inflation accounting as outlined in the Sandilands Report, which recommended the system of current cost accounting.

Air fares hearing

The case for a new cheap air fare structure for flights to Spain and Portugal proposed by British Airways was heard by the Civil Aviation Authority yesterday. Proposed fare levels are less than a third of the normal economy class scheduled rates.

$50m Ekofisk issue

Crédit Suisse White Weld is arranging a 10-year $50m Eurobond issue with an unannounced coupon of 9¼ per cent for Norpipe/AF. The money will go towards the financing of the company's Ekofisk transportation system.

Property

Property under £25,000

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BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

An end to Burmah's North Sea dreams

to have got a ...gh price for its ...st—though no ...

the Government ...rally bound to ... of a premium, ...distress purchase ...? stake, are thus ...explain a 3p fall ...rice to 47p after ...rday.

£83m mentioned ...ll probably come ...90m when the ...t between Janu... when the sale is ...completion date ...and when Bur...iture on Ninian ...dates has been ...

more substantial ...price could flow ...cted redetermina... partners' equity ...l from Burmah's ...ht to part of the ...e revenue.

...opes of retaining ...rest, subject only ...ion, have been ...nstead it will get ...ke in a joint com... ...OC formed to hold ...

...obably mean that ... inject its oil ... staff and re... ...his joint company ...t ensures a co... ...dinated, role for ... the North Sea. ...nding a reduced ...ainment Burmah ...ly be left with ...Ninian sale pro... general liquidity. ...he talks with ...umics to reduce ...carrier commit... to be proceeding ...oothly.

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Investment & ...urrent problems ...reminder that the ...sis is still very ...us. And anyone ...d that property's ...passed into history ...ok at outstanding ...ne sector to be ...used of the notion. ...ginning of the year ...ces to property ...amounted to just ...m, and a sizable ...of the additional ...bank advances to ...al institutions is ...into the sector. ...panies are rolling... ...ayments on their ...a rate of between ...0m a year. And ...he most dynamic ...cy, it will take ...before short-term ...e sector has been ...unded long-term. ...debt has been re... ...funded property ...th heavy revenue ...itially the deve... ...eting or holding ...ed short-term at a ...than the initial ...rental income— ...at the mercy of ...

...nd for much of ...t was impossible ...nercial or indus..., the banks had ...but to continue ...rking capital for ...er, forgoing in... ...its and arranging ...ia. Now, how... ...physical property ...signs of revival, ...patience may be ...

...ood illustration of ...dilemma. Unlike ...ers AIP does have ...quality investment ...well as its deve... ...perties. And that ...lity may now be ...a weakness as a ...P has been faced ...oblem of convinc... ...banks that it is ...bank advances to raise the return to 3¼-4 per cent, but even that has to be compared with around 9 per cent in 1960, a comparable 6 per cent in 1973 and, more relevantly, the apparently rising trend (pre-tax) profitability on an historic cost basis.

still better able to resolve its cash difficulties than a liquidator.

AIP's problems are increased by the number of foreign banks involved. Thanks to its £20m Paciferic Bureaus scheme in Paris AIP has a consortium of French banks amongst its creditors, as well as the American banking consortium which provided £20m of development loans in 1974.

The recent slide of sterling on the foreign exchanges can only have intensified the overseas banks' disillusionment with an ever increasing commitment, and they are unlikely to be as willing as their British counterparts to put the stability of the United Kingdom property market ahead of their immediate interests.

Capital investment
Some ignore inflation

While part of the many hundreds of millions of pounds pumped into the corporate sector by equity investors over the past year or so has been earmarked for reducing debt and improving balance sheet ratios, the lion's share is supposedly to be going, at some stage at least, into new investment. And the question that this has inevitably posed in many minds has been whether or not companies can, in fact, employ their new funds at an adequate rate of return.

But while most companies are happy to admit that recent conditions have meant that their investment appraisals have been open to a large margin of potential error, investors will find little comfort from a new survey by the Research Committee of the Institute of Chartered Accountants revealing that 19 out of the 81 companies surveyed did not attempt to incorporate inflation in their investment sums.

But while the incorporation of inflation into the sums does not, of course, necessarily guarantee the right answers, its omission must be absurd—with *Trends in company profitability* in the latest Bank of England Quarterly once again reminding us that the real rate of post-tax return by British companies in 1974 was around zero. True, the November, 1974, introduction of stock relief does, in fact, raise the return to 3¼-4 per cent, but even that has to be compared with around 9 per cent in 1960, a comparable 6 per cent in 1973 and, more relevantly, the apparently rising trend (pre-tax) profitability on an historic cost basis.

BTR
And more to come

Few companies can boast such an impressive track record as BTR where earnings have risen 30 per cent compound over the past five years. In a year when that other high-flyer of the rubber manufacturing industry, Allied Polymer, fell off its perch, BTR's 62 per cent jump in pre-tax profits to £16m can only enhance its status.

The main thrust behind this handsome performance came from the overseas companies whose profits — helped by sterling's slide—were two-thirds up at £10.1m on sales 36 per cent ahead at £93m.

Nevertheless, the United Kingdom was not far behind, with profits up by just over a half to £5.9m on sales 39 per cent to the good. Here the key has been strong demand from the North Sea and development of new products for the car industry (particularly polyurethane bumpers) with industrial mouldings the other buoyant area. There was also a nine-month contribution from Permali, acquired after an acrimonious tussle last year, worth £200,000.

Of course the snag with any growth company is that it will run out of steam. That does not look like happening yet for BTR even though the important belting division is seeing some shortening of the order book. Already this year sales have increased on the back of reviving European economies and there will also be a full year contribution from Permali, which could be rather better than last if wrinkles in its United States side are ironed out.

But BTR is only too well aware that further acquisitions will have to play their part if earnings are to keep growing at their historic rate. Hence its keenness to round out its geographical spread in the United States as well as keeping a constant eye open for European acquisitions (such as the Swiss Lonstroff company acquired at the end of last year).

Following the rights issue, which has not yet been touched, those ambitions are well within its balance sheet. The shares jumped 13p to 188p yesterday on the results; with the historic p/e ratio of 10 dropping a couple of points at least this year and yielding 5.3 per cent it is difficult to see the shares not gaining new followers.

Final: 1975 (1974)
Capitalization £74.5m
Sales £151.8m (£110.5m)
Pre-tax profits £16m (£9.9m)
Earnings per share 18.6p (13.6p)
Dividend gross 10p (5.13p)

Steetley
Variations in demand

There were no surprises in the pattern of profits at Steetley in the second half of last year: but the size of them was another matter. Thus the expected improvement abroad proved unexpectedly big, with the Canadian distribution business picking up on economic recovery, and the Australian subsidiaries reflecting the benefits of a year of consolidation.

In the United Kingdom demand was dull; but profits in both stone and aggregates, and refractories, held up rather better than expected, thanks in part to management action to trim overheads. So the group's caution at the interim stage proves to have been overdone, for as against the £12m-odd which a forecast that second half profits "were unlikely to exceed those of the first half" implied, the pre-tax total was a record £13.8m.

Obviously there is plenty more to come abroad in the first half of the current year—which will in any case compare with a period when the group's overseas earnings were depressed by a poor performance in Canada. At home the situation is more problematic.

The implication is that first half gains, if any, will be modest: but by the end of this year the group should be picking up strongly as improved demand and the benefits of capital spending (£11.15m last year, as against £7.4m) work through together.

The balance sheet, meantime, will look strong enough, with some of the proceeds of last year's £6.8m rights issue yet to find a permanent home. So the shares, up 3p yesterday to 149p for a 5.4 per cent yield, should prove a good holding on a year's view.

Final: 1975 (1974)
Capitalization £63.8m
Sales £161.5m (£141m)
Pre-tax profits £13.8m (£13.3m)
Earnings per share 15.2p (17.1p)
Dividend gross 8.08p (6.79p)

A call for action to help chemicals industry

Just over a week ago Mr Rowland Wright, the chairman of Imperial Chemical Industries, gave warning of the serious consequences which the group faced in the international market as a result of Britain's high rate of inflation. At times United Kingdom inflation had been four times that of Germany—now it is about double—but Mr Wright's warning was that until the United Kingdom had the same inflation rate as its competitors (or less) the company and the chemical industry would be trading at a serious disadvantage.

One result of inflation in the United Kingdom has been to raise the price of constructing chemical plant here by more than double in the five years since 1970. Price control and profit control has not helped the industry either, and there is growing pressure from the chemical industry captains to have the industry excluded from any new legislation which may be framed and succeed the existing code beyond the end of July this year.

The industry's serious and fundamental opposition to the prices code is based on what the industry considers the irrelevance of the existing criteria and the adverse effect its operation has had on cash flow and the industry ability to finance new investment.

Today Mr Wright and the industry as a whole have an ally in the Chemicals Economic Development Committee, whose report* on the strategies and opportunities for the industry to 1985 underlines the serious effects of the price code on the United Kingdom industry and calls on the Government to encourage companies to maintain and increase their level of investment in advance of an upturn in the economy.

The call is all the more significant given the tripartite nature of the Little Neddy encompassing as it does management, union and government representatives. Any price code, says the report, should take more fully into account the special circumstances of highly cyclical and strongly capital intensive industries, and the ability to finance soundly based United Kingdom investment projects.

This report, work on which began in the summer of 1974, represents one of the most detailed assessments of the British chemical industry yet undertaken and will clearly provide a useful benchmark for the working parties compiling sectoral studies as part of the industrial strategy.

"The United Kingdom chemical industry is at a decisive point. Confirmed United Kingdom membership of the EEC and the opportunities for exploitation of North Sea energy resources, mean that the industry has the best chance for some time to begin to move into a phase of faster, foreign sales-led growth", says the report.

But the study also notes that the general outlook for the industry is "very uncertain". Against that background the effective implementation of the recommendations which the report makes, assume an increased importance.

The chemical industry has traditionally been a star performer in the British economy, growing at roughly twice the rate of the average for the broad spectrum of manufacturing industry. But based on the detailed studies of 10 different sectors of the industry, the report suggests that at least up to 1980 the growth of the industry could slow compared with the averages of the previous 10 or 15 years although the positive contribution to the United Kingdom balance of payments would continue to rise.

Fastest growth of demand is seen for organic chemicals, inorganic chemicals and other general chemicals, while demand for pharmaceuticals and agrochemicals are expected to grow at slightly faster than average, but home market prospects for paint and synthetic rubber appear to be particularly depressed.

Underlining the importance of increased overseas sales as being among the major factors to ensure the industry's future health, the report states that "most chances for growth faster than has been postulated appear to lie in overseas sales, although there are import substitution opportunities in some sectors. It is emphasized that it is essential in the national interest that the industry's strategies be directed to these ends, particularly for those sectors whose home market prospects are inhibited by the size and slow growth of the United Kingdom economy".

On the question of the industry's productivity, the report notes that output per head in other EEC countries is about 30 per cent more than in the United Kingdom, but interestingly the study notes that on the basis of recent comparisons with the German chemical industry, the British industry has an opportunity for major growth prospects which should allow it to make continued productivity gains at a time when its major EEC competitors are forecasting a substantial fall in their growth.

On the question of capital expenditure, the report notes that companies are expecting substantial difficulties in funding levels of capital investment out of their own cash flow and in the short and medium-term they will have to look to increased borrowing. In the pharmaceuticals sector there is a prospect of insufficient cash availability to maintain existing capacity levels but the report stressed that this was crucially dependent on government pricing policy on National Health Service drugs.

A significant proportion of any additional growth of United Kingdom capacity may come from investment by foreign-owned companies and of particular importance will be the extent to which companies are prepared to use Britain as a manufacturing base for supplying EEC markets.

In outlining policies for faster growth for the industry, the report notes that opportunities for import substitution are few. However, one particular opportunity has been identified in synthetic rubber wherewith the availability of North Sea feedstocks could provide the basis for the domestic manufacture of polyisoprene which competes with natural rubber.

The report does bring out the fact that the existence of North Sea oil and associated gases does not herald a totally new era for the chemical industry.

Both Mr Healey, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Mr Varley, the Secretary of State for Industry, have received copies of the review and the working party is hopeful that one or both of them will seek to meet them as early as possible to consider the findings and recommendations. What the chemical industry working party report represents is the first real attempt to put practical flesh on the academic bones of the Government's industrial strategy.

The working party will be involved in producing separate sector reports on the four sectors which have been listed for special study by the Government. But much of the work has already been done and industry will be watching to see how quickly the Government moves to respond to the findings of the chemical's study.

Peter Hill
Industrial Correspondent

**UK Chemicals 1975-85: Strategies and opportunities for the industry* (£2.50). National Economic Development Office, Millbank Tower, Millbank, London, SW1.

The long, withdrawing roar of the Keynesian era

The Sea of Faith
Was once, too, at the full, and round earth's shore
Lay like the folds of a bright girdle furl'd.
But now I only hear
Its melancholy, long, withdrawing roar,
Retreating, to the breath
Of the night wind, down the vast edges drear
And naked shingles of the world.

When Matthew Arnold wrote these lines on Dover beach he was pondering the ebb of religious, rather than economic, creeds. But any Keynesian of the postwar generation who reads this week's outpouring of pre-Budget hints to the Chancellor from the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, from the National Institute of Economic and Social Research and from the Bank of England would be deaf indeed if he could not hear the unmistakable note of that "melancholy, long withdrawing roar", as the sea of Keynesian faith recedes.

With unemployment at its highest level at any time since the war, indeed since Keynesian economics took over, and expected to rise for many months, even years, yet these three traditional bastions of that school heavily counsel the Chancellor against any substantial attempt to stimulate home demand. Keynesianism, in this context, can be taken to be the view that something like "full" employment can and should be maintained by the manipulation of total effective demand, mainly through the Budget deficit. It usually goes with the view that any tendency to inflation up to that level of employment is a "cost-push" problem which is best handled by direct administrative control of the particular cost pressures. In this sense, as least, it is hard to reconcile Keynesianism with what its traditional standard-bearers are now saying.

Take first the Bank of England, where Christopher Dow and Christopher McMahon—noble scions both of the Keynesian school—preside as the senior professional economists. Today's *Quarterly Bulletin* declares:

"Any stimulus to demand now will have a large effect on output and employment only from the end of the year onwards; and by then the economy may in any case be expanding at a more nearly satisfactory rate. Apart from other considerations which tell in the same direction, this consideration must limit severely the scope for immediate action."

Turn now to the OECD, whose annual report on the United Kingdom is published this week and whose economic secretariat has by long tradition been a primary arena for British Keynesians. "The external payments position" they remark, "strongly reinforces the immediate need for economic policy to concentrate on the progressive elimination of inflation and to continue to keep domestic demand reigned in".

Finally, look at yesterday's *Economic Review* of the National Institute. Together with the economic section of the Treasury and the Cambridge University Department of Applied Economics, it may be regarded as being prominent in Keynesianism's trinity of holy places.

The review observes that "on our forecasts, he (the Chancellor) has little room to reflate at all unless he can begin to put additional resources into the balance of payments"...

It is tempting in the week of the bicentary of Adam Smith's *Wealth of Nations*—in which he established markets and prices as the central proper study for economists—to dance on the grave of the fundamentally anti-market approach of those who would offer to guarantee full employment by managing aggregate demand. But one must not exaggerate the conversion.

Peter Jay
Economics Editor

The ebbing tide of their former confidence has only so far revealed "the vast edges drear and naked shingles" of their floundering bewilderment. Thus the Bank of England still tries to base its case against reflation on the argument that spontaneous recovery may already be in the pipeline (which is probably true, but not the basic reason why fiscal or monetary reflation would be dangerous).

The Bank eke out this rather weak explanation of their opposition to reflation with the need for what they call "balanced growth", which means the need to boost exports and investment while restraining government and personal consumption, thereby formally preserving a role for discriminating demand-management.

Likewise the National Institute still has to insist that it is only because of the balance of payments that there is what they acknowledge to be "a critical link . . . between real wage restraint and increased employment". They cannot quite bring themselves to acknowledge the concept of a market-clearing price for labour as such, because once the real cost of labour was acknowledged to be the determinant of unemployment, it would follow that manipulating the total level of monetary demand can only in the end influence the rate of inflation; and that would be the funeral of Keynesianism.

By implication, then, in a closed economy the level of real wages would not matter to employment, a view of the relationship between price and sales which no proper economist should enterrain for a moment.

Like the National Institute, the OECD stumbles on the essential anti-Keynesian truth that "a more marked slowdown of domestic costs along these lines (of a slower rise in money wages from next August) could materially speed up the subsequent return to reasonable employment levels". But then, as if horrified by the heretical implications of what they have written, they rush into restore Keynesianism to its pedestal by saying that "to the extent that inflation is reduced this year, the scope for less restrictive demand management in the medium-term will be increased . . ."

In other words, the Keynesian, when inflation-sick, a Friedmanite, may be; but the Keynesian, when cured, a Keynesian will remain. The basic point, namely, that the root of the whole trouble is the idea of demand-management itself and that therefore stability in the future depends on abandoning it for ever—not just until we have recovered from the consequences of the last episode—still eludes them all.

The need now is for the naked shingles of this fumbling "facts-without-theory" ad hoccery to be covered over by the incoming tide of a new understanding based on three simple principles:

1 Inflation can only and will in future be eliminated by balancing the budget (less any shortfall in revenue directly due to recession) and by gearing monetary growth to the long-run growth potential of the economy (cautiously estimated);

2 Balance of payments deficits (on current and capital accounts combined) can only occur if and to the extent that governments choose to spend from the reserves and they will only ever do this in future to cushion and spread the effects of disturbances which are extraordinary, sudden and large; and

3 Employment, like the sales of anything else, depends on price and it will in future be up to those who supply it to offer it at a market-clearing price.

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To help you take advantage of this concession, we recommend a Monthly Assured Savings Plan investing in Tyndall Capital Fund, a unit trust which aims mainly for capital growth and has a long and successful record.

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But what is important in the Tyndall plan is the very low deduction made for life assurance and administration which appreciably increases the final value. The table below shows the amount invested for all ages of entry up to 70.

Year's subscription at £10 a month	Net cost after tax relief at 17½%	Amount invested for policyholder
£120	£99	£114

Note: In the first year, an additional 10% deduction is made to cover initial expenses such as stamp duty. However, there will be no additional deduction for any part of any monthly premium which exceeds £20.

Other than in the first year the deduction for life assurance and administration is only 5%. This means that after tax relief of 17½% the investor enjoys a discount of 12½% on his investment. Even in the first year the net outlay is less than the amount invested.

Specially advantageous for over 35's

In all usual unit trust linked assurance plans, the higher your starting age the less tax advantageous the plans were, until for those starting at 50 or older, the cost of life assurance tended to balance the tax relief and there was little net gain. But under this Tyndall plan all investors under age 70, provided they qualify for the tax relief, get the same substantial discount on their investment. This is possible because the life assurance element has been reduced to three times the annual subscription in the early years of the plan.

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Date of birth: ____
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Please give details of any serious illness or injury which you have suffered in the last 5 years: ____
To the best of my belief I am in good health and the above statements are true. I declare that they shall form the basis of the proposed contract between me and Tyndall Assurance Ltd.
Signature: ____
Date: ____

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Business Diary: Callard of BHS • The Wolfsburg trail

...ard, who was only ...retired as chair... ...st April, can look ...rn of some seven ...new chairman of ...Stores, one of ...five multiple re...

...Turner is turning ...chairmanship in ...e this year he ...BHS retirement ...on March 29. He ...aid he is going to ...the next two, or ...e, years as chair... ...ief executive of ...IC.

...chairmanship is ...but Sir Jack, a ...man at ICI, is ...expected to make ...h a group which ...particularly profit...



...ck Callard

...able in the past few years and has a rolling investment programme in new and improved stores running at about £15m a year.

They are now mulling over plans in a joint venture with J. Sainsbury for putting a first toe in the more troubled waters of hypermarket development.

Sir Jack has been pursuing a number of management and business interests since he retired at ICI—he had decided to go after 40 years with the company because he was at the retirement age of monthly salaried staff. His wide public service has ranged from the Civic Trust to the Confederation of British Industry.

But at BHS, where he has been on the board since last September, he is expected to make as lively a contribution as Sir Mark has done. Colin Paterson, BHS managing director, remarked: "We get a lot of fun out of retailing here. But it is Sir Jack's management expertise we want."

Sir Jack is unlikely, however to match the salary at ICI, which was more than £65,000 when he was there and one of the highest in British industry. What he will get as a retailing chief BHS is not saying.

Wooing VW

Putting the case this week for a Volkswagen car plant in Ohio, USA, is state governor James A. Rhodes. Rhodes will be in Wolfsburg today and tomorrow to urge the siting of Volkswagen's long-mooted United States plant in a former tank factory at Brook Park near Cleveland.

Rhodes is taking a trail already covered by nearly a dozen other delegations from American states. He is unlikely to leave the German car makers with any clearer idea of VW's decision.

Despite constant speculation, the message from Wolfsburg has been that the site of the planned plant is open.

Besides the Brook Park, other possible locations named are a Chrysler works in Jefferson Avenue, Detroit, another at New Stanton, Pennsylvania, as well as an underground development owned by Great Midwest Corp in Kansas City.

The earliest date for a decision is April 23 when the Volkswagen supervisory board will again turn its attention to the issue. But going on the record of delay, a final yes or no on that date is still not assured.

Mountain war

British farmers and grain traders are bitter critics of an EEC plan to reduce the skim milk "mountain" by mixing most of it in animal feeds. Community farm ministers have decided to encourage the use of skim by taxing those who leave it out of their livestock rations.

Sir Henry Plumb, president of the National Farmers' Union, is one of the most vocal opponents of the plan. He says: "We condemn the EEC Commission's short-term solution to this current problem."

He resents the visiting of the ...sins of the dairy sector on producers of pigs and poultry, who will be most affected by the new rules on mixing skim. He also says that the "mountain" is not Britain's responsibility since we created only a small fraction of it.

But there were signs yesterday that the force of the latter argument was being reduced, and higher EEC farm prices may whittle it down futher. Skim milk powder is a by-product of butter production, and for much of last year this country produced no butter.

The unexpectedly favourable winter has stimulated milk output so that British butter is coming back to the domestic market. The Intervention Board for Agricultural Produce, which buys farm produce under EEC intervention arrangements, reported yesterday that the amount of skim milk powder offered to it had risen steadily from 417 tons last October to more than 6,000 tons in February this year.

The amount held, while remaining a small fraction of EEC stocks, has more than doubled in Britain to just over 27,500 tons since May last year.

Down graded

The mislabelling of continental quilts is the latest challenge taken up by the Retail Trading and Standards Association. According to Rosemary McRobert, the director of the RTSA, yesterday, the problem is that quilts advertised as containing "new duck down" have been found to contain old, reclaimed material and a high proportion of feather which is neither "new" nor "down".

In addition to issuing a warning to members about the product, the association has threatened the advertiser with prosecution under the Trade Descriptions Act.

The continental quilts issue is only one of many similar topics being taken up by the RTSA. Another is the use of the description "showerproof" which the RTSA advises members should not be used unless it means exactly what it says.

Miss McRobert, who took over the directorship in October, 1974, after a long career in consumer protection organizations, including the late Consumer Council and the present Consumers' Association, describes the RTSA as unique among trade associations because it is prepared, if need be, to prosecute its own members.

This hard line tendency does not, she says, upset the association's balance sheets, although, like other trade associations, it is wholly dependent on voluntary contributions from members for support. These include large retailers and manufacturers like Marks & Spencer, the Co-op, Boots, Courtaulds and ICI, as well as many smaller and less well known companies.

Contrary to what many people believe, she says, the majority of traders believe it is in their own best commercial interests to use accurate descriptions.

On quilts, for example, she points out traders who play fair (and charge more) feel they are placed at a disadvantage by less scrupulous rivals and are quite prepared to support the RTSA in its battle.

Anglo American Investment Trust Limited

(Incorporated in the Republic of South Africa)

SECOND INTERIM REPORT FOR THE TWELVE MONTHS ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 1975, PRELIMINARY PROFIT ANNOUNCEMENT FOR THE FIFTEEN MONTHS ENDING 31ST MARCH 1976 AND DECLARATION OF FINAL DIVIDEND NO. 72 ON THE ORDINARY SHARES

The following are the estimated results of the company for the fifteen months ending 31st March 1976, together with the unaudited results of the company for the twelve months ended 31st December 1975 and the comparative figures for the twelve months ended 31st December 1974. These should be read in conjunction with the notes below:

	Fifteen months ending 31.3.76 R000's	Twelve months ended 31.12.75 R000's	Twelve months ended 31.12.74 R000's
Investment income	50 175	30 044	29 730
Interest earned	706	574	614
	50 881	30 618	30 344
Deduct:			
Administration expenses	602	426	377
Interest paid	27	27	—
Provision for taxation	248	199	226
	877	652	603
Net profit after taxation	50 004	29 966	29 741
Preference dividends	300	300	300
Equity earnings	49 704	29 666	29 441
Deduct:			
Interim dividend No. 71 of 95 cents per ordinary share	9 500		9 500
Final dividend No. 72 of 210 cents per ordinary share	21 000		19 500
	30 500		29 000
Transfer to general reserve	19 000		—
	49 500		29 000
Unappropriated profit for the period	204		441
Number of ordinary shares in issue	10 000 000		10 000 000
Earnings per ordinary share—cents	497		294
Dividends per ordinary share—cents	305		290

NOTES:

1. As stated in the company's interim report for the six months ended 30th June 1975, the directors have changed the financial year end of the company from 31st December to 31st March and have transferred to general reserve an amount similar to that accrued in respect of the De Beers 1975 final dividend.
2. Particulars of the company's listed investments were as follows:

	31.12.75 R000's	31.12.74 R000's
Market value	349 146	251 224
Book value	46 394	44 528
Appreciation	302 752	206 696

Diamond Sales

The company has substantial interests both in De Beer Consolidated Mines Limited and in the diamond trading companies of the De Beers Group. Sales by the Central Selling Organisation (C.S.O.) for the period 1st July to 31st December 1975 amounted to R438 399 000, a 23 per cent improvement over sales of R355 080 000 attributable to the previous six-month period. For the year ended 31st December 1974, C.S.O. sales amounted to R849 148 000.

General

Copies of this report will be despatched to all registered shareholders from the office of the transfer secretaries in Johannesburg and the United Kingdom as soon as possible.

DECLARATION OF FINAL DIVIDEND NO. 72 ON THE ORDINARY SHARES

Notice is hereby given that dividend No. 72 of 210 cents per ordinary share (1974: 195 cents) being the final dividend for the fifteen months ending 31st March 1976, has been declared payable to ordinary shareholders registered in the books of the company at the close of business on 26th March 1976.

This dividend, together with the interim dividend of 95 cents a share, declared on 10th September 1975, makes a total of 305 cents a share for the fifteen months ending 31st March 1976. (Year ended 31st December 1974: 290 cents.)

The ordinary share transfer registers and registers of members will be closed from 27th March to 9th April 1976, both days inclusive, and warrants will be posted from the Johannesburg and United Kingdom offices of the transfer secretaries on or about 29th April 1976.

Registered shareholders paid from the United Kingdom will receive the United Kingdom currency equivalent on 20th April 1976 of the rand value of their dividends (less appropriate taxes). Any such shareholder may, however, elect to be paid in South African currency provided that any such request is received at the offices of the company's transfer secretaries in Johannesburg or the United Kingdom on or before 26th March 1976.

The effective rate of non-resident shareholders' tax is 14.8515 per cent.

The dividend is payable subject to conditions which can be inspected at the head and London offices of the company and also at the offices of the company's transfer secretaries in Johannesburg and the United Kingdom.

By order of the Board
H. F. Oppenheimer } Directors
J. Ogilvie Thompson }

Transfer secretaries:
Consolidated Share Registrars Limited,
62, Marshall Street, Johannesburg 2001
(P.O. Box 61051 Marshalltown 2107)
Charter Consolidated Limited,
P.O. Box 102,
Charter House, Park Street, Ashford, Kent, TN24 8EQ
Registered office:
44, Main Street, Johannesburg 2001

10th March, 1976

STEETLEY

Minerals, Speciality Chemicals, Ceramics and Distribution

	1975 £	1974 £
Turnover		
U.K.	63,667,000	58,147,000
Exports from U.K.	16,161,000	15,031,000
Overseas	81,678,000	67,817,000
	161,506,000	140,995,000
Surplus before tax		
U.K.	10,531,000	9,759,000
Overseas	5,398,000	5,584,000
	15,929,000	15,343,000
Interest payable less interest receivable	2,136,000	2,072,000
	13,793,000	13,271,000
Net profit	£6,235,000	£6,015,000
Net earnings per ordinary share	15.21p	17.07p
Ordinary dividend	5.25p	4.471p
Capital employed	£114,279,000	£91,608,000
Capital expenditure	£11,161,000	£7,397,000
No. of employees	5,800	5,956

Profits reach new record level under difficult trading conditions.

Decrease in earnings per share due to rights issue.

Substantial capital expenditures have yet to yield full potential earnings.

Copies of the full annual report and accounts can be obtained after March 22nd 1976 from The Secretary, The Steetley Company Limited, P.O. Box No. 6, Worksop, Notts. S81 8AF.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

Stock markets

Small buyers to the rescue despite pound

Apparently undismayed by the fresh slide of sterling, share prices gained ground yesterday afternoon and in a thin and sensitive market the *FT* Index closed at 414.1, a gain of 2.7 and its "top" of the day.

Earlier, the state of the currency had caused some concern, but the appearance of small buyers overcame this and about lunchtime the index began to turn upwards. Gilt-edged stocks held on to their overnight positions for most of the session but shaded an eighth just before the end.

Until recently a jaded stock, Nottingham Manufacturing is now out-performing the textile sector. The group has good forward orders and strong finances. A belated response to last week's bullish report brought solid buying and the shares rose 3p to 87p after touching 89p.

Much of the interest centred on the oil pitch where Shell, the most active stock, gained 8½p to 410½p on the hope of a bullish result today. The Government's £83m purchase of Burmah's Ninian Field interest came too late to affect official trading but disappointment at the terms clipped 3p, to 46p, from the share after hours.

BP were a strong 613p, up 8p, while Siebens Oil pushed ahead on its stake in the Pan Ocean oil find.

Properties continued to suffer from the Amalgamated Investment & Property suspension, though reflection brought many dealers to the conclusion that the previous day's reaction had been too strong.

Nevertheless, in the absence of a further statement from the company, many shares were well down, notably Berkeley Hambro 10p to 110p, Law Land 6½p to 60½p, Land Securities 5p to 177p and Great Portland 4p to 234p. British Land shed 3½p to 30½p while Imry were five points off at one stage, at 152p, after their half-timer.

Building industry shares saw a good deal of activity and were, in the main, very firm. Two of the day's three rights issues came in the sector with Cement Roadstone a penny better to 71p and Mixconcrete the same amount easier at 75p. With results approaching, AP Cement remained popular and put on 6p to 196p, Marchwiel, after the report, firmed 9p to 114p, and both Taylor Woodrow 292p and Costain 242p had an outstanding day, firming 12p and 10p respectively.

Other firm spots in the sector were BPB 5p to 150p and Tunnel Cement 5p to 197p, but some nervous offerings had Francis Parker down 1½p to 7p.

The day's other cash-call came from confectionery group Tavener Rutledge, makers of, among other things, Kojak lollipops, and the shares were up 9p to 123p at one point after the accompanying profits.

"Blue chips" were mixed at the end. ICI went to a 1975-76 "high" of 400p after an advance of 3p and British American Tobacco, still helped by overseas earnings, gained 5p to 360p. But both Unilever 452p and Fisons 395p were unchanged, the latter staging a rally after an initial dip to 390p. Unilever stayed at 452p and Glaxo shed 2p to 377p.

The engineers included one of the features of the day with Weyburn soaring another 40p to 605p. Others to score solid gains were Tube Investments 6p to 356p and GKN 3p to 341p.

After early nervousness, the banks ended on a strong note with rises of 10p from National Westminster 250p and Midland 278p.

Barclays went ahead 8p to 288p and Lloyds 5p to 225p, with the new, again an active share, unchanged at 15p. Standard Chartered gave up 7p to 373p of recent gains while over in insurances, Guardian Royal Exchange were lifted 6p to 221p on news of higher motor premiums.

Interest in Whatlings, the civil engineer and builder, is growing. At 10½p the shares offer something more than a low price. In 1974-75 profits rose to a peak of £233,080 and the board hoped for a significant increase this year. Observers notice that the latest profits were struck after large losses on two fixed-price contracts but these had been completed.

The brokers stayed a firm market, notably Leslie & Godwin, the centre of bid talk, which traded at 126p. Minet 115p and Alexander Howden 146p were also good.

Lucas Industries, still very much in favour, went ahead another 7p to 230p, while Morgan-Grampian rose 6p to 84p on the hope of better bid terms.

Gold shares scored gains of up to 25p and both Australian mines and tin shares made further progress.

Companies reporting results brought out a number of features. BTR advanced no less than 13p to 188p and Steetley 3p to 149p. Montfort Knitting was another good spot, up 6p to 32p, while announcements expected today were good for Needlers 4p to 27p and Gallifford Brindley 3p to 47p. AAH benefited from nine-month returns, moving ahead 4p to 166p.

Other isolated firm spots were IC Holdings 3p to 133p, Plaxton's (Scarbo 93p, Richardson 52p and Tride 3p to 42p.

Sterling worries depress gilts. The thin, but sentime weak all day and sufficient to force particularly in "s closed as much as after opening stead unsuccessfully to ra stages in the sessi

"Longs" were g ¼ point lower.

Grand Metropolit tomorrow's meetin moved at 81p.

Equity turnover was £62.1m (19,49 Active stocks yeste ing to Exchange were Shell, ICI, new, Burmah Oil, American Tobacco new, Fisons, Guar Exchange, National Bank, Standard Cha Leslie & Godwin, Manufacturing, BTP De Beers and Engli

Latest dividends

Company (and par values)	Ord div	Year ago	Pay date	Year total
AAH (25p) Int	4.35	3.96	8/4	—
Anglo Am Inv (50c SA) Fin	210c	195	—	305*
BTR (25p) Fin	3.25	1.48	20/5	6/5
Sc North Inv (25p) Fin	1.50	1.5	12/5	2.31
Steetley (25p) Fin	3.25	2.56	—	5.25
Tavener Fin	2.39	2.54	—	4.02

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on pence per- where in Business News dividends are shown on a gros establish gross, multiply the net dividend by 1.54. *For 15 r

Eire's biggest cash call from Republic's largest company

An £8.1m rights issue, probably the biggest seen in the Irish market has been launched by the Republic's largest company, Cement-Roadstone.

Along with the one-for-four issue at 55p, the underwriting of which was completed yesterday the group announced pre-tax profits up from £8.2m to £8.6m for 1975. The group state: "We have a large cash flow and substantial bank facilities available." The ratio of debt to shareholders funds at the year end balance sheet date was down from 42.4 per cent to 38.7 per cent.

But Cement-Roadstone added that it wished to broaden its capital base, as it was seeking to expand both at home and abroad. The group's major current capital expenditure project, the Platin Cement plant was on target.

Only a fifth of the group's shares are currently held in the United Kingdom, and the real percentage is probably lower because some are held by pension funds and insurance companies against Irish liabilities.

The rights issue, which put the price 1p better at 71p is expected to be popular with indigenous institutions. It is, however, hoped that the group may attract a wider United Kingdom following in line with its plans for increasing its overseas and United Kingdom business to a quarter of the group total.

Anglo American Inv

Anglo American Investment, which has a major stake in De Beers achieved only a small increase to R29.7m (about £17.7m) in attributable profits for the year to the end of last December even though tax fell. Estimated earnings for the 15 months to the end of this month are put at R49.7m.

A final dividend of 210 cents for the 15 months has been declared against 195 cents for the year to the end of December 1974. This makes a total of 305 cents compared with 290c.

Montfort steady

Montfort (Knitting Mills) in knitwear, hosiery and fibres under the "Montfort" name, managed to keep moving last year. Indeed, after a distinctly lighter tax charge, net profits did more than that. Sales rose from £623,710 to £771,993, pre-tax profits moved from £254,463 to £259,244 and net profits went up by nearly a fifth to £122,103.

The group has been consolidating after heavy investment, but it depends heavily on consumer spending and the severity or otherwise of price controls. In 1973, it made as much as £315,458. The total dividend is simply 2.88p a share net again, or 4.28p gross from earnings a share of 5.25p. The last accounts showed Master Securities and Mr Raphael Djanogly to have nearly 13 per cent of the shares.

Imry jumps but setback ahead

Almost trebled profits in the six months to September 30 is the good news from Imry Property Holdings. The bad, and more important, news is that the figures for the year will be poor.

In the first half year pre-tax earnings jumped from £83,000 to £235,000, to which can be added £13,000 against £5,000 from associates. But these figures, the board points out, ignore currency losses on the Brussels property.

This property will cease to be under development in the second six months. So part of the interest will be charged against profits for the year. Head rent payments on the development at Houndsditch, London, will also start and both will have a "substantial adverse impact" on the results.

There is again no interim dividend. A final payment will be considered later in the year.

Bonser to have 2-tier board structure

Bonser Engineering proposes a two-level board structure to include a worker director. The governing board will be appointed annually by shareholders and will nominate the worker director. This board will, in turn, appoint an executive board to be responsible for day-to-day management.

The directors of the first governing board will be the existing chairmen's committee. This includes Mr Ronald Greensmith, the chairman, the two deputy chairmen, Mr Norman Hill and Mr Edwin Trembath, and the chief executive, Mr Carl Duerr. Mr Jack Stirland will serve on this board as worker director. No one can serve simultaneously on both boards.

Spending cuts blow to Bath & Portland

Government spending cuts, besides prestige building and agricultural uncertainties bedevil any assessment of the year ahead for Bath & Portland Group. So writes Sir Kenneth Selby, chairman, in his annual statement.

The spending cuts could only hinder mineral activities, and indeed demand for concrete, aggregates and black top materials for road maintenance. Local authorities, one of the group's largest customers, are under pressure to cut back.

It is also doubtful whether fertilizer sales would recover before the 1977 season. In building and civil engineering, however, the improvement of the past five years is expected to continue.

Carroll's jumps ahead at interim

The pre-tax profits of P. J. Carroll, the Irish tobacco manufacturer in which Rothmans has 40 per cent, jumped by 43 per cent to a record £2.8m in the first six months to December 31. Turnover advanced by more than £5m to £45m.

The board has decided to adopt a uniform accounting year for all divisions and has named September 30 as the new year-end. Dividend dates will change as a result. The interim will be paid in July and the final in February. However, this year there will be two interims—April and October—and a final payment in February. The board expects a total payout this year of 10.5p gross against 8.75p.

Vereeniging caution

A profit forecast for the current year made last November by Vereeniging Refractories has been qualified by the company's directors in the annual report. The company is trying to meet the increased profit target, but the directors now say that trading conditions have deteriorated and that earnings may only reach the 1975 level.

Stock benefits offs recession for AAH

By Ashley Druker

Stock appreciation and some small acquisitions kept AAH, in solid fuel and engineering, moving in the nine months to December, despite mild weather and recession.

Pre-tax profits went up by 16 per cent to £2.96m, and turnover by 3.2 per cent to £128.1m. In the preceding full year to March 31, 1975, profits climbed 29 per cent to £4.15m.

Making no specific forecast, Mr W. M. Pybus, chairman, does expect this year's net profit to beat last year's £1.98m.

The interim dividend rises from 6.09p gross to a net final of 4.7527p cast against 4.32p.

Much as promised, age brought in much builders' supplies, a and other sectors held their own.

The weather in quarter has, apart cold snaps, been mil the fuel trade. Bu creases in domestic effective on April 1 pected, the chairma lead to anticipatory by customers. This s the final quarter.

Two issues from Monta before the Budget loom

By Richard Allen

Samuel Montagu, the merchant banker, has underwritten two of three rights issues which landed yesterday.

Mixconcrete (Holdings) is to raise nearly £1m through a one-for-four issue at 55p, while sweetmaker, Tavener Rutledge, went for a more modest £300,000, choosing a one-for-four operation at 80p.

A Montagu representative put the timing down to coincidence though both issues announced with results fall opportunely before Budget uncertainty starts to set in.

Mixconcrete managed to leave a tough first half-year behind with pre-tax profits for the year to November 30 of £881,789 against £505,923 last time. Turnover was £23.4m against £21.5m.

The pre-tax profit is stated after a £200,000 first-half provision for exceptional bad debts. The group has also managed a big cut in its overdrafts level and these stood at around £1.4m at the end of the year.

The group keeps £251,000 against only £37,000 last time in the business and earnings a share before the rights go up to 5.85p from 2.71p.

The directors think that resources are enough for present working requirements but say that by increasing the capital base they will be better placed to take advantage of any opportunities in the hoped-for economic upswing.

The new shares will not rank for the 1975 final of 2.06. This makes a year's total of 3.68 gross against the previous year's 3.35p—the maximum increase allowed. But they w for a planned 1976 t gross which has Tr mission in view of th

A. J. Mackaness some members of the family have informed tors that they are unli able to take up the their entitlement of o cent of the issue shares). The excess markered through pany's brokers.

The shares in t lollipop maker Tave ledge spurted on new rights issue and a 53 increase in pre-tax £380,000 in the December 31.

Despite consumer to higher prices whi small drop in volume managed to turn ov against £3.76m last tim face of heavy capital ture including £416,0 rory expansion, Ta duced bank overdrafts than £300,000 to £284,

The benefits of Liverpool location sh regional development £124,060.

With benefits from expansion still to sho exports, and a healthy the group is looking expansion with acqui mergers under close tion.

The group intends advantage of the right lift the 1976 total di nearly 30 per cent o from the 1975 total (5.8p).

Braun AG in big profit leap on mounting sales

The consolidated after-tax profit of the Braun AG Group rose to DM8.392m (about £1.6m) in the year to September last from DM2.627m in the previous year.

Presenting the company's annual report, Herr Alfred Zain, chairman, said that consolidated sales climbed to DM706m from DM653m in the year, with the share of foreign business rising to 55 per cent of total sales from 54 per cent.

Herr Zain added that DM5.9m will be paid into the company's reserves and DM2.16m will go towards payment of DM9 a share dividend on the non-voting preferred stock. The main shareholder of Braun, Gillette, which holds 100 per cent of Braun's common equity capital and about 94 per cent of the total equity capital has waived a dividend payment on the common shares to enable Braun improve its financial status.—AP-Dow Jones.

Metall cuts payout after setback

The supervisory board of Metallgesellschaft AG has decided to propose a dividend for the fiscal year to September last, of DM5 a nominal 50 marks share, Down from DM6 a share paid for the previous year.

This decision states the company is based on the unsatisfactory overall earnings of Metallgesellschaft in the last fiscal year. It said profits in its metal and chemical operations fell.—AP-Dow Jones.

Reed Industs dives

Reed Consolidated Industries operating profit fell to $A3.4m from $A6.1m in the year to December 31, before extraordinary items.

Overseas

The directors say that devaluation of the New Zealand dollar led to an extraordinary loss of $A628,000. Mr John Prentice, chairman states that the reduced profit was due to a combination of difficult economic conditions and high development costs.—Reuter.

Norsk on even keel

Norsk Hydro's pre-tax profits in the second half of the year to June 30 next should about equal the first half's 97.8m Norwegian crowns, the group states.

Interest charges are expected to rise further, but revenues from the production of oil will also rise. This is stated in the prospectus to its 8½ per cent, 15-year, 75m-guilder loan, announced yesterday.—Reuter.

Business appointments

Sir Jack Callard heads British Home Stores

Sir Jack Callard, former chairman of Imperial Chemical Industries, is to become chairman of British Home Stores in succession to Sir Mark Turner, who is retiring in June.

Mr Harold Jenkins has been made a director of E. Elliott with responsibility for the group's South African interests.

Mr P. J. Mill is now executive deputy chairman of J. H. Minet's engineers and contractors division.

Mr Michael Chick has joined the board of Land Investors.

Mr Edgard Felstead has been appointed a non-executive director of Martonair International.

Mr Edward Mullins will become deputy chairman of Sutcliffe Speakman on April 1, and will continue as managing director. Mr Alexander Stephens is to become deputy managing director.

Mr R. S. Baird and Mr J. T. Donald have joined the board of Inveresk Group.

Mr Derrick Robins who has moved to South Africa has resigned from the board of London Brick.

Mr Robert Forrester has joined the board of Punch Publications as advertising director.

Mr B. H. Axe has been appointed a director of British Ropes.

Mr Brian Jeffery has become managing director of EMI Brigadiers (Pty).

Miss Sylvia Cox has been made managing director of Oleofina (UK).

Mr Leonard Rea has joined the Industrial Distributions Group as managing director.

Mr Lawrence Fordham has been made managing director of AGA Welding.

Bowater buying Cathay

Cathay Securities, with interests in shipping and property, has reached an agreement with Bowater Corporation. Bowater, through one of its wholly owned subsidiaries, will bid for the shares not already owned by Bowater.

The terms are HK$1.95 for each of the 16.5m shares not already held by Bowater and $360 for the 1,044 warrants, which each carry rights to subscribe for 400 shares of $0.25 in Cathay, at $1 each. Cathay indicates net profits of HK$8m for last year.

On January 6, Cathay announced that it had received approaches from various parties which might lead to an offer. These offers, Cathay says, were unacceptable to Bowater and could not be recommended to shareholders. Bowater has a 70 per cent interest in Cathay.

Bowater has also agreement with Indon solidated, whereby Investments Far E make a cash offer of a share for the publ minority. Bowater alre about 65 per cent company.

The proposals wi ably be implemente scheme of arrangeme Section 166 of the Companies Ordinance depend on Bowater the necessary appro the UK authorities year to December nesia. Consolidated show attributable pro tax and minorities $1.5m. The Board of considers the propose and reasonable", with best interests of holders.

F. PRATT

At annual meeting of F. Pratt Engineering, Mr A. Galliers-Pratt, chairman, said board has continued with "substantial expenditure and something to the tune of £1m has been committed, a large part of which has already been spent".

SCOTTISH NORTHERN

In year to February 5, Scottish Northern Investment Trust's revenue before tax rose to £1.3m (£1.13m). Total payment is held at 3.55p gross. Net asset value per ordinary 25p share at year-end, 97.12p (58.73p a year earlier).

REED INT-THOMSON SHEPHERD

Reed International's offers for Thomson Shepherd have been declared unconditional. Acceptances received for 501,396 ordinary shares (96.31 per cent) preference shares (96.72 Offers will remain March 31.

S. AND W. BERISFORD

Following conversion pe ing February, for the 8½ convertible unsec, loan 606 holders have elected vert into ordinary shares of stock (£60.05 per cent outstanding prior to conv There remains in issue stock out of £3.06m issued. Following these sions, ordinary capital is

F. H. LLOYD

F. H. Lloyd Holdings ing a small engineering su Lloyds (Old Park) at Tipto present orders completed,

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despite po

Stock benefit

recession for

[FINAN]CIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

[...] & Loans

[...] Menka $20m note

[...]a Kaisha, a [...]g company, will [...]ve-year note on [...]al market, with [...]roximately 9.25 [...] notes will be [...]okai Bank, with [...] March 18. They [...] purchase fund, [...]re up to $1.5m [...] ending April 1, [...] the market price [...]ue price.

[...]nagers are Nikko [...]urope), Morgan [...]rp International [...]isse-White Weld, [...] Hanover, Societe [...]anque and Tokai [...] Grenfell.

[...]e Industry will [...] a $15m, 7½ per [...]convertible bond [...] Arab and Euro- [...] later this month. [...]nvestment Bank [...] the SEC $100m [...] April 1, 1984, [...] Boston Corp, [...] Pierce Fenner & [...]oeb, and Lazard [...]otes will not be [...]ior to maturity.

[...]e Bank of Den- [...]t a $50m, seven- [...] issue, probably [...] cent, through a [...] by Kuhn Loeb. [...]ch will be priced [...]d offered the [...] are guaranteed [...]m of Denmark.

[...] Base [R]ates

[...]nk	9½%
[...]n Secs	9½%
[...] Co ..	*9½%
[...]	9½%
[...]nk	9½%
[...]inster ..	9½%
[...]r ACC's	9½%
[...]ust	11½%
[...]& Glyn's	9½%

[...]osits on sums of [...] and under, 5½%, [...]5,000, 6½%, over [...]5½%.

[...]fro[...] [...]Budg[...]

[...]ton [...]M [...]riters, [...]osers, [...]ry and [...]etic [...]riters, [...]ett [...]rd [...]ators, [...]uters, [...]ogging [...]ment, [...]sting [...]ines, [...]y and [...]g [...]ators, [...]ilm [...]ment, [...]ders, [...]tors, [...]ore. [...]eriod. [...]vhere.

[...]LTON [...]e Services [...]renting. [...]ing [...]93444. [...]41841 [...]021 236 3561 [...]061 848 8338 [...]Vhitburn 43182

Commodities

Rises in coffee and cocoa

Reflecting the weakness in sterling, both coffee and cocoa advanced on the London markets yesterday. In coffee, spot March robustas were £15 per tonne up, to £881.50 and May rose by £13.50 to £895.

There was also a £15 rise in spot March cocoa, which went to £792.25, while the May position rose by £5 to £765.75.

Sugar futures were quiet, both May and August gaining by less than £1, to £184.375 per long ton in both positions.

COPPER: Both wire bars and cathodes advanced strongly.—Afternoon.—Cash wire bars, £684.00-85 a metric ton; three months, £703-03.50. Sales, 5,550 tons. Cash cathodes, £674-74.50; three months, £693.50-93.50. Sales, 450 tons (about half carries). Morning.—Cash wire bars, £684-85; three months, £702-02.50. Settlement, £685. Sales, 6,750 tons. Cash cathodes, £673.50-74.00; three months, £692-92.50. Settlement, £674. Sales, 450 tons.

SILVER was about 3.6p up on all three LME positions.—Bullion market (fixing levels).—Spot, 222.70p a troy ounce (United States cents equivalent, 426.[illegible]); three months, 227.80p (435.[illegible]c); six months, 233.70p ([illegible]c); one-year, 246.50p (459.4c). London Metal Exchange.—Afternoon.—Cash, 224.8-25p; three months, 229.6-29.7p; seven months, 236.6-37p. Sales, 115 lots of 10,000 troy ounces each. Morning.—Cash, 223.8-24.00p; three months, 228.6-8.7; seven months, 235-35.7p. Settlement, 224p. Sales, 185 lots.

TIN again advanced sharply.—Afternoon.—Standard cash, £3,570-75 a metric ton; three months, £3,610-15. Sales, 415 tons. High grade, Cash, £3,600-10; three months, £3,650-60. Sales, nil. Morning.—Standard cash, £3,595-3,604; three months, £3,610-45. Settlement, £3,604. Sales, 270 tons. High grade: Cash, £3,630-40; three months, £3,670-80. Settlement, £3,640. Sales nil tons. Singapore tin ex-works, SM1,070 a picul.

LEAD made gains of over £2 in both positions.—Afternoon.—Cash, £197-98 a metric ton; three months, £203.50-204. Sales, 1,725 tons. Morning.—Cash, £197.75-98.25; three months, £204.25-04.50. Settlement, £198.25. Sales, 2,700 tons (about half carries).

ZINC advanced by £11.25 for cash and £11.50 for three months. Afternoon.—Cash, £374-75 a metric ton; three months, £385-85.50. Sales, 1,600. Morning.—Cash, £373.50-74.50; three months, £384-84.50. Settlement, £374.50. Sales, 5,100 tons. Producers' price, $795 a metric ton. All afternoon metal prices are unofficial.

PLATINUM was 70p up at £71.25 ($137) a troy ounce.

RUBBER was firm. April, 43.50-45p per kilo; May, 44.10-45p; April-June, 44.10-44.35p; July-Sept, 46.30-46.50p; Oct-Dec, 47.95-48p; Jan-March, 49.30-49.35p; April-June, 50.30-50.70p; July-Sept, 50.70-51.75p; Oct-Dec, 51-52.50p. Sales, 15 lots at 5 tonnes and 457 at 15 tonnes including 16 options.

RUBBER PHYSICALS were firm. Spot, 42.75-44.00. Cifs: April, 41.75-42.00; May, 42.75-43.00.

COFFEE: Robusta futures were firm. **ROBUSTAS**.—March, £878-880 per long ton; May, [illegible]; July, [illegible]; Sept, [illegible]; Nov, [illegible]; Jan, [illegible]; March, [illegible]. Sales, 2,335 lots including [illegible] options. **ARABICAS** were dull.—April, $110-10.15 per 50 kilos; June, $110-14; Aug, $110-11.70; Oct, $110-12; Dec, $110.50-13.40; Feb, [illegible]; April, $110-15. Sales, nil.

COCOA futures were firm.—March, £792-92.50 per metric ton; May, £765-66; July, [illegible]; Sept, [illegible]; Dec, [illegible]; March, [illegible]; May, [illegible]. Sales, 4,670 lots, 100 options. ICCO prices: daily [illegible]; 15-day average [illegible]; 22-day average, 64.21c (US cents per lb).

SUGAR futures were steady. The London daily prices were "raws" £191 (£4 down) and "whites" were £3 lower at £195. May, £184-84.50 per long ton; Aug, £184.25-84.50; Oct, [illegible]; Dec, [illegible]; March, [illegible]; May, [illegible]; Aug, [illegible]. Sales [illegible] lots. ISA prices: daily 15.[illegible]c; 17-day average 14.[illegible]c.

SOYABEAN MEAL was quietly steady.—April, £88.70-89.40 per metric ton; June, £90.40-90.50; Aug, [illegible]; Oct, [illegible]; Dec, [illegible]; Feb, [illegible]; April, [illegible]. Sales 30 lots.

WOOL: Greasy futures were steady.—March, 181.25p per kilo; [illegible]; July, 156-59p; Oct, 208-10p; [illegible]. Sales 45 lots.

JUTE was quiet.—Bangladesh white "C" grade, March-April $[illegible] per long ton. "D" grade, March-April, $[illegible]. Calcutta was quiet.—Indian, spot, Rs 500 per bale of 400lbs. Dundee Tossa, spot, [illegible].

GRAIN (The Baltic).—**WHEAT**.—US dark northern spring No 2, 14 per cent, April-May, £[illegible]; [illegible] £86.10 direct Tilbury. Trans-shipment east coast all unquoted.

MAIZE.—No 3 yellow American/French, March, £[illegible]; April, £[illegible] trans-shipment east coast quoted.

BARLEY.—EEC feed [illegible], late March £[illegible]; April £[illegible] east coast. All a long ton cif UK unless stated.

London Grain Futures Market (Gafta). EEC origin.—**BARLEY** was steady. March, £[illegible]; May, £[illegible]; Sept, £[illegible]; Nov, £[illegible]; Jan, £[illegible]. Sales, 113 lots. **WHEAT** was steady. March, £[illegible]; May, £[illegible]; Sept, £[illegible]; Nov, £[illegible]; Jan, £[illegible]. Sales, 101 lots. Scottish: November etc forwards are quoted per tonne; other positions are still per long ton.

Home-Grown Cereal Authority's location ex-farm spot prices.—

	Soft milling WHEAT	Feed WHEAT	Feed BARLEY
Hereford	—	£65.25	£64.25

The United Kingdom monetary coefficient for all cereals with the exception of wheat and durum wheat for the week beginning Monday, March 15, is expected to increase to 1.078.

MEAT COMMISSION: Average fatstock prices at representative markets on March 10th.—**UK**: Cattle, [illegible]p per kg live cwt (+0.95). Sheep, [illegible]p per kg est dcw (+1.71). Pigs, [illegible]p per kg lw (+0.02). **England and Wales**: Cattle numbers up 1.5 per cent, average price [illegible]4.85 (+1.02). Sheep numbers up 12.5 per cent, average price [illegible]p (−1.91). Pig numbers up [illegible] per cent, average price [illegible] (+0.02). **Scotland**: Cattle numbers up 0.7 per cent, average price [illegible] (+1.13). Sheep numbers up 15.6 per cent, average price 44.0p (+1.1). Pig numbers up 0.3 per cent, average price [illegible] (+0.05).

TOA NENRYO KOGYO

Tokyo.—Net profit: 3,900m yen ($1,871m yen) for 1975. Sales: 541,100m yen (491,635m yen). Annual dividend: 10 yen, unchanged. Toa Nenryo is an oil-refining firm owned 25 per cent each by Mobil Oil Corp and Exxon Corp.—AP-Dow Jones.

MITSUBISHI PETROCHEMICAL

Tokyo.—Total of 6,700m yen net deficit for 1975, against 5,895m yen net profit a year earlier. Sales: 223,500m yen (229,699m yen). Annual dividend: four yen, down from 6 yen for a year earlier.—AP-Dow Jones.

AMERICAN CYANAMID

New York.—White Weld and Salomon Brothers are offering $100m of American Cyanamid 8½ per cent sinking fund debentures at 99.50 per cent to yield 8.42 per cent. The proceeds are for capital expenditure.—AP-Dow Jones.

ABWOOD MACHINE TOOLS

Turnover for half-year to September 30, up from £289,000 to £332,000. Profit before debenture interest up from £24,000 to £27,000.

Foreign Exchange

Sterling and the French franc were the focus of increasing international currency strains yesterday with the pound losing almost another 3 cents against the dollar.

The franc came under heavy international selling, which pressed the currency to its floor against the mark in the European joint float much of the session.

The Bank of England was believed to have intervened on a heavier scale to support sterling than last Monday, when its currency at one point dropped around 5 cents against the dollar. Dealers estimated British intervention operations yesterday totalled up to $700m compared with an estimated $150m on Monday.

Sterling has dropped some 11 cents against the dollar from last Thursday, when the United Kingdom currency started its current plunge through the two-dollar level.

The Bank of England's Smithsonian-based depreciation indicator rose to a record 33.8 per cent at the close from 33.2 per cent on Tuesday, a shift of 3.7 percentage points from 30.1 per cent Thursday.

Sterling finally closed at $1.9145, down 270 points.

Gold closed at $134.00 an ounce, up 75 cents.

Spot Position of Sterling

	Market rates (day's range) March 10	Market rates (close) March 10
New York	$1.9075-9700	$1.9120-9150
Montreal	$1.9[illegible]	$1.9[illegible]
Amsterdam	5.1[illegible]	5.13[illegible]
Brussels	75.[illegible]	75.[illegible]
Copenhagen	11.[illegible]	11.[illegible]
Frankfurt	4.9[illegible]	4.9[illegible]
Lisbon	52.[illegible]	52.[illegible]
Madrid	127.[illegible]	127.[illegible]
Milan	1570-[illegible]	[illegible]
Oslo	10.[illegible]	10.[illegible]
Paris	8.[illegible]	8.[illegible]
Stockholm	8.[illegible]	8.[illegible]
Tokyo	5[illegible]	5[illegible]
Vienna	35.[illegible]	35.[illegible]
Zurich	4.9[illegible]	4.9[illegible]

Effective depreciation since December 21, 1971 up 0.6 to 33.8 per cent.

Forward Levels

	1 month	3 months
New York	.85-.95c prem	2.15-2.05c prem
Montreal	.30-.10c prem	par-.10c disc
Amsterdam	2½-2½c prem	5½-5½c prem
Brussels	20c prem-par	45-35c prem
Copenhagen	1½ore prem-1½ disc	5-4ore prem
Frankfurt	2½-2½pf prem	5½-5½pf prem
Lisbon	[illegible]	100-200c disc
Madrid	par-[illegible]	20c prem-40c disc
Milan	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oslo	[illegible]	[illegible]
Paris	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stockholm	[illegible]	[illegible]
Vienna	[illegible]	[illegible]
Zurich	[illegible]	[illegible]

Canadian dollar rate (against US dollar), [illegible].

Eurodollar deposits (%) calls, [illegible]; seven days, [illegible]; one month, [illegible]; three months, [illegible]; six months [illegible].

Gold

Gold fixed: am, $133.50 (an ounce); pm, $133.[illegible].

Krugerrand (per coin): $137-139 (£71.75-72.75) (domestic), $136.75-139.75 (£71.50-72.50) (international).

Sovereigns: (old) $45.50-46.50 (£23.75-24.25) (new) $45.50-47.50 (£23.75-24.75) (international).

Discount market

Money was short and the Bank of England gave help on a very large scale. This assistance was channelled via direct purchases of Treasury bills from the houses.

During the morning, funds had come out reasonably readily at rates in the area of 8 to 8½ per cent, but the picture became more patchy after lunch, and rates up to 8¼ per cent were heard at times. But the close came within a band of 7¾ to 8 per cent when some late balances put in an appearance.

Market men suggested that the foreign exchange settlement after Monday's support operations for sterling were a major adverse factor.

Money Market Rates

Bank of England Minimum Lending Rate 9½% (Last changed 5/3/76)

Clearing Banks Base Rate 9½%

Discount Mkt Loans %

Overnight: Open [illegible] Close 7¾

Week Fixed: [illegible]

Treasury Bills (Dis%): [illegible]

Prime Bank Bills (Dis%) / Trades (Dis%): [illegible]

Local Authority Bonds: [illegible]

Secondary Mkt. ECD Rates (%): [illegible]

Local Authority Market (%): [illegible]

Interbank Market (%): [illegible]

First Class Finance Houses (Mkt Rate %): [illegible]

Finance House Base Rate 10%

Recent Issues

	Closing Price
Barclays [illegible]	[illegible]
Electra Inv [illegible]	[illegible]
GLC 12½% 1983 ([illegible])	[illegible]
LASMO [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
Mid-Sx [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
Scot [illegible]	[illegible]
Tr [illegible]	[illegible]
Tr [illegible]	[illegible]

RIGHTS ISSUES	Latest date of renun	
Allen E Balfour ([illegible])	Mar 12	10½ prem
Branam Millar ([illegible])	Apr 22	5½ prem
Concentric ([illegible])	Apr 15	3 prem
Coral J Hldgs ([illegible])		29 prem
Crown Hse ([illegible])		5 prem
HAT Group ([illegible])	Apr 9	20½ prem
Hollinas ([illegible])		34 prem
Imp Metal Ind ([illegible])		13½ prem
Lloyds Bank ([illegible])	Apr 23	15 prem
Meyer M L ([illegible])	Apr 2	10½ prem
Standard Chart Bk ([illegible])	Apr 2	26 prem
Tecalemit ([illegible])	Apr 2	8 prem
Triplex Found ([illegible])	Apr 14	1½ prem
Turner Newall ([illegible])	Jun 11	15 prem
Ward T W ([illegible])	May 12	5 prem
Wheway Watson ([illegible])	Apr 20	3 prem

Issue price in parentheses. * Ex dividend. † Issued by tender. ‡ Nil paid. a £50 paid. b £20 paid.

Wall Street

New York, March 10.—Stocks closed slightly higher on the New York stock exchange, bouncing again off heavy resistance at the 1,000 level of the Dow Jones industrial average.

The index closed at 995.25 up 1.58 points. Advancing issues led decliners by about 760 to about 720.

Volume totalled 25,900,000 shares, compared with 31,770,000 yesterday.

Analysts say the stock market has been running into a wall of profit-taking at the 1,000 level. It pulled back yesterday after holding through mid-session around 1,000.

Analysts add that because of this, the market is little affected by stable interest rates, the outlook for continuing economic expansion and some favourable news.

Gold gains one dollar

Chicago, March 10.—**GOLD** futures closed higher in very light trading both on the Comex and the International Monetary Market. Prices in New York gained 50 cents to 70 cents, with the [illegible] contract closing at $135.10, up [illegible]. IMM prices were up 50 cents to $1.00, March adding 70 cents. [illegible] NY COMEX.—[illegible]; April, $131.20; May, $134.30; June, $135.40; Aug, $135.30; Oct, $136.30; Dec, $137.70; Feb, [illegible]; April, [illegible]; June, [illegible]. CHICAGO IMM.—March $134.10; June, $134.50-134.70; Sept, [illegible] bid; Dec, $137.60 asked; March, $139.70 asked; June, $141.70 [illegible].

SILVER. Futures closed a largely quiet and uneventful session 2.00 to 2.20 cents [illegible]. [illegible]; April, 430.50c; May 435.00c; July, 438.00c; Sept, 445.00c; Dec, 452.50c; Jan, 455.00c; March, 462.00c; May, 468.10c; July, 474.20c. Handy and Harman $4.39 (previous $4.3[illegible]).

COPPER. Futures closed steady between 70 and 80 points up on 2456 lots. March, 59.70c; April, 60.60c; May, 61.50c; July, 62.10c; Sept, 63.00c; Dec, 64.20; Jan, 64.60c; March, 65.50.

SUGAR. World sugar in No 11 contract remained for much of the session, but final prices ranged from 0.02 cent down to 0.02 cent up. May, 14.87-92c; July, 14.82-86c; Sept, 14.75c; Oct, 14.75-[illegible]; Jan, 14.45c nominal; March, 14.65-68c; May, 14.55c; July, 14.50c. Spot 15.15c, off 10.

COTTON. Futures fell to the day's lows. Prices ranged from 0.58 to 0.07 cent down on 5,050 sales. May, 60.07-15c; July, 60.71-80c; Oct, 59.80-90c; Dec, 59.25-35c; March, 59.15-50c; May, 59.47-60c; July, 59.80-60.10c.

COFFEE.—Futures in "C" contract were 0.15 cent up to 0.10 cent down. March, 99.25-00c; May, 98.80-40c; July, 98.76-55c; Sept, 98.95c; Dec, 98.70-00c; March, 98.40c asked.

COCOA.—Futures closed about a half-cent off the lows, 0.40 to 0.50 cent down. March, 62.20c; May, 64.60; July, 61.80; Sept, 59.75; Dec, 57.00; March, 55.10; May, 54.80; July, unquoted. Spots: Ghana, 74c; Bahia, 69c.

WOOL.—Futures closed 0.20 cent higher to 0.10 cent lower on 10 sales, while Crossbred stood 0.20 cent higher on 2 sales. **GREASE WOOL**.—Spot, 157.0c nominal; March, 164.0-8.0c; May, 164.0-6.0c; July, 162.0-71.0c; Oct, 162.0c bid; Dec, 162.0c bid; March, 162.0c bid; May, unquoted. **CROSSBRED**.—Spot, 100.0c nominal; March, 100.0-2.0c; May 100.0-4.0c; July, 100.0-6.0c; Oct, 100.0c bid; Dec, 101.0c bid; March, 96.0c bid; May, nil.

CHICAGO SOYABEANS. Meal futures closed $0.10 to $0.70 a ton higher in all but the old March, which lost $0.50. Oil futures added 0.05 cent in the March but eased 0.01 to 0.10 cent a lb in other months. **SOYABEANS**.—March, 480¼-2¼c; May, 486-88½c; July, 497¼-2½c; Aug, 501¼-01c; Sept, 505c; Nov, 512c; Jan, 518c; March, 526¼c; May, 533¼c.

SOYABEAN MEAL.—March, $132.50.

SOYABEAN OIL.—March, 17.35c; May, 17.47-49c; July, 17.60-65c; Aug, 17.75-70c; Sept, 17.75-80c; Oct, 17.80c; Dec, 17.90-18.00c; Jan, 17.95c; 18.00c; March, 18.05-15c; May, 18.15-25c. **SOYABEAN MEAL** (New).—March, $131.70; May, $134.80-4.70; July, $137.20; Aug, $138.60-9.00; Sept, $140.50-1.00; Oct, $140.50-1.00; Dec, $143.00; Jan, $144.00-45.

CHICAGO GRAINS. WHEAT closed 3¼ to 2½ cents lower. March, 352-353½c; May, 357-356½c; July, 355-[illegible]c; Sept, 349c; Dec, 360c; March, 366c. **MAIZE** closed ¼ to 1½ cents lower. March, 269½c; May, 274¼-274½c; July, 278¼-278¾c; Sept, 275½c; Dec, 269¼-270c; March, 277½c; [illegible] nominal. **OATS** closed [illegible] lower to [illegible] cent higher. March, 162c; May, 159¼c; July, 156½c; Sept, 155[illegible]; Dec, [illegible].

	Mar 10	Mar 9
Allied Chem	42½	42¾
Allied Stores	36	35¾
Allied Supermkt	4	3⅞
Allis Chalmers	18¼	19¼
Alcoa	50	50
Amax Inc	51¼	50¾
Amerada Hess	19¾	19¾
Am Airlines	11	10½
Am Brands	40½	40½
Am Broadcast	29⅞	29⅞
Am Can	35½	35
Am Cyanamid	29¾	29⅞
Am Elec Power	21¼	21
Am Home	33⅞	33⅞
Am Motors	6⅞	6⅞
Am Nat Gas	35½	37⅛
Am Standard	24⅞	24¾
Am Telephone	55⅞	55⅞
AMF Inc	21	21⅜
Anaconda	20¾	20¾
Armco Steel	34¾	34
Asarco	17⅞	17⅞
Ashland Oil	26⅞	25⅞
Atlantic Richfield	82⅞	82⅞
Avco	10⅛	10⅛
Avon Products	37	38¾
Babcock & Wcox	27⅞	27¾
Bankers Tst NY	32½	32½
Bank of America	49¾b	49¾b
Bank of NY	30	30½
Beatrice Foods	22⅞	22⅞
Bell & Howell	22⅞	22¾
Bendix	59⅞	59½
Bethlehem Steel	47⅜	47
Boeing	27	27⅞
Boise Cascade	29¾	29
Borden	29¾	29⅞
Borg Warner	27⅞	28
Bristol Myers	69⅞	69
BP	11⅝	11⅝
Budd	15⅞	15⅞
Burlington Ind	30⅞	30⅞
Burlington Nthn	39⅞	39¾
Burroughs	104⅜	103⅞
Campbell Soup	33⅞	33⅞
Canadian Pacific	16⅞	16⅞
Caterpillar	89⅞	88⅞
Celanese	52⅞	52⅞
Central Soya	15⅞	15⅞
Charter NY	23⅞	23⅞
Chase Manhat	32	32⅞
Chem Bank NY	43⅞	43⅞
Chesapeake Ohio	35⅞	35⅞
Chrysler	19⅞	20⅞
Citicorp	32⅞	31⅞
Cities Service	41⅞	41⅞
Clark Equip	39⅞	39⅞
Coca Cola	90⅞	90⅞
Colgate	29⅞	29⅞
CBS	53⅞	52⅞
Columbia Gas	24⅞	24
Combustion Eng	35⅞	37⅞
Comwlth Edison	28⅞	28⅞
Cons Edison	16⅞	16⅞
Cons Foods	20⅞	20⅞
Cons Power	20	20
Continental Can	28⅞	28⅞
Continental Oil	64	65⅞
Control Data	24⅞	23⅞
Corning Glass	63⅞	64 ●
CPC Intnl	44	44⅞
Crane	70⅞	71⅞
Crocker Int	25⅞	26
Crown Zeller	46⅞	46
Dart Ind	36	34⅞
Deere	60⅞	60⅞
Del Monte	23⅞	23⅞
Delta Air	43⅞	42⅞
Detroit Edison	14⅞	14⅞
Disney	60⅞	60⅞
Dow Chemical	113	112⅞
Dresser Ind	74⅞	72⅞
Duke Power	19	17⅞
Du Pont	152⅞	154⅞
Eastern Air	8⅞	8⅞
Eastman Kodak	110⅞	110⅞
Eaton Corp	37⅞	36⅞
El Paso Nat Gas	13⅞	12⅞
Equitable Life	20⅞	20⅞
Esmark	39⅞	40
Evans P. D.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Exxon Corp	87⅞	87⅞
Fed Dept Stores	57⅞	57
Firestone	23⅞	23⅞
Fst Chicago	21⅞	21⅞
Fst Nat Boston	29⅞	29⅞
Fst Penn Corp	15⅞	15⅞
Ford	56⅞	56⅞
GAF Corp	15⅞	15⅞
Gamble Skogmo	26⅞	27
Gen Dynamics	46⅞	46
Gen Electric	51⅞	52⅞
Gen Foods	30	29⅞
Gen Instrument	12⅞	12⅞
Gen Mills	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gen Motors	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gen Pub Util NY	18⅞	18⅞
Gen Tel Elec	26	26⅞
Gen Tire	[illegible]	[illegible]
Genesco	[illegible]	[illegible]
Georgia Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]
Getty Oil	159⅞	159
Gillette	32⅞	32⅞
Goodrich	[illegible]	[illegible]
Goodyear	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gould Inc	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grace	31⅞	31
Gt Atlte & Pacific	12⅞	12⅞
Greyhound	15⅞	15⅞
Grumman Corp	10⅞	10⅞
Gulf Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gulf & West	[illegible]	[illegible]
Heinz H. J.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hercules	[illegible]	[illegible]
Honeywell	[illegible]	51⅞
IC Inds	[illegible]	19⅞
Ingersoll	[illegible]	[illegible]
Inland Steel	55⅞	52
IBM	261⅞	[illegible]
Int Harvester	[illegible]	[illegible]
Int Nickel	[illegible]	[illegible]
Int Paper	[illegible]	[illegible]
Int Tel Tel	29	29⅞
Jewel Co	[illegible]	21
Jim Walter	42⅞e	41⅞
Johns-Manville	30⅞	[illegible]
Johnson & John	87⅞	88⅞
Kaiser Alumin	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kennecott	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kerr McGee	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kimberly Clark	41⅞	41⅞
Kraftco Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kresge SS	[illegible]	37
Kroger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ligg Myer	[illegible]	[illegible]
Litton	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lockheed	[illegible]	10
Lucky Stores	[illegible]	[illegible]
Manuf Hanover	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mapco	[illegible]	[illegible]
Marathon Oil	46	[illegible]
Marcor Inc	[illegible]	[illegible]
Marine Midland	[illegible]	[illegible]
Martin Marietta	[illegible]	[illegible]
McDonnell	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mead	[illegible]	[illegible]
Merck	[illegible]	[illegible]
Minnesota Mng	[illegible]	60
Mobil Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]
Monsanto	[illegible]	[illegible]
Morgan J. P.	54	54⅞
Motorola	[illegible]	46
NCR Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]
NL Industries	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nabisco	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nat Distillers	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nat Steel	[illegible]	[illegible]
Norfolk West	[illegible]	[illegible]
NW Bancorp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Norton Simon	[illegible]	[illegible]
Occidental Pet	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ogden	[illegible]	[illegible]
Olin Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Otis Elevator	[illegible]	[illegible]
Owens-Illinois	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Gas Elec	21	[illegible]
Pan Am	[illegible]	[illegible]
Penn Central	[illegible]	[illegible]
Penney J. C.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pennzoil	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pepsico	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pet Inc	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pfizer	[illegible]	[illegible]
Phelps Dodge	[illegible]	[illegible]
Philip Morris	[illegible]	[illegible]
Phillips Petrol	[illegible]	[illegible]
Polaroid	[illegible]	[illegible]
PPG Ind	[illegible]	46
Proctor Gamble	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pub Ser El & Gas	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pullman	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rapid American	[illegible]	[illegible]
Raytheon	49	[illegible]
RCA Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Republic Steel	[illegible]	[illegible]
Reynolds Ind	63	[illegible]
Reynolds Metal	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rockwell Int	[illegible]	[illegible]
Royal Dutch	[illegible]	[illegible]
Safeways	[illegible]	[illegible]
St Regis Paper	[illegible]	[illegible]
Santa Fe Ind	[illegible]	[illegible]
SCM	[illegible]	[illegible]
Schlumberger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Scott Paper	[illegible]	[illegible]
Seaboard Coast	[illegible]	[illegible]
Seagram	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sears Roebuck	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shell Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shell Trans	[illegible]	[illegible]
Signal Co	[illegible]	[illegible]
Singer	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sony	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sth Cal Edison	[illegible]	[illegible]
Southern Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]
Southern Rly	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sperry Rand	[illegible]	[illegible]
Squibb	[illegible]	[illegible]
Std Brands	[illegible]	[illegible]
Std Oil California	[illegible]	[illegible]
Std Oil Indiana	[illegible]	[illegible]
Std Oil Ohio	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sterling Drug	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stevens J. P.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stude Worth	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sunbeam Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sundstrand	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sun Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]
Teledyne	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tenneco	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texaco	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas East Trans	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas Inst	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas Utilities	[illegible]	[illegible]
Textron	[illegible]	[illegible]
TWA	[illegible]	[illegible]
Travelers Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]
TRW Inc	[illegible]	[illegible]
UAL Inc	[illegible]	[illegible]
Unilever Ltd	[illegible]	[illegible]
Unilever NV	49	[illegible]
Uniroyal	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union Bancorp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union Carbide	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union Oil Calif	[illegible]	[illegible]
Un Pacific Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Uniroyal	[illegible]	[illegible]
United Brands	[illegible]	[illegible]
Utd Merch & Man	[illegible]	[illegible]
US Industries	[illegible]	[illegible]
US Steel	[illegible]	[illegible]
Utd Technol	[illegible]	[illegible]
Vought Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wachovia	[illegible]	[illegible]
Warner Comm	[illegible]	[illegible]
Warner Lambert	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wells Fargo	[illegible]	[illegible]
West'n Bancorp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Westinghse Elec	[illegible]	[illegible]
Weyerhauser	[illegible]	[illegible]
Whirlpool	[illegible]	[illegible]
White Motor	[illegible]	[illegible]
Woolworth	21	[illegible]
Xerox Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Zenith	[illegible]	[illegible]

Canadian Prices

Abitibi	[illegible]	[illegible]
Alcan Alumin	[illegible]	[illegible]
Algoma Steel	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bell Telephone	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cominco	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cons Bathurst	[illegible]	[illegible]
Falconbridge	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gulf Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hawker Sid Can	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hudson Bay Mng	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hudson Bay Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]
Imasco	[illegible]	[illegible]
Imperial Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]
Int Pipe	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mass-Ferguson	[illegible]	[illegible]
Royal Trust	[illegible]	[illegible]
Seagram	[illegible]	[illegible]
Steel Co	[illegible]	[illegible]
Talcorp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Thomson N 'A'	[illegible]	[illegible]
Walker Hiram	[illegible]	[illegible]
WCT	[illegible]	[illegible]

• Ex div. a Asked. c Ex distribution. h Bid. k Market Closed. n New Issue. p Stock Split. t Traded. y Unquoted.

Foreign exchange.—Sterling, spot, $1.9145 ($1.9[illegible]); three months, $1.9010 ($1.9[illegible]). Canadian dollar, 101.50c (101.62c).

The Dow Jones averages.—Industrials, 995.28 (993.70); transportation, 209.77 (208.97); utilities, 87.04 (86.53); 65 stocks, 305.73 (304.83).

New York Stock Exchange index, [illegible] ([illegible]); industrials, [illegible] ([illegible]); transportation, [illegible] ([illegible]); utilities, [illegible] ([illegible]); financial, 52.05 (51.[illegible]).

The Dow Jones spot commodity index was down 1.73 to 315.[illegible]. The futures index was up .26 to [illegible].

Eurobond prices (midday indicators)

$ STRAIGHTS

	Bid	Offer
AIDC 10¼ 1981 ..	104	105
Air France 9¼ 1982 ..	102¼	103¼
Airlease 8¾ 1988	91½	92½
ARDB 9¼ 1990 ..	101	103
Ashland 8 1987 ..	94	95
Barclays Bank 9¼ 1982	100¾	101¾
BFCE 9 1980 ..	102	103
Broken Hill Prop. 9¼ 1981 ..	103	104
British Steel Corp 8¾ 1989 ..	90	93
Burlington 7¾ 1987 ..	93½	95½
Carrier 8 1987 ..	92½	93½
CECA 8¾ 1982 ..	101	102
Chevron 7 1980 ..	99½	101
Conoco 7 1980 ..	98½	100
Conoco 8 1986 ..	98½	99½
Cons Foods 7¾ 1991 ..	90½	91½
CSR 9½ 1980 ..	101½	102½
Curacao Tokyo 8¾ 1988	94½	95½
Curacao Tokyo 10¾ 1981	102½	103½
Cutler Hammer 8 1987	94½	95½
Dana 8 1987 ..	94½	95½
Denmark Kingdom 7¾ 1980 ..	97¾	98¾
DSM 9¾ 1980 ..	102½	103½
EIB 9 1980 ..	102½	103½
EIB 9¾ 1985 ..	103	104
Escom 9½ 1989 ..	89	90
Escom 10¾ 1985 ..	95	96½
Escom Floating Rate 1982 ..	95½	96½
First Chicago 7 1980 ..	96½	97½
GATX 8¾ 1987 ..	95½	96½
Gould 9¾ 1985 ..	101½	102½
Guardian Royal 8 1987	83	85
Gulf and Western 9¾ 1980 ..	102½	103½
ICI 7¾ 1992 ..	87	90
International Util 8¾ 1980 ..	97½	98½
	Bid	Offer
Motorola 8 1987 ..	95½	96½
National Coal Board 8¾ 1988 ..	89	91
New Zealand 9 1980 ..	102½	103½
New Zealand 9¾ 1982 ..	103½	104½
Nippon Fudosan 10¾ 1980 ..	103	104½
Nippon Steel 9¾ 1980 ..	101½	102½
NA Rockwell 8¾ 1987 ..	93½	94½
Occidental 10 1981 ..	100½	101½
Ontario Hydro 9 1990 ..	103½	104½
Pacific Lighting 8 1988	93½	95½
Pacific Lighting 9¾ 1981	100½	101½
Pennwalt 8 1987 ..	95½	96½
Ralston Purina 7¾ 1987	94½	95½
Scanraff 7¾ 1990 ..	91½	92½
Scanraff 8¾ 1988 ..	98½	99½
Shell 7¾ 1987 ..	96	97
Singer 11 1977 ..	99	101
Skandinaviska 10¼ 1981	105	107
Standard Oil 8¾ 1980 ..	102½	103½
Standard Oil 8¾ 1988 ..	100	101
Standard Oil 8¾ 1988 ..	100½	101½
Statsforetag 9¾ 1980 ..	101	102
Sybron 8 1987 ..	95½	96½
Tenneco 7¾ 1987 ..	89½	90½
Textron 7¾ 1987 ..	88½	89½
Transocean Gulf 7¾ 1980	95	96
Union Oil 7¾ 1987 ..	95½	96½
Williams & Glyns 8¾ 1987 ..	88	91

DM BONDS

	Bid	Offer
CFP 8¾ 1985 ..	103	104
Denmark 8¾ 1989 ..	105½	106½
ICI 8¾ 1982 ..	103	104
Mexico 9 1982 ..	103½	104½
National Westminster 8 1988 ..	99½	100½
Sumitomo Metal Inds 8¾ 1982 ..	104½	105½
Sun Int Fin 7¾ 1988 ..	97½	98½

$ CONVERTIBLES

	Bid	Offer
AMF 5 1987 ..	71	73
American Express 4¾ 1987 ..	82	84
Beatrice Foods 4¾ 1992	95	97
Beatrice Foods 6¾ 1991	106	108
Beatrice Foods 4¾ 1995	99	101
Borden 5 1992 ..	95	97
Borden 6¾ 1991 ..	106	108
Broadway Hale 4¾ 1987	76	78
Carnation 4 1988 ..	81	83
Chevron 5 1988 ..	101	103
Cummins 6¾ 1986 ..	87	89
Dart 4¾ 1987 ..	89	91
Eastman Kodak 4¾ 1988	118	120
Economic Labs 4¾ 1987	81	83
Federated Dept Stores 4¾ 1985 ..	137	139
Ford 5 1988 ..	88	90
Ford 6 1986 ..	97	99
Gillette 4¾ 1987 ..	81	83
Gould 5 1987 ..	89	91
General Electric 4¾ 1987	87	89
Gulf and Western 5 1988	103	105
Harris 5 1987 ..	85	87
Honeywell 6 1986 ..	85	85
ITT 4¾ 1987 ..	77	79
J. Ray McDermott 4¾ 1987 ..	118	120
J. P. Morgan 4¾ 1987 ..	107	109
Nabisco 5¾ 1988 ..	91	93
Owens Illinois 4¾ 1987	99	101
J. C. Penney 4¾ 1987 ..	82	84
Revlon 4¾ 1987 ..	100	102
Rank Org 4¾ 1993 ..	48	50
Sperry Rand 4¾ 1988 ..	99	101
Squibb 4¾ 1987 ..	82	84
Texaco 4¾ 1988 ..	76	78
Union Carbide 4¾ 1982	131½	133½
Warner Lambert 4¾ 1987	93	96
Xerox Corp 5 1988 ..	78	80

DM = Deutschmark issue.

Source: Kidder, Peabody Securities, London.

Eurosyndicat

The Eurosyndicat index of European share prices was put provisionally at 151.40 on March 9 against 151.64 a week earlier.

[N]IGHTINGALE & CO LIMITED
[...]needle Street, London EC2R 8HP Tel: 01-638 8651

Company	Last Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div(p)	Yld %	P/E
Armitage & Rhodes	34	—	3.0	8.8	9.0
Deborah Services	105	+1	7.5	7.1	5.6
Henry Sykes	144	−1	4.9	3.4	9.6
Twinlock Ord	22	—	0.9	4.2	5.4
Twinlock 12% ULS	64	—	12.0	18.8	—
Unilock Holdings	61	+1	4.5	7.4	11.8

Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

Authorized Unit Trusts

1975/76 High Bid	Low Offer	Trust	Bid	Offer	Yield
		Abbey Unit Trust Managers. 72-80 Gatehouse Rd, Aylesbury, Bucks. 0296 5941			
31.5	16.9	Abbey Capital	28.8	30.7	3.94
[illegible]	19.4	Abbey General	26.8	28.5	5.60
[illegible]	13.3	Do Income	[illegible]	31.0	5.43
[illegible]	13.9	Do Invest	[illegible]	28.5	3.90
		Albea Trust Managers Ltd. 14 Finsbury Circus, London, EC2. 01-588 6371			
60.3	33.1	Albea Trst*	57.9	62.3	3.16
54.0	24.3	Do Income*	52.5	56.4	5.52
		Allied Hambro Group. Hambro Hse, Hutton, Essex. 01-588 2851			
56.3	30.3	Allied Capital	56.8	60.5	3.66
54.2	31.4	Do 1st	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
		Brandts Ltd. 36 Fenchurch St, London, EC3. 01-626 6599			
112.0	82.0	Brandts Cap (4)	95.0	102.0	[illegible]
120.0	92.0	Do Accum (4)	105.5	112.5	[illegible]
117.5	75.0	Brandts Inc (4)	116.5	123.5	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Insurance Bonds and Funds

1975/76 High Bid	Low Offer	Trust	Bid	Offer	Yield
		Abbey Life Assurance Co. Ltd. 1-3 St Pauls Churchyard, EC4P 4DX. 01-248 9111			
31.1	15.8	Equity Fund (3)	29.0	30.6	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Offshore and International Funds

1975/76 High Bid	Low Offer	Trust	Bid	Offer	Yield
		Abacus Arbuthnot (C.I.) Ltd. 1 Broad St, St Helier, Jersey, C.I. 0534 26567			
101.0	55.7	Capital Trust	101.0	108.0	[illegible]
97.0	98.0	Eastern Int	97.0	104.0	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

e Ex dividend. * Not available to the general public. † Guernsey gross yield. ‡ Previous day's price. a Ex all. e Dealings suspended. g Sub-divided. f Cash value for £100 premium.

Dealing or valuation days.—(1) Monday. (2) Tuesday. (3) Wednesday. (4) Thursday. (5) Friday. (8) Mar 24. (9) Mar 23. (10) Mar 31. (14) April 1. (15) Mar 12. (16) Mar 16. (20) Mar 16. (20) 25th of month. (21) 2nd Thursday of month. (22) 1st and 3rd Wednesday of month. (23) 20th of month. (24) 1st Tuesday of month. (25) 1st and 3rd Thursday of month. (26) 4th Thursday of month. (27) 1st Wednesday of month. (28) Last Thursday of month. (29) 3rd working day of month. (30) 16th of month. (31) 1st working day of month. (32) 20th of month. (33) 1st day of Feb, May, Aug, Nov. (34) Last working day of month. (35) 15th of month. (36) 14th of month. (37) 21st of each month. (38) 3rd Wednesday of month. (39) 2nd Wednesday of month. (40) Valued monthly.

Property

Country property

Knight Frank & Rutley

20 Hanover Square London W1R 0AH Tel: 01-629 8171
14 Broad Street Hereford Tel: 0432 3087
8 Charlotte Square Edinburgh Tel: 031-225 7105

SUFFOLK/ESSEX BORDER

On edge of a village. Haverhill about 2 miles.

A SUPERBLY APPOINTED COUNTRY HOUSE STANDING IN ITS OWN GROUNDS



4 6 2 oil 2

Additional features: Luxuriously appointed throughout. Orchard, kitchen garden and trout lake.
FOR SALE FREEHOLD WITH ABOUT 10 ACRES
(Further 52 acres available with Farm Buildings and Market Garden.)
Apply: LONDON OFFICE (Tel: 01-629 8171). (20412/TR)

ISLE OF WIGHT

Cowes 1½ miles. In secluded situation.

AN EXCEPTIONAL MODERN HOUSE OF QUALITY, WITH RURAL VIEWS.

3 5 3 oil 2 H

Additional features: Easily maintained grounds and paddock. Further land available.
FOR SALE FREEHOLD WITH ABOUT 8 ACRES
Apply: LONDON OFFICE (Tel: 01-629 8171). (67526/TR)

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE

Great Missenden 2½ miles. Amersham and High Wycombe 4 miles.

A FINE COUNTRY HOUSE SITUATED IN ATTRACTIVE GROUNDS.

4 4 2 gas 2 H

Additional features: Study, dressing room. Self contained wing with 2 reception rooms and 3 bedrooms.
FOR SALE FREEHOLD WITH ABOUT 7 ACRES
Joint Sole Agents:
A. C. FROST & CO., Beaconsfield (Tel: 04946 5555) and
KNIGHT FRANK & RUTLEY, London Office (Tel: 01-629 8171).
(67608/PBP)

KENT

London 36 miles. Maidstone 5 miles.

AN ATTRACTIVE COUNTRY HOUSE IN A QUIET RURAL SETTING.

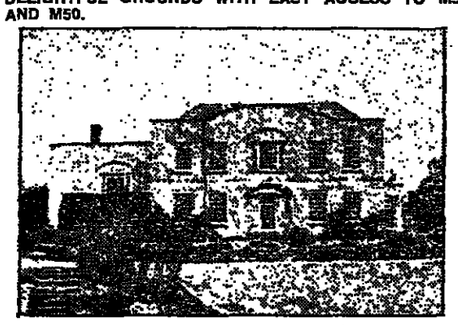


3 6 oil 2 H

Additional features: Playroom. Range of outbuildings and Greenhouses. Nursery Garden. 4 Paddocks. About 800 yards frontage to the River Beult.
FOR SALE FREEHOLD WITH ABOUT 17 ACRES
Apply: LONDON OFFICE (Tel: 01-629 8171) (36020/PBP)

GLOUCESTERSHIRE/ WORCESTERSHIRE BORDER

In an attractive position on the edge of Bredon village. Tewkesbury 3 miles, Cheltenham 10 miles.
A BEAUTIFULLY APPOINTED PERIOD HOUSE IN DELIGHTFUL GROUNDS WITH EASY ACCESS TO M5 AND M50.



5 8 4 oil 4 H H 2

Additional features: Magnificent grounds with water garden, river frontage and moorings. Paddock. Staff flat.
FOR SALE FREEHOLD WITH ABOUT 11 ACRES
Joint Sole Agents:
BRUTON KNOWLES & CO., Gloucester (Tel: 0452 21267) and
KNIGHT FRANK & RUTLEY, London Office (Tel: 01-629 8171)
(67543/PBP)

DEVON/DORSET BORDER

Sidmouth 3 miles, Honiton 7 miles, Exeter 15 miles.
DELIGHTFUL THATCHED COUNTRY HOUSE WITH BEAUTIFUL VIEWS OVER THE SID VALLEY AND THE SEA

3 4 5 2 oil

Additional features: Luxury fitted kitchen. Outbuilding and greenhouses.
FOR SALE FREEHOLD WITH ABOUT 3½ ACRES
Apply: LONDON OFFICE (Tel: 01-629 8171). (66941/TR)

EAST SUSSEX

Between St Leonards-on-Sea and Hastings

THE CONVENT OF THE HOLY CHILD JESUS

An important property providing extensive accommodation suitable for religious, educational, institutional or similar purposes.

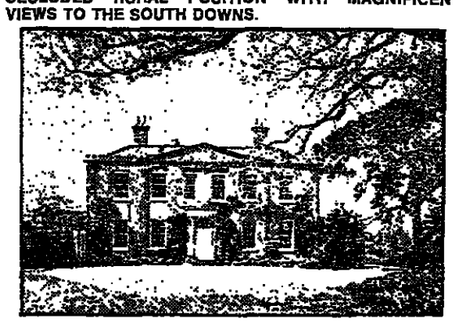
Convent and school buildings including reception rooms, halls, library, dining rooms, classrooms, chapel, up to 60 bedrooms and dormitories. Gatehouse. Tennis courts. Gardens. Playing fields.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD WITH ABOUT 12 ACRES

Joint Sole Agents:
DYER & OVERTON, Hastings (Tel 0424 435661) and
KNIGHT FRANK & RUTLEY, London Office (Tel: 01-629 8171)
(67421/TR)

SUSSEX

Haywards Heath 5 miles, Brighton 8 miles, London 45 miles.
AN OUTSTANDING REGENCY PERIOD HOUSE IN A SECLUDED RURAL POSITION WITH MAGNIFICENT VIEWS TO THE SOUTH DOWNS.



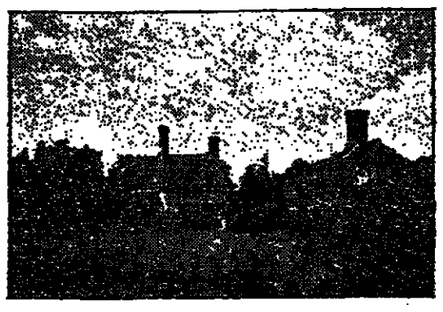
3 8 4 oil

Additional features: Conservatory. Staff flat. Farm cottages. Parkland.
FOR SALE FREEHOLD WITH ABOUT 12½ ACRES
More land available up to 100 Acres
Apply: LONDON OFFICE (Tel 01-629 8171). (21576/KM)

SUSSEX/KENT BORDER

Tunbridge Wells area.

A VERY PICTURESQUE RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY WITH HOME FARM.



4 7 3 oil 4 3 2

Additional features: Study, dressing rooms, 4 secondary bedrooms. Fine old barn adjoining, converted to music/dance room with minstrel gallery. Flat over garage. Modern farm buildings. Oast house.
FOR SALE FREEHOLD WITH ABOUT 83 ACRES
Apply: LONDON OFFICE (Tel: 01-629 8171) p (23853/CF)

BERKSHIRE/HAMPSHIRE BORDER

Wokingham 3½ miles, Finchampstead 1 mile. Easy access to M3 and M4.
A CHARMING PART PERIOD COUNTRY HOUSE SITUATED IN ATTRACTIVE GROUNDS.

4 6 3 oil 3 H H

Additional features: Large playroom. Sun terrace. Staff flat. Paddock.
FOR SALE FREEHOLD WITH ABOUT 6 ACRES
Apply: LONDON OFFICE (Tel: 01-629 8171) (46594/KM)

OXFORDSHIRE

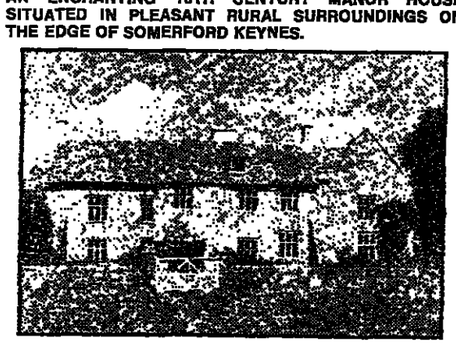
Henley-on-Thames ½ mile. M4 access 6 miles.
AN IMPRESSIVE REGENCY HOUSE OCCUPYING A FINE POSITION ON HIGH GROUND WITH VIEWS OVER THE THAMES VALLEY.

4 6.7 3 oil 2 H H 2

Additional features: Self contained staff flat. Walled kitchen garden. Paddocks. River frontage.
FOR SALE FREEHOLD WITH ABOUT 60 ACRES
Joint Agents:
SIMMONS & SONS, Henley-on-Thames (Tel: 049-12 2525) and
KNIGHT FRANK & RUTLEY, London Office (Tel: 01-629 8171).
(04091/KM)

GLOUCESTERSHIRE

Cirencester 5 miles, Swindon 12 miles. Easy access to M4
AN ENCHANTING 16TH CENTURY MANOR HOUSE SITUATED IN PLEASANT RURAL SURROUNDINGS ON THE EDGE OF SOMERFORD KEYNES.



3 5.6 3 2

Additional features: Great Hall. Staff flat. Grounds.
FOR SALE FREEHOLD WITH ABOUT 20 ACRES
Joint Sole Agents:
BRUTON KNOWLES & CO., Gloucester (Tel: 0452 21267) and
KNIGHT FRANK & RUTLEY, London Office (Tel: 01-629 8171).
(67581/PBP)

PROPERTY also on page 20

London Flats



new 2 bedroom flats on the bank of the Thames in West London

Holyport Road, London, SW6 Delightful, well-equipped flats in a private development. Central heating, constant hot water and fitted carpets. Basement car parking bays available. Superb river views, balcony to each flat. Show flat 01-381 0618

From £19,500 for 99 year leases

Other leasehold 2 bedroom flats available.

■ Melbourne House Kensington Place, W8 (01-727 9341) Flats near Holland Park from £32,000 ■ Mourne House, Maresfield Gdns., NW3 (01-435 4851) Near Swiss Cottage from £30,000 ■ Darwin Court, Gloucester Ave., NW1 (01-485 7776) Near Regent's Park from £26,050 ■ Greenacres (Brighton 509251) from £16,300. ■ Francome House (Lancing 64453) flats, details on request ■ Town houses available at Themesmead (01-310 2183) from £13,500.

Show flats open daily 11 to 5, Sun 2.30 to 5.30, or contact the Estates Manager

The J. M. HILL Group,
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Tel: 01-903 5511

LONDON FLATS

RUTLAND COURT KNIGHTSBRIDGE, S.W.7

Outstanding maisonette on 4 floors in superb position overlooking Park. Spacious drawing room, dining room, 3 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, 2 other bedrooms with bathroom and dressing room en suite, kitchen, utility room, cloakroom, fitted cupboards throughout, lift, 24-hour porters. Lease 99 years. £55,000

MARSH & PARSONS
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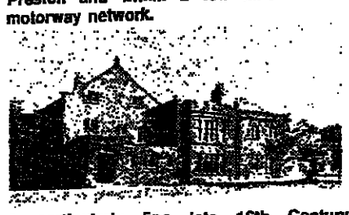
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Complete application forms should be sent to me Hall, Lytham St. Annes, in plain sealed envelopes Ashton Pavilion and Cafe" so as to be received not than Thursday, the 1st April, 1976. The Council do not selves to accept the highest or any offer.

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Further particulars may be obtained from Mr. G. W. L. Swann, The University, Southampton SO9 5NH, to whom applications, with the names of three referees, should be sent by 31 March, 1976. Please quote reference 601/A/T.

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College of Science and Technology Port Harcourt

Advertisement for the post of

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Applications are invited from suitably qualified candidates for the post of Rector, College of Science and Technology, Port Harcourt.

Applicants should hold Graduate and Post Graduate qualifications in one of the following fields: Engineering, Science, Agriculture, or Business Studies.

Such applicants should have been Head of Department or of Professorial rank in a University, Polytechnic or College of Technology and must have considerable experience in University or College administration.

The Rector is the Academic and Administrative Head of the Institution and is responsible to the governing Council for the implementation of its policy and is Chairman of the Academic Board of the College.

Salary scale: Grade Level 16 (N11,368 to N13,420).

Fringe benefits include superannuation allowance, car allowance, furnished accommodation for housing allowance in lieu of accommodation, passages for family on appointment, approved overseas leave and termination where applicable.

Appointment is to commence in the next academic session 1976/1977 starting in September.

Candidates should forward detailed application (10 copies), stating age, full qualification, experience, names of three referees (non-relatives) and photostat copies of certificates to reach the Registrar, College of Science and Technology, P.M.B. 5080, Port Harcourt, Rivers State not later than 30th April 1976.

Application is for three years in the first instance and may be renewed subsequently.

Applicants are advised to request their referees to send reports on them under separate confidential cover to the Registrar, from whom further particulars may be obtained.

SOFIRI GREEN, Registrar.

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University of London

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tenable at the Institute for up to three years from October, 1976, for the study of an aspect of the history, politics, economy or society of twentieth century China. Preference will be given to candidates wishing to work on a post-1949 topic. Applicants should normally have a good knowledge of the Chinese language and have done postgraduate work, but the Institute will also consider candidates with considerable experience of postgraduate research in politics or international relations who would be willing to acquire a knowledge of Chinese. Salary normally within the range of £2,400 to £3,000 per annum according to age, qualifications and experience.

Applications with full curriculum vitae, details of proposed research project, and names and addresses of three referees must be received by Mr. S. Raymer, School of Oriental and African Studies, Malet Street, London, WC1E 7HP, by 30th April, 1976.

University of Durham

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Applications are invited for the post of

SENIOR DEMONSTRATOR

in electrical Engineering Science from 1st October 1976. The successful candidate will be mainly concerned with electrical laboratory courses but opportunities exist for final year teaching and project supervision. He will be expected to make a substantial contribution to existing research within the department on gas discharges or power system analysis.

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UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

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SENIOR LECTURESHIP/ LECTURESHIP

IN POLITICAL SCIENCE

Applications are invited for appointment as Senior Lecturer/Lecturer in the Department of Political Science. Applicants should have a speciality in Public Administration and Local Government but, in addition, a general competence in the field of Political Science will be an advantage.

The appointment would take effect from 1st September, 1976, or as soon as possible thereafter.

Salary Scales: Senior Lecturer £6,330 by £255 to £8,370; Lecturer Grade I: £5,754 by £217 to £6,645; Lecturer Grade II, £3,606 by £198 to £4,491 by £217 to £5,076.

The appointment may be on permanent, pensionable terms or for a fixed term of not less than one year. Applicants should indicate in their applications their date of availability.

Permanent Pensionable Terms: Family passages and allowance towards transport of effects on appointment. Installation loan of up to half of one year's salary if required. Unfurnished accommodation guaranteed for a period of at least three years for persons recruited from outside Rhodesia. Sabbatical leave and Triennial contract visits, with travel allowance. Superannuation and medical aid schemes.

Short Term Contracts: Family passages and allowance towards transport of effects. Assistance with accommodation for persons recruited from outside Rhodesia.

Applications (6 copies), giving full personal particulars (including full names, place and date of birth, etc.), qualifications, academic and publications and names and addresses of three referees should be submitted by 30th April, 1976, to the Registrar, University of Rhodesia, P.O. Box 2702, Salisbury, Rhodesia, from whom further particulars may be obtained. An additional copy should be sent to the Association of Commonwealth Universities (Appts.), 36 Gordon Square, London, WC1H 0PF, from whom further particulars may also be obtained.

University of Malaya

FACULTY OF ECONOMICS AND ADMINISTRATION

Applications are invited for the following posts in the Faculty of Economics and Administration.

One post of Associate Professor in the field of Business Administration. Qualifications and Experience: Candidates for the appointment should possess (i) Ph.D. in the required field with three years' experience as a Lecturer; or (ii) A Master's degree in the required field with five years' experience as a Lecturer.

Several posts of Lecturer in one of the following fields: (a) Business Administration; (b) Rural Development; (c) Statistics. Qualifications: Candidates should possess (i) at least a Master's degree in the required field; or (ii) Ph.D. in the required field.

Salary Scale (all-inclusive) (approx. sterling equiv.): Associate Professor, £4,636 by £265 to £5,327; efficiency bar £5,327 by £154 to £5,481; review point, £5,618; Lecturer, £2,409 by £109 to £2,826/£3,153 by £145 to £3,590; efficiency bar £3,590 by £165 to £3,981, review point £4,143 by £165 to £4,476.

The commencing salary for Lecturers with a Ph.D. degree shall be £3,836 per annum.

Further particulars, details of medical benefits, superannuation and application forms are obtainable from the Association of Commonwealth Universities (Appts.), 36 Gordon Square, London WC1H 0PF.

The closing date for the receipt of applications is 8 April 1976.

Kenyatta University College Kenya

(A constituent college of the University of Nairobi)

Applications are invited for the post of

SENIOR LECTURER IN FINE ART DEPARTMENT

Applicants should have a good degree or equivalent in any fields of Fine Arts plus substantial experience in teaching at University level. Preference will be given to candidates who can teach one or more of the following: Painting and allied subjects, Graphics, Design Textile Design and Sculpture.

Salary Scale: KE3,772-KE5,600 p.a. (KE1 equals £1.19 sterling). The British Government Supplementation Scheme is unlikely to be applied to this appointment. F.S.S.U. Family passages; various allowances.

Detailed applications (2 copies) including a curriculum vitae and names of referees should be sent by airmail not later than 7 April, 1976, to the Registrar, Kenyatta University College, P.O. Box 43844, Nairobi, Kenya. Applicants should ask referees to send their references direct to the Registrar, without delay.

Applicants resident in U.K. should also send one copy to the Inter-University Council, 90/91 Tottenham Court Road, London W1P 0DT. Further particulars are available from either address.

University of Salford

DEPARTMENT OF MODERN LANGUAGES

LECTURESHIP/SENIOR LECTURESHIP IN ITALIAN

Applications are invited from candidates with specializations in any field of Italian studies for the above post. The successful candidate will be required to take up duties not later than the beginning of the Autumn Term, 1976.

Salary scales: £3,174 to £5,346 p.a. (Lecturer); £5,934 to £7,743 p.a. (Senior Lecturer).

U.S.S./F.S.S.U.

Further particulars and application forms may be obtained from the Registrar, University of Salford, Salford, M5 4WT, to whom completed applications should be returned, not later than 3 April, 1976, quoting reference AM/47/T.

University of London

UNIVERSITY ENTRANCE AND SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL

GENERAL CERTIFICATE OF EDUCATION EXAMINATION

The Council invites applications for appointment as ASSISTANT EXAMINERS in GOVERNMENT AND POLITICAL STUDIES at the Advanced level from the June, 1976, examination in the following papers:

Paper 1: Political Institutions and Concepts (compulsory paper)
Paper 2: Modern Politics
Paper 3: Modern Political Ideas
Paper 4: Public Administration
Paper 5: Comparative Government

Preference will be given to applicants who can mark two papers. Applicants are asked to state their choice of papers indicating their preference if any. Application forms, the syllabus and specimen papers 1 to 5 are obtainable from the Secretary to the University Entrance and School Examinations Council, University of London, 66-72 Gower Street, London, WC1E 6EE, to whom completed forms should be returned not later than April 26, 1976. Applicants should state subject and part and enclose a self-addressed foolscap envelope.

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

KENYATTA UNIVERSITY COLLEGE KENYA

(A constituent college of the University of Nairobi)

Applications are invited for the following posts:—

1. PROFESSOR IN LITERATURE DEPARTMENT

Applicants should be holders of a postgraduate degree, preferably a Ph.D. in Literature and should have experience in teaching at a University. The appointee will be expected to teach Literature and to initiate and direct research in this field for both graduates and undergraduates.

2. PROFESSOR IN LANGUAGES AND LINGUISTICS

Applicants should be holders of a postgraduate degree, preferably a Ph.D. or equivalent in Languages and Linguistics with extensive experience in teaching and research at University level. Applicants will be required to teach graduate and undergraduate students, to plan and direct research and participate in all academic activities of the College. For languages, applicants should be proficient in either English or Kiswahili.

3. SENIOR LECTURER IN LANGUAGES AND LINGUISTICS

Applicants should be holders of a postgraduate degree in Languages or Linguistics coupled with considerable teaching and research experience at University level. Qualifications in Descriptive Linguistics are desirable. A professional qualification in teaching or Teacher Education is an added advantage. Appointee will be required to teach undergraduates and postgraduate students, to participate in research and other academic activities.

Salary Scale: Professor KE4,500-KE7,100 p.a. Senior Lecturer KE3,772-KE5,600 p.a. (KE1 equals £1.19 sterling). The British Government may supplement salaries in range £2,880-£4,614 p.a. (sterling) for married appointees or £1,671-£2,580 p.a. (sterling) for single appointees (normally free of all tax) and provide children's education allowances and holiday visit passages; various allowances. Detailed applications (two copies), including a curriculum vitae and naming three referees, should be sent by airmail, not later than April 7, 1976, to the Registrar, University of Nairobi, P.O. Box 30197, Nairobi, Kenya. Applicants should ask referees to send their references direct to the Registrar without delay. Applicants resident in U.K. should also send one copy to the Inter-University Council, 90/91 Tottenham Court Road, London W1P 0DT.

University of Malawi— Chancellor College

Applications are invited for two posts of

SENIOR LECTURER/ LECTURER IN MATHEMATICS

Applicants should have a higher degree in Mathematics and should have a knowledge of statistical and numerical methods. The appointees will be expected to teach the first and second year general degree Mathematics courses as well as third year Statistics, Statistical Methods and Numerical Methods courses. Teaching experience in these subjects at University or College level would be an advantage. Salary scales: Senior Lecturer: K6,232-K5,881 p.a.; Lecturer: K2,809-K6,714 p.a. (1 sterling equals K1.81). There may be either a University addition of K720 p.a. (taxable in Malawi) or the British Government may supplement salary in range £1,650-£2,256 p.a. (sterling) for married appointees, or £1,020-£1,578 p.a. (sterling) for single appointees (normally free of all tax) and provide children's education allowances and holiday visit passages. Gratuity of 15 per cent to 25 per cent; superannuation scheme transferable with F.S.S.U.; family passages; various allowances; biennial overseas leave; housing. Detailed applications (two copies), including a curriculum vitae and naming three referees, should be sent by airmail, not later than April 7, 1976, to the Registrar, University of Malawi, P.O. Box 278, Zomba, Malawi. Applicants resident in U.K. should also send one copy to Inter-University Council, 90-91 Tottenham Court Road, London, W1P 0DT. Further particulars may be obtained from either address.

University of Malawi UNIVERSITY OFFICE

Applications are invited for the post of

BUILDINGS AND DEVELOPMENT OFFICER

tenable as soon as possible. Applicants must be either Chartered Architects or Chartered Surveyors with a wide experience of building development work. Appropriate experience in a university with some experience of African conditions would be an advantage. Appointee will be responsible for the development and management of the University's buildings under the University Registrar. Salary scale (including expatriate addition) either on scale K4,086-K4,734 p.a. or on scale K3,234-K3,882 p.a. (1 sterling equals K1.81). There may be either a University addition of K720 p.a. (taxable in Malawi) or the British Government may supplement salary in range £1,650-£2,256 p.a. (sterling) for married appointees, or £1,020-£1,578 p.a. (sterling) for single appointees (normally free of all tax) and provide children's education allowances and holiday visit passages. Gratuity of 15 per cent to 25 per cent; superannuation scheme transferable with F.S.S.U.; family passages; various allowances; biennial overseas leave; housing. Detailed applications (two copies), including a curriculum vitae and naming three referees, should be sent by airmail, not later than April 7, 1976, to the Registrar, University of Malawi, P.O. Box 278, Zomba, Malawi. Applicants resident in U.K. should also send one copy to Inter-University Council, 90-91 Tottenham Court Road, London, W1P 0DT. Further particulars may be obtained from either address.

The College of Commerce of the University of Saskatchewan

Saskatoon, Canada

invites applications for both a permanent and a visiting faculty appointment in

ACCOUNTING

The appointments commence as of July 1, 1976, or possibly January 1, 1977. They may be made at any academic rank and at salaries fully competitive with those offered by other academic institutions.

The 1975-76 salary floors are: Assistant Professor, $14,863; Associate Professor, $16,534; and Professor, $18,170. An applicant should be a good teacher, and should be able and willing to become fully involved in the academic and professional activities undertaken by an authority of full-time accounting faculty complement of twelve persons. Professional (public practice) experience would be useful.

Inquiries indicating academic credentials, desired term of appointment, salary expectations, names of references should be sent, together with a curriculum vitae, to Dean S. Laimon, College of Commerce, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Canada, S7N 0W0.

University of Durham

DEPARTMENT OF ENGINEERING SCIENCE

Applications are invited for a new established post of

LECTURER

in ENGINEERING SCIENCE from 1st October, 1976. Applicants should have teaching, research or professional experience in mechanical engineering, preference being given to candidates with experience in thermodynamics or heat transfer. The undergraduate course in Engineering Science consists of a unified course in civil, mechanical and electrical engineering followed by specialisation in the final year. The research interests in mechanical engineering include thermodynamic properties of gases, combustion, internal combustion engines, low speed aerodynamics, fluid mechanics of turbomachines, flow calculation methods and lubrication.

The salary will be on the scale £3,174 to £6,465 per annum with superannuation.

Applications (3 copies) together with the names and addresses of three referees should be sent by Friday, 2nd April, 1976 to the Registrar and Secretary, Science Laboratories, South Road, Durham, DH1 3LE, from whom further particulars may be obtained.

Queen Mary College University of London

RESEARCH ASSISTANTS ELECTROMAGNETICS

Two vacancies exist in the Electromagnetics Group of the Electrical and Electronic Engineering Department. One is a Senior Research Assistantship (salary range £5,094—£5,218 p.a. plus £599 London Allowance) for work on a theoretical project concerned with the design of a multiple beam space craft antenna for a future European communication satellite system. Appointment for one year in first instance. Applicants should have several years' postdoctoral experience, preferably involving theoretical work in the field of electromagnetics.

The other is a Research Assistantship (salary range £3,174-£3,990 p.a. plus £599 London Allowance) for a mainly experimental investigation of the detection of buried objects by microwaves. Appointment for 18 months with possible extension. Applicants should have a PhD involving practical experience in the microwave or radar field. Please apply (giving age, qualifications, experience and names and addresses of two referees) to the Registrar (T), Queen Mary College, Mile End Road, London E1, 4NS.

University of Manchester

LECTURER IN HEALTH and SOCIAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

Applications are invited for this post in the Health Services Management Unit of the Department of Social Administration. The Unit, directed by Professor Gordon Forsyth, is located in the Manchester Business School and is funded by the Department of Health and Social Security to provide management training for a wide range of N.H.S. staff. The present Unit staff consists of one Senior Fellow, two Senior Lecturers and one Lecturer. Given the need for health and local authorities to collaborate over a wide range of services this new post offers a challenging opportunity to extend training for young, high potential N.H.S. administrators and social services departments staff on a joint basis, so that mutual understanding can be fostered, all posts in the Unit are held on a three-year contract which the Unit has with the D.H.S.S., and which is renewable. Salary range p.a.: £2,174 to £6,447 + Superannuation. Further particulars and application forms (returnable by April 7th) from the Registrar, The University, Manchester, M13 9PL. Quote ref.: 357/767/T.

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

University of Malawi— Chancellor College

Applications are invited for three posts of

SENIOR LECTURER/ LECTURER IN ECONOMICS

Applicants should have a higher degree in Economics and previous experience would be an advantage. One of the posts is particularly suitable for a candidate able to teach a course in Agricultural Economics to final year degree students. Other fields of interest include public finance and national accounting, development economics, international trade, banking and economic theory. The appointees will be expected to teach a wide range of standard Economics courses including a principles course at undergraduate level. Salary scales: Senior Lecturer K6,232-K5,881 p.a.; Lecturer K2,809-K6,714 p.a. (1 sterling equals K1.81). There may be either a University addition of K720 p.a. (taxable in Malawi) or the British Government may supplement salary in range £1,650-£2,256 p.a. (sterling) for married appointees, or £1,020-£1,578 p.a. (sterling) for single appointees (normally free of all tax) and provide children's education allowances and holiday visit passages. Gratuity of 15 per cent to 25 per cent; superannuation scheme transferable with F.S.S.U.; family passages; various allowances; biennial overseas leave; housing. Detailed applications (two copies), including a curriculum vitae and naming three referees, should be sent by airmail, not later than April 7, 1976, to the Registrar, University of Malawi, P.O. Box 278, Zomba, Malawi. Applicants resident in U.K. should also send one copy to Inter-University Council, 90-91 Tottenham Court Road, London, W1P 0DT. Further particulars may be obtained from either address.

University College Cardiff

Applications are invited for the following vacancy:

ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT

in the College Registry (Academic Office). Salary range: £2,766 to £3,603 p.a. (Grade 1B).

Applicants should have a degree or equivalent professional qualification or relevant experience (preferably in a University institution).

Duties to commence 1 May 1976 or as soon as possible thereafter.

Closing date for applications 1 April 1976.

Further particulars of the appointment may be obtained from Mr. A. J. Small, Tel. 0533. The University, Southampton, SO9 5NH, to whom applications together with a curriculum vitae and giving the names of three referees should be returned by 27 March, 1976, quoting reference: 757/76/T.

University of Southampton

ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT

Applications are invited from graduates for appointment to a post on the Academic Registrar's staff but located in the Office of the Faculty of Medicine. The person appointed will be concerned with administrative arrangements for both undergraduate and postgraduate medical education. Salary on Administrative scale 1A £2,376-£3,418 per annum.

Further particulars of the appointment may be obtained from Mr. A. J. Small, Tel. 0533. The University, Southampton, SO9 5NH, to whom applications together with a curriculum vitae and giving the names of three referees should be returned by 27 March, 1976, quoting reference: 757/76/T.

Natural Environment Research Council

British Antarctic Survey

Physicists or Meteorologists

are required to work at geophysical observatories in ANTARCTICA where a wide range of scientific work is undertaken. All posts participate in a rota for 3-hourly surface meteorological observations and for daily upper air soundings. In addition, posts carry responsibility for either ozone and radiation measurements, or geomagnetic and auroral programmes.

Posts are normally for two years' service in Antarctica.

Applicants should hold a degree in Physics or Meteorology, relevant HND or HNC qualifications. Preference will be given to candidates with practical electronics experience.

The successful candidates will commence training on 5th July, 1976.

Salary is in the annual incremental scale: £2,470, £2,521, £2,570, £2,623, £2,677, £2,736. Entry according to qualification and experience. Salary overseas is on all found basis and is presently subject to low income tax. A gratuity for satisfactory service is also payable.

Applications quoting reference B.A.S. 20 :
Establishment Officer, British Antarctic Survey, 2 All Saints Passage, Cambridge CB2 3LS

EXPORT SALES EXECUTIVE

Old established City Export Group (Heavy Engineering) need an additional young executive with Sales experience in London and overseas. Position based in London with short term overseas assignments mainly in English speaking emergent countries.

Splendid career opportunity.

Please send c.v. and photograph (returnable) to:

Miss T. Day,
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TRAINING OFFICER for TIMES NEWSPAPERS LIMITED

Times Newspapers Limited is a company which incorporates The Times, The Sunday Times, Times Supplements and The Times Book and Publishing Division.

We need an experienced Training Officer to organize and control a full range of company training activities and to deal with the administrative requirements set by the I.T.B.

The successful candidate will be an experienced training officer, preferably with some knowledge of the newspaper industry. The possession of a degree or similar qualification and I.P.M. membership is desirable.

The preferred age range is 30-40 years.

The salary will be commensurate with experience, but probably not less than £4,000 per annum. Other benefits include medical schemes, contributory pension and generous holidays.

Please send full personal and career details to:

Mr. Desmond Hayes
Employment Manager
TIMES NEWSPAPERS LIMITED
200 Gray's Inn Road
London, W.C.1.

NF B PM

NATIONAL FEDERATION OF BUILDERS' AND PLUMBERS' MERCHANTS

ADMINISTRATOR

c£4,500 p.a. — **CENTRAL LONDON**

The Federation provides advice, information and training for its members, who are served by several commodity-based committees.

We have a vacancy for an Administrator for our committee which deals with **HEATING AND PLUMBING MATERIALS.** In the [illegible] appointment you would be responsible for providing a secretarial service to the committee, monitoring trade and creating effective communication between members, the Federation and manufacturers.

You could be a good candidate if you have had a background in organisation and administration, secretarial training or experience, or even technical knowledge of a trade, or administrative experience in the Armed Forces and civil service, additional qualification. Conditions of employment are very good. Our offices, [illegible] are pleasant and we hope that you will be regular commuters to [illegible] interesting location.

Please telephone or write for an application form to the Federation's consultant:-

Peter Dye, Director,
Russell Ewbank & Partners Limited,
Prudential House, North Street,
BRIGHTON BN1 1RW.
Telephone Brighton (0273) 24892

Unemployed Training Officers can help themselves

With a little help from us. Because we are arranging courses for you with Slough College of Technology and Huddersfield Polytechnic. You are paid while you train and the courses are specially for experienced Training Officers who may already have received basic training.

The course will increase your efficiency and effectiveness by updating and improving your training, managerial and personal skills. It will enable you to return to work more swiftly and to deploy more effectively the skills already available to you.

The courses, which will receive European Social Fund support, will run at:

Slough College of Technology (75–34585) from 3rd May to 23rd July.

Huddersfield Polytechnic (0484–25611) from 22nd March to 25th June.

Phone the course tutor at the college, any Training Services Agency District Office, or PER office for further details.

TRAINING SERVICES AGENCY*

*An executive arm of the Manpower Services Commission.

NHBC

REGISTRAR DESIGNATE

National House-Building Council

The National House-Building Council wishes to appoint a successor to its present registrar who retires in a year's time. The Council is undergoing a re-organisation and relocation exercise, and the successful candidate will initially assist consultants who may be putting in new systems and procedures.

The registrar's functions include responsibility to the Director General for:

- processing and maintenance of records related to 1½ million homes;
- recruitment and management of an office staff of about 50 people;
- maintaining a fast changing register of 20,000 builders;
- handling promptly and efficiently numerous written and telephone inquiries from consumers, builders, lawyers and others.

Candidates must be good managers, able to prove they can write clear and diplomatic letters, and ideally with experience of systems and procedures. The position will be based in Amersham, but initially most of the work will be in London; fares will be paid as necessary; a small cottage may be available in Amersham at low rent for a few months, if this is needed. Starting salary will be around £4,500 p.a. Good pension and other benefits.

Preferred age 35-55. The present registrar is a colonel, with business experience. But the right man or woman could equally come from civilian life, perhaps an insurance company.

Write with brief details of experience, saying why you think you are right for the job, to: Director General, NHBC, 58 Portland Place, London W.1—marking the envelope "Application".

UNIVERSITY OF SINGAPORE

Mathematics

Applications are invited for teaching appointments in the Department of Mathematics from candidates who possess appropriate qualifications in Mathematics. Preference will be given to those with relevant teaching and research/industrial experience in OPERATIONS RESEARCH.

Gross monthly emoluments in the range from S$1590 to S$4440, approx., the initial amount depending on the candidate's qualifications and experience, and the level of appointment offered. The gross emoluments comprise basic salary and the National Wages Council wage allowances. In addition, the University pays a 13th month annual allowance of one month's salary in December of each year, and contributes to the staff member's provident fund at 15% of basic salary and allowances.

Leave, medical, housing and other benefits are also available.

Candidates should write to: The Registrar, University of Singapore, Singapore 10, giving curriculum vitae (bio-data), with full personal particulars and also the names and addresses of three referees.

Research Executive for Major Film Company

The world's major international film distribution company is seeking a London-based Market Research Executive. The functions include: planning and coordinating specific projects; selecting research organizations; design of questionnaires. The research will initially involve advertising tests; it will also include periodical tests on audience response to specific films in various countries. Knowledge of international research operations essential. Some knowledge of the film industry a distinct advantage.

Salary commensurate with experience.

Applications to Box 2751 S, The Times, WC1X 8EZ

Secretarial Appointments

MAYFAIR PA/SECRETARY

(Preferred age over 25) required for Marketing Manager of an International Company with architectural and property interests. Will assist with, and participate in, client contact as well as top secretarial standards. An attractive personality and initiative are required for this pleasant position. Salary negotiable.

PLEASE WRITE OR TELEPHONE
MRS. TERESA ANDERSON,
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TEL. 01-493 6386.

SECRETARY TO DIVISIONAL ACCOUNTANT

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Telephone John Smedley on 01-499 7602 or write to him at CURZON HOUSE GROUP LIMITED, 41 Upper Brook Street, London W.1.

CONSCIENTIOUS AND ORGANIZED

Secretary/P.A. seeking challenging position for busy M.D. of Knightsbridge Motor Showroom. Must have initiative, be decisive and be willing to get involved in all aspects of the job. Salary negotiable from £2,700. Telephone [illegible]. of Investment Managers and Chartered Accountants. Good shorthand essential, modern building near Bond Street. FLEXIBLE HOURS, 35-HOUR WEEK; minimum salary £2,750, plus 25p L.V.s. Phone Mr. McDonald, 01-486 5591.

HERITAGE EDUCATION GROUP

A Secretary Assistant is required by the Civic Trust to help with the work of the Heritage Education Group. The requirements are: aged 20-30, good 'A' levels, and an interest in our architectural heritage coupled with first-class secretarial skills, and an ability to mix. Salary about £2,500. 4 weeks holiday.

Please ring 01-930 0914
17 Carlton House Terrace, S.W.1

ARCHITECTS' SW3

require Secretary with shorthand to work for Executive Architect of the Barbican Arts Centre. Small, friendly office. Salary range £2,300-£2,800 depending upon experience. Please apply in writing to:

Chamberlain Powell and Bon, Avenue Studios, 15 Sydney Mews, London SW3

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Large oil company in S.W.1 needs an Administrative Assistant to work in the Personnel Department. Pressurized job meeting people and arranging courses, good shorthand typing essential as well as experience in large company personnel procedures.

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1 Strutton Ground, S.W.1.
01-799 4161
1 min. St. James's Park Tube

SENIOR SECRETARY SHORTHAND TYPIST

required to work for Partners and take charge of small Administrative Group in Architects office, Gray's Inn off High Holborn. Hours 9-5, 5 day week, salary negotiable, age 35-50.

Ring 242 5937 for an appointment

World Development Movement

which campaigns for a fairer deal for the third world seeks: (1) Secretary to field officer and Trades Union officer immediately. (2) Secretary to Business Manager, starting May. Small friendly office in COVENT GARDEN. Varied work. Salary approximately £2,000 plus LVs. 18 days paid holiday. Ring Melanie on

01-836 3672

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NORTH AFRICA: Sun, sand and an excellent salary await a hard-working, adaptable bilingual Secretary with viable shorthand in both French and English. Office experience essential. Interviews London.—Further details from Multilingual Services, 22 Charing Cross Road, W.C.2. Tel. 01-836 3794 5.

COMMITTEE SECRETARY, 30-45, for Medical Body, W.1. Graduate welcome. £3,000. Stella Fisher Bureau, 110 Strand, W.C.2. 836 6644 also open Saturday mornings 10 a.m.-12 30 p.m.

SECRETARIAL

"VOGUE PATTERNS"

THE fashion magazine for the woman who sews, require experienced Secretary/Assistant to Advertising Manager Dressmaking. Knowledge helpful.

Write to Mr. W. R. Dennis,
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or ring 01-830 1938.

SECRETARY up to £2,600 p.a.

Assistant to the Personal Assistant to the Deputy Secretary-General required. Must have good shorthand and typing speeds—minimum 100/50 wpm. Other duties will also involve work related to International Relations for which knowledge of Audio Typing and German would be an asset. Commencing salary according to age and experience; 18 working days holiday; flexible hours, staff restaurant. Write giving full details to Personnel Officer, The Law Society, 113 Chancery Lane, London, WC2A 1PL, or phone 01-242 1222.

SENIOR SEC./P.A.

Elizabeth Arden

Elizabeth Arden at Acton are looking for an experienced and responsible Sec. P.A. to assist the Director of Manufacturing Operations. Excellent shorthand and typing are essential, together with the ability to use your own initiative and work under pressure. You will be expected to undertake work for other members of the organisation. Good salary and fringe benefits, including generous product discounts. Please contact Lynnden West, Elizabeth Arden Limited, 140 Wales Farm Road, London, W3. 01-992 5841.

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TYPIST/RECEPTIONIST

For young, lively computer consultancy, just off Oxford Street. Must be a fast, accurate typist as there is a lot of varied typing involved as well as some secretarial work for a small management team. Plenty of scope for someone who is willing to participate fully in the work of the company.

Salary not less than £2,200 p.a. + fringe benefits including clothes allowance and bonus.

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NO SHORTHAND

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The successful applicant could be about 25 or older and must have a good deal of common sense, a confident telephone manner and the ability to deal efficiently and independently with a large volume of correspondence. Shorthand is not essential but some typing is involved. Recent business experience required. Starting salary will be negotiable, there is a subsidised staff restaurant and the company is in modern offices in Knightsbridge.

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RING ANNIE ON
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ring

:ul models :at a Show



Lancia's new 2½ litre car, the Gamma, unveiled today at the Geneva Motor Show.

exhibit at the Geneva hich opens today, is -litre car, the Gamma. pe a strong contender tive "executive" car

rgy crisis has produced to smaller cars, one ter another has been model at the opposite ge: in less than two had the Citroen CX, Volvo 264 and Peugeot

xt six months they will new Rover and a new Mercedes "compacts", ently acquired a new the BMW "5" series, is that the Gamma has e rivals. It goes on sale immer.

gth as the Renault 30TS Rover (about 15 feet), nes in four-door saloon coupé versions, both infarina (whose other s include the Peugeot Royce Camargue). The stback but, unlike the e new Rover, does not ; the coupé is more miniscent of the Mer- e bodyshell is said to aerodynamics, which l economy and cut wind

ower unit is interesting . First, it is claimed to new design which, bear- enormous cost of devel- these days, is most lly, it is a horizontally ylinder, whereas most e engines have six

ains, however, that in bility it is equal, if not early all the current the advantage of being r fuel saving considera- e compact. As on the r, the engine drives the The claimed top speed ons of the Gamma is

ation includes all-inde- sion, disc brakes front cia was one of the first acturers to offer four- in the Flavia in 1960), g and electric windows. a five-speed manual gear- option of a four-speed veloped by Lancia in asso- the British company, oducts.

rates its seventieth anni- ar. Since the late 1960s part of the Fiat empire same role in that com- estige end of the busi- the Volkswagen group. ma, like Beta, comes arliest production cars. should be available in t a year. Britain is overseas market, and ompany chooses not to es, I understand that it cars here last year out 52,500.

neva is showing revised R5 and 15/17 coupé TL slots into the range L and the TS and has is an economy car: the engine, a less powerful version of the 1289 cc unit from the TS, gives performance similar to that of the 950 but with much better fuel consumption. Another feature of the GTL is that the glass fibre bumpers have been extended right round the body to give protection *against minor bumps.*

The coupés have a more bulbous front, new seats with built-in head restraints, and new instruments. The two models to be sold in Britain are the 15GTL, powered by the 1289 engine, and the 17TS, which uses the 1647 cc 98 bhp unit from the 16TX and has a five-speed gearbox. All the new Renaults should be available in Britain from the middle of April.

The spring offering from BMW is its new "6" series coupé. Replacing the previous coupé, which was launched in 1968, it will be available in two versions, each with a three-litre, six-cylinder engine, the 180 bhp 630 CS and the 200bhp fuel injection 633 CSi. The top speed in each case is said to be at least 125 mph.

Britain in force

There are more British manufacturers at Geneva than in any year since before the Leyland merger. Bristol, for instance, returns to Continental shows after a gap of 10 years with a new model, the 412 convertible/saloon. This is a two-door four-seater with a removable roof, attractive styling by the Italian, Zagato, and a 6¼-litre engine, which is said to give 0 to 100 mph acceleration in under 20 seconds. The car costs £16,924.

Aston Martin, which operates in much the same performance and price bracket, was in voluntary liquidation and was looking for a fairy godmother at the time of the last Geneva Show. She emerged in the persons of two young North Americans who are convinced that by producing the same number of cars as before with half the workforce they can pull Aston round.

The company has just returned to full production for the first time since the crash and claims that it can break even on its present output of five cars a week. The plan is to build 232 cars in the next 12 months and to sell nearly three quarters abroad. For the time being production is being concentrated on the two-door V8, which is at Geneva, but the four-door Lagonda will come on stream towards the end of the year.

Of the other small specialists, TVR of Blackpool makes its first appearance at Geneva with the Ford V6-powered 3000M, Lotus is showing its Eclat and Panther the Rio; and Jensen, still in receivership, has the Interceptor Convertible and Healey.

Although Reliant is not at the show, senior executives are in Geneva making plans for the launching of the revised Scimitar GTE in Europe later this year. The little Kitten may also be exported. Reliant's European marketing consultant, based in Austria, is the former managing director of Jaguar, Mr F. R. W. ("Lofty") England.

Leyland is represented by a display of more than 60 cars, of which the Jaguar XJ-S and Princess are new to Switzerland. In a depressed European market last year, Leyland maintained its sales at about 160,000, or 2.6 per cent, but will be looking to increase that substantially in the next few years.

Vauxhall, which is in much better shape than it was twelve months ago, thanks to new models like the Chevette and Cavalier, is showing the revised Victor range which goes on sale in Britain at the end of the month. All models will carry the name VX.

On the Ford stand are two experimental cars designed by Ghia of Turin. The first is a revamping of the American Mustang, based on the running gear of the Fiesta "mini", which will be launched in the autumn. With a transverse engine driving the front wheels, it can take four people in a bodyshell 28in shorter than the present Mustang.

The other is a city car with a one-litre engine mounted transversely in the back. Only 8½ ft long (18 in less than the Leyland Mini) it offers space for four, a tight turning circle and excellent fuel consumption. Unlike the Mustang project, which could form the basis for a future model, I doubt if it will be heard of again.

Bouquet for Ziebart

At Worthing, West Sussex, the Ziebart rustproofing company is celebrating its seal of approval from the Automobile Association. Since specialist rustproofing treatments for cars became widely available in Britain about five years ago, the motorist has lacked any independent assessment of their effectiveness and has had to take the often ambitious claims more or less on trust.

The AA's view is that the material used, an oil-based liquid which is sprayed into and on to the most vulnerable parts of the car, differs little between companies and is generally effective, provided it is properly applied.

A report in *Drive* magazine last year suggested that the workmanship was not always what it should be. But in Ziebart's case the AA has decided that 55 out of the 82 stations meet its standards (and Ziebart claims that most of the others have not been in existence long enough to qualify).

The Ziebart process, which comes from America, is the most expensive on the market, but it carries one of the best guarantees: 10 years or 100,000 miles. Treatment for an average family saloon costs about £55. With corrosion, according to the AA, costing the motorist nearly £1 a week, the treatment should pay for itself several times over during the life of a car.

What the AA is not saying is that Ziebart is the best rustproofing process. It is up to companies to apply for the seal of approval and Ziebart is the only one in its field to have done so. I gather it may not be the last.

Peter Waymark

casting

toric and most beautifully restored Colonial Williamsburg in not to be missed as Chronicle looks at what has been done there)). But for a lighter re-creation of the past there is Ronnie Corbett ass for an Edwardian in the Good Old Days (BBC1 9.25). And if you at the big band belonged to yesterday Omnibus will correct you with rman and his musical Herd (BBC1 10.10). That fine, nostalgic es When the Boat Comes In continues (BBC1 8.10) and Terry Scott, l not to be a has-been, sees a future for himself as an author).—L.B.

niversity: Edu- ch Methods; en in Trouble. On the Move. 0, Pebble Mill. 2.00-2.15, You The 60 70 80 School. 4.25, 30, Jackanory. r. 5.10, John ries Round the

0, Nationwide. 's World. Pops. er After. Boat Comes ames Bolam.

Old Days. with Woody Placido

(BBC 1): 2.00 pm, Chig- ildowcar. 5.40- pps. 6.00-6.45, tionwide. 6.45- 7.40-8.10, Dwy t. 11.35, News. 45 pm, Report- onwide. 11.35 IRELAND: 6.00- und Six. Nation- Did You Get 0, News.

1.20 pm, West Wales Headlines. 2.00, Women 4.25, Tarzan. Crossroads. Report West. 6.35, The Best Six Million Dollar 10.30, The 11.00, Police Weather. HTV As HTV except: nawdau Newyd- 4.50, Bis Yn Y Place to Hide. 6.35-7.05, 30-11.00, Coun- EST.—As HTV pm, West Head- ports West.

0 pm, Westward 1.30, Thames. and Costello in 0, News. 6.00, 35, ATV. 7.00, r Man. 8.00, estward Report. 11.30 Westward st Country Job h for Life.

1.25 pm, Road es. 2.00, Women 4.25, Tarzan. Crossroads. Scotland Today. 7.00, The Six 8.00, Thames. 10.35-11.30, The

BBC 2

6.40 am, Open University: Food Prices and Farmers. 7.05, Maths. 7.30-7.55, Invertebrate Nervous System. 11.00-11.25, Play School. 5.00 pm, Open University: Systems Performance. 5.25, Personality and Learning. 5.50, Patterns of Inequality. 6.15, Public Administration. 6.40, Guernsey: Land and Water. 7.05, Avventura.
7.30 Newsday, with Daniel Moynihan.
8.10 Chronicle. The re-building of Williamsburg.
9.00 Film, Lust for Life, with Kirk Douglas.
10.55 Film Night.
11.20 Newsnight.
11.35-11.40, Paul Scofield reads Going, Going, by Philip Larkin.

Granada

12.00, Thames. 1.20 pm, This Is Your Right. 1.30, Thames. 4.25, The Flintstones. 4.50, Survival. 5.15, Dodo. 5.20, Crossroads. 5.50, News. 6.00, Granada Reports. 6.30, Command Performance. 7.00, The Six Million Dollar Man. 8.00, Thames. 10.30, International Pop Proms. 11.30-12.30 am, Kung Fu.

Yorkshire

12.00, Thames. 1.20 pm, Calendar News. 1.30, Thames. 4.25, Lassie. 4.50, Return to the Planet of the Apes. 5.20, Thames. 6.00, Calendar. 6.35, ATV. 7.00, Six Million Dollar Man. 8.00, Thames. 10.30, Emmerdale Farm. 11.25-11.55, Police Surgeon.

Border

12.00, Thames. 1.20 pm, Border News. 1.30, Thames. 2.00, Women Only. 2.30, Thames. 4.25, Lassie. 4.50, Return to the Planet of the Apes. 5.20, Thames. 6.00, Border News. 6.35, ATV. 7.00, The Six Million Dollar Man. 8.00, Thames. 10.30, McCloud. 11.55, Border News.*

Grampian

12.00, Thames. 1.20 pm, Grampian News Headlines. 1.30, Thames. 2.00, Women Only. 2.30, Thames. 4.25, Tarzan. 5.20, Return to the Planet of the Apes. 5.50, News. 6.00, Grampian Today. 6.35, ATV. 7.00, The Six Million Dollar Man. 8.00, Thames. 10.30, Sportscall. 11.10, Police Surgeon. 11.40, Prayers.

Tyne Tees

12.00, Thames. 2.00 pm, Women Only. 2.30, Thames. 4.25, Lassie. 4.50, Return to the Planet of the Apes. 5.20, Tell Me Why. 5.50, News. 6.00, Today. 6.35, ATV. 7.00, The Six Million Dollar Man. 8.00, Thames. 10.30, The Streets of San Francisco. 11.35, Epilogue.

Thames

12.00 pm, The Laughing Policeman. 12.10, Rainbow. 12.30, Money Wise. 1.00, News. 1.20, Lunchtime Today. 1.30, Crown Court. 2.00, Good Afternoon. 2.30, Couples. 3.00, Moody and Pegg. 3.55, General Hospital. 4.25, The New Land. 5.20, Indoor League.
5.50 News. 6.00, Today.
6.35 Crossroads.
7.00 The World at War.
8.00 Bless this House.
8.30 Clayhanger.
9.30 This Week. After the Earthquake.
10.00 News.
10.30 Film: Before Winter Comes, with David Niven, Topol, Anna Karina.
12.20-12.30 Visions of the Spirit

Anglia

12.00, Thames. 1.25 pm, Anglia News. 1.30, Thames. 2.00, Women Only. 2.30, Thames. 4.25, Romper Room. 4.55, Return to the Planet of the Apes. 5.20, The Geordie Scene. 5.50, News. 6.00, About Anglia. 6.20, Arena. 6.35, ATV. 7.00, Six Million Dollar Men. 8.00, Thames. 10.30, The Inheritors. 11.30, Kenneth McKellar. 11.55, Reading for Lent.

ATV

12.00, Thames. 1.20 pm, ATV News. 1.30, Thames. 4.25, Film, Tom Sawyer, with Jane Wyatt, Buddy Ebsen, Josh Albee. 5.50, News. 6.00, ATV Today. 6.35, Crossroads. 7.00, Survival. 8.00, Thames. 10.30, Baracek. 11.55, Dr Jane Gray.

Southern

12.00, Thames. 1.20 pm, Southern News. 1.30, Thames. 2.00, Women Only. 2.30, Thames. 4.25, Tarzan. 5.20, Cartoon. 5.25, Crossroads. 5.50, News. 6.00, Day by Day. 6.35, Survival. 7.00, The Six Million Dollar Man. 8.00, Thames. 10.30, Film, Homicidal, with Glenn Corbett, Jean Arless, Patricia Breslin.* 12.00, Southern News. 12.10 am, Weather. Guideline.
* black and white.

Ulster

12.00, Thames. 1.20 pm, Ulster News Headlines. 1.30, Thames. 4.25, Born Free. 5.20, Thames. 6.00, UTV Reports. 6.35, ATV. 7.00, Six Million Dollar Man. 8.00, Thames. 10.30, Let's Play Bridge. 11.00-11.30, What's It All About?

Radio

1
6.00 am, Colin Berry.† 7.00, Noel Edmonds. 9.00, Paul Burnett. 12.00, Johnnie Walker. 2.02 pm, David Hamilton. 4.30, DLT. 5.45, Newsbeat. 6.02, Sam Costa. 6.35, Sports Desk. 7.02, Support Your Local. 7.30, David Allan's Country Club. 9.02, Both Sides Now.† 10.02, Sports Desk. 10.05, Folkweave.† 11.00, John Peel.† 12.00-12.05 am, News.
† Stereo.

2
6.00 am, Radio 1. 7.02, Terry Wogan. (8.27, Racing bulletin.) 9.02, Peter Murray. (10.30, Waggoners' Walk.) 11.30, Jimmy Young. 2.02 pm, Radio 1. 4.30, Waggoners' Walk. 4.45, Sports Desk. 4.47, Sam Costa.† 6.45, Radio 1. 11.02, Don Durbridge (1,500m). 12.00-12.05 am, News.

3
7.00 am, News. 7.05, Salieri, Stravinsky, Rachmaninov.† 8.00, News. 8.05, Torelli, Geminiani, Paisiello, Wolf.† 9.00, News. 9.05, Tippett.† 9.40, BBC Northern Ireland Orchestra, Schubert, Berkeley, Walton, Grieg.† 10.25, Violin and Piano: Schubert. Anthony Hedges. Mozart.† 11.20, Sing We at Pleasure.† 11.50, Royal Liverpool Philharmonic Orchestra: Frank Bridge. Tchaikovsky.†
1.00 pm, News. 1.05, Bradford Midday Concert: Ravel, Brahms, List. 2.00, St David's Music Week 1976 part 1: Daniel Jones, Prokofiev.† 2.50, Reading. 3.00, Concert, Part 3: Schumann.† 3.40, Flute and Piano: Copland, Wallace Berry, Dutilleux.† 4.15, Concert, part 3: Big Band.† 5.25, Pied Piper.† 5.45, Homeward Bound. 6.05, News. 6.10, Homeward Bound (continued). 6.30, The Parliamentary Process. 7.00, East. West, Home's Best.
7.30, BBC Scottish Symphony Orchestra: Sibelius, Dvorak, Delius.† 8.35, The English Toper. Drinking habits.† 9.30, The Telephone, opera by Menotti.† 9.55, One Morning. Bengal sketch by A. N. Banerjee. 10.10, Itzhak Perlman violin part 1: Brahms, Bach.† 10.50, Reading. 10.55, Recital, part 2: Ravel, Paganini.† 11.25-11.30, News.

4
6.20 am, News. 6.22, Farming. 6.40, Prayer. 6.45, Today. 7.00, News and more of Today. 8.00, News and more of Today. 8.45, Yesterday in Parliament. 9.00, News. 9.05, Richard Baker. 10.00, News. 10.05, From Our Own Correspondent. 10.30, Service. 10.45, Story. 11.00, News. 11.05, Mr and Mrs Parkinson. 11.50, Odds Against: Kevin Finnucane. 12.00, News. 12.02 pm, You and Yours. 12.27, My Music. 12.55, Weather. 1.00, News. 1.30, The Archers. 1.45, Woman's Hour. 2.45, Listen With Mother. 3.00, News. 3.05, Play: Learned Friends, part 4. Let's Play Politics. 3.50, Jack de Manio. 4.35, Story: Death on the Nile. 5.00, PM Reports. 5.55, Weather. 6.00, News. 6.15, Just a Minute. 6.45, The Archers. 7.00, News. 7.30, Any Answers? 8.00, A Funny Thing Happened on the Way to the Theatre: Story of the National Theatre. 8.45, Analysis: Great Expectations. 9.30, Kaleidoscope. 9.59, Weather. 10.00, News. 10.45, A Book at Bedtime: The Stone Angel. 11.00, The Financial World Tonight. 11.15, Today in Parliament. 11.30, News. 11.51-11.54, Inshore Forecast.

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(continued on page 28)

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". . . my present bodily life is lived by faith in the Son of God, who loved me and gave himself up for me."—Galatians 2: 20 (N.E.B.).

BIRTHS

AYRES.—On February 25th, 1976, to Annabel (née Crowther) and James—a son (Peter James).

COLLINS.—On March 10th, at Westminster Hospital, to Catherine and Timothy—a son.

FAULKS.—On March 6th, at Hexham Hospital, to Pam and Esmond Faulks—a daughter (Nicola), a sister for Sam.

FOCKE.—On 8th March, to Tana and Paul—a daughter.

HAMILTON-RUSSELL. — On 9th March, 1976, at 27 Welbeck Street, W.1, to Lea, wife of Major Brian Hamilton-Russell, 17th-21st Lancers—a daughter.

HANSON.—On March 8th, at Queen Mary's, Roehampton, to Jayne (née Lewis) and Christopher—a son (David William).

LYND.—On 5th March, at St Luke's Guildford, to Mike and Anita—a daughter, Amy Rebecca.

MacGREGOR.—On March 6th, at the Royal Sussex County Hospital, Brighton, to Helen (née Wilson) and John MacGregor—a son (Alastair John).

MORGAN.—On March 8th, to Norma and Roger—a daughter (Charlotte), a sister for Justine and Natasha, at U.C.H.

MORRISON.—On March 8th, to Lucinda (née Carrick-Sprot) and Christopher—a son (James).

ROBERTS.—On March 9th, to Rosemary and Aubrey—a son (Benjamin Aubrey John).

ROSSETTI.—On 7th March, to Elizabeth (née Wood) and Nicholas—a daughter (Helen Lucy), sister for Emma.

SHAW.—On March 8th, 1976, at Raigmore Hospital, Inverness to Caroline (née Tenner) and Michael—a daughter (Isla Marie).

SIMPSON.—On March 8th, 1976, to Diane (née de Coppet) and George—a son (André de Coppet).

TAYLOR.—On March 5th, at Westminster Hospital, to Stuart and Mim (née Takla)—a daughter (Sharifa Naima).

TODD.—On 5th March, 1976, in U.S.A., to Sally (née Harris), wife of Dr Ian Todd—a son (Alexander Rutherford).

ADOPTIONS

SMALE.—By Audrey and Desmond, a daughter, Anna Marie, sister for Lucy, born 24-9-75.

DEATHS

BENN.—On 10th March, suddenly, at her home, Rollesby, Norfolk, Theresa Dorothy, widow of Colonel Ion Benn. Cremation private. No flowers, please. Donations to Wood Green Animal Shelter, London, N.22.

BOYD.—On March 2nd, 1976, at 45 Osborne Gardens, Belfast, Robert Boyd, C.M.G., formerly of the Malayan Civil Service.

BROOKS.—On March 9th, peacefully, Archibald Joseph Brooks, F.L.S., F.C.S., A.H., aged 75, of 3 Somerville House, Manor Fields, S.W.15. Cremation at Putney Vale Crematorium on Tuesday, March 16th, at 11 a.m. Flowers to Matthias's, of Putney, Ltd., Gordon House, 213 Upper Richmond Rd., S.W.15.

BROWN.—On 9th March, 1976, in hospital, Group Captain Hugh Mitchell Kirkwood R.F.C. & R.A.F. (rtd.) of Kingsbarns, Fife. Funeral 16th March, at 12.30 Milton Crematorium, Northampton. Family flowers only but donations if desired to R.A.F. Benevolent fund, no letters please.

BUTLER.—On March 9th, 1976, Theobald Richard Fitzwalter Butler, beloved husband of Laura and much loved by his sister Lady Seeds, relatives and many friends. Bencher of Inner Temple and chancellor of the diocese of Peterborough. Service in Peterborough Cathedral, noon, Friday, 12th March, followed by cremation.

CAIRD.—On March 10th, 1976, Andrew Hector, peacefully at home, aged 76. Beloved husband of Betty, father of Carolyn and grandfather of Claire and Frances. Funeral St. Martha-on-the-Hill, Guildford, Monday, March 15th, at 3 p.m. Flowers and enquiries to J. H. Kenyon, 49 Marloes Road, W.8. Tel. 937 0757.

CLEGHORN, SHEENA.—On 8th March, in Montreal, wife of Dr Robert Cleghorn and younger daughter of the late Sir John and Lady Marnoch of Aberdeen.

de SCHEY.—On March 9th, George Frederick Henry de Schey, dearly loved and loving husband, father, grandfather and brother. Please, no letters or flowers. Donations in lieu to Oxfam or Shelter.

FOSTER.—On March 7th peacefully at home, aged 86, Elsie Lilian, widow of the late Captain Frederick Foster, R.N. (Retd.).

FRASER, PETER RAYMOND LAWRENCE.—On March 5th, 1976, at Guy's Hospital. Funeral Golders Green Crematorium today, 11 a.m. Friends and relatives please contact Miss A. Shavelson, 3 West Hill Court, Millfield Lane, N.6. Tel. 340 2700.

GOLDING.—On March 8th, 1976, after a fatal road accident, Kenneth Thomas Golding, dear husband of Jan. Cremation, 2 p.m. on Friday, March 12th, at Kingston Crematorium. Flowers may be sent to Farebrother & Co. Ltd., 31 London Rd., Kingston upon Thames. Telephone: 01-546 3233.

HEAD.—On March 10th, 1976, peacefully, Lt.-Col. Arthur James Head (Retd. late R.A.O.C.) of "Waterden Road, Guildford. Dearly loved husband of Phyllis. Cremation private.

HOLMAN.—On March 8th, died suddenly, Stanley Guest, aged 65.

HOWARD KNIGHT.—On March 9th, 1976, at Chelwood Corner Nursing Home, Chelwood Gate, Sussex, Catherine Mary, wife of Canon Howard Knight and widow of Reginald Maxwell Mason, of Westlard, Chailey. Funeral private, no letters, please. Flowers may be sent to Ritton's Funeral Directors, Haywards Heath 2121.

HOWARD, DR CHARLES ROBERT GRENVILLE, of Burley, Hampshire.—On 10th March, peacefully, a Poole Hospital, in his 63rd year. Dearly loved husband, father and grandfather. Funeral details from Barrow Bros., Ringwood. Cut flowers only, please.

HUGHES.—On 9th March, 1976, peacefully in Wimbledon, Frederick Augustus, in his 80th year, the dearly loved husband of Joan and a much-loved father; a master ironmonger and chairman of W. Hughes and Sons (Wimbledon) Ltd. Funeral service on Monday, 15th March, at St. Mary's Church, Merton Park, S.W.19, at 12 noon, followed by interment at Wimbledon Cemetery. Inquiries to Frederick W. Paine, 6 Coombe Lane, S.W.20. Telephone 01-946 1974.

LINDLEY.—On March 9th, at home, Harley Thorn House Beech, Stoke-on-Trent, peacefully after a long illness, borne with great courage, Marguerite, beloved wife of Walter Steele Lindley and much loved twin sister of Mrs J. B. Kaye. Service at Barlaston Parish Church, Stoke-on-Trent, on Saturday March 13th, at 11 a.m. Interment in the cemetery. Floral tributes and enquiries to Forrester Brothers, funeral directors, Stoke-on-Trent, Tel 313874.

MOORE, WILLIAM ARTHUR MONTAGU, T.D., of Merifield Hawkhurst, Kent (formerly of Liverpool), after a long illness in his 92nd year, much loved husband of Sylvia and father of Diana, founder-member of Alpine Ski Club, private cremation, Brighton, Monday. Family flowers only. No letters.

MYERS.—On March 9th, 1976, peacefully at St. Mary's Hospital, Wallingford, Mary, aged 76, wife of Rollo, mother of Timothy and mother-in-law of Minka, grandmother of Dominic, D'Arcy and Mary Elizabeth. Beloved of us all and greatly missed. Service at Reading Crematorium 12.30 p.m. on Thursday, March 18th. Flowers to Cyril H. Lovegrove Ltd., 114 Oxford Road, Reading, by 10 a.m.

POTTER.—On March 3rd, suddenly in London, Audrey Potter, of Courtfield Road. Service at St. Jude's Church, Courtfield Gardens, S.W.5, Friday, March 12th, at 11 a.m., followed by interment at Gunnersbury Cemetery. All flowers and inquiries to J. H. Kenyon Ltd., 187 Fulham Palace Road, W.6. Telephone 01-381 3788.

ROBERTS.—On 10th March, 1976, peacefully, at her home, Bryndedwydd, Maerdy, Corwen Clwyd, Elsie Helen Roberts, J.P., beloved wife of the late R. D. Roberts, J.P., and mother, grandmother and great grandmother. Service at St Catherine's Church, Maerdy, 11.30 a.m., Friday, 12th March, 1976, followed by Cremation at Colwyn Bay Crematorium at 1.30 p.m. Family flowers only. Donations may be sent for the N.S.P.C.C., c/o National Westminster Bank, Corwen.

SCARTH.—On March 7th, suddenly and peacefully, at the Radcliffe Infirmary, Oxford, Beatrice Amy Scarth, late of Holyrood, South Leigh, Witney, very much loved sister and aunt. Cremation at Slough Crematorium, Monday, March 15th, 11.30 a.m. Flowers to G. Smith (Wooburn), Ltd., Wooburn Green, Bucks.

STRICK.—On 9th March, peacefully, in a nursing home, Catharine Gwenllian, of Lanesfield, Lansdown Road, Cheltenham. Funeral service will take place at Cheltenham crematorium chapel on Monday, 15th, at 12 noon.

TRENCHARD.—On 9th March, 1976, peacefully, Doris Trenchard, aged 75 years, of the Green, Southwick, Sussex. Funeral service at the Downs Crematorium, Bear Road, Brighton, on Monday, 15th March, at 10 a.m. Flowers, please, to Baker & Sons, 52 Station Road, Portslade. Tel. Brighton 418464.

WILLIAMS.—On March 8th, 1976, peacefully at home, Megan Williams, beloved wife of the Most Reverend Gwilym Owen Williams, Archbishop of Wales, and dear mother of Fabian. Funeral Friday, March 12th, at Bangor Cathedral at 2 p.m. No flowers, donations, if desired, to Bangor Diocesan Housing Association per Lloyds Bank Ltd., 268 High Street, Bangor, Gwynedd.

EL MIRGHANI

On March 1st, 1976, Fatima, passed peacefully away, in Kartoum, North Sudan, widow of Sayed Sir Ali El Mirghani, leader of the Khatmiya Sect of Sudan, and mother of Sayed Mohammed Ososman El Mirghani, and Sayed Ahmed El Mirghani.

FUNERAL

CAMOYS.—The funeral of the late Lord Camoys will take place at the Chapel of the Blessed Trinity, Stonor Park, at 11.30 a.m. on Monday, March 15th.

IN MEMORIAM

HARRIS.—John Wyndham Beynon Harris, who died on March 11th, 1969. Remembered continually with love and gratitude and pride.

SPENCER BULL. Mrs. F. W. Veronica, Holy Child Settlement, Poplar, Hon. Warden, 1926-1937. "They shall return with joy carrying their sheaves". Ps. 126.

SWIFT (née Sparke). In memory of Rosa, born Lincoln, March 11th, 1876, died 8.12.65, resided at Ledbury, Hereford, Mother of Grace (Herring), Vera (Price), Mervyn (Hil) and F. Dean Swift.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

MRS. V. BOYLAN and family wish to thank relatives, friends and neighbours for their kindness, messages of sympathy and floral tributes in their recent very sad loss of Dennis.

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McCARTHY.—JAMES McCARTHY, late of 37 Chichester Road, Bognor Regis, Sussex, died at Bognor Regis on 13th August, 1975 (estate about £25,500). The mother of the above-named is requested to apply to the Treasury Solicitor (B.V.), 12 Buckingham Gate, London, SW1E 6LJ, failing which the Treasury Solicitor may take steps to administer the estate.

GREGORIAN CHANT. Weekend in Scotland, 21st-23rd May, at beautiful Traquair House, Peeblesshire. Write for details from Schola Gregoriana, Newnham College, Cambridge CB3 9EF.

HARRY BLEACHBAKER please contact Mrs Treplatcity of the Lower Regent Street School of Sympathising.

REDECORATING OR ALTERATIONS? See Business to Business.
BEST VALUE air fares. See Major Travel. See Hols. & Villas.
2½ ACRE LAKE FOR SALE.—See land for sale.
CAPABLE GIRL, look after children, 20th April for 4 weeks.—See Domestic Situations.
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LUXURY in Old Hampstead. See Rentals.
WINDSKATE. Exciting new mini land yacht.—See Sport and Recreation.
EXCAVATORS required for neolithic excavation from now until end June. Accommodation, etc., available. Apply J. Williams, Archaeologist, Northampton Development Corporation, Bedford Road, Northampton, NN4 0AY.
ALL WHO remember Hallie & Eustace Miles & Dora B-G write Mrs Dora Waters, 332 E. 2nd St., New York City 10009.
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CAN YOU SPARE ONE Sunday afternoon a month? Contact needs volunteer drivers to take out lonely old people.—01-240 0630.
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AGREEMENT ACCEPTED. Friday 5
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THE CHARTERHOUSE Rheumatism Clinic needs your support. Help us to fight Arthritis with a donation to the Appeals Secretary, 60 Weymouth Street, London, W1N 4DX.

CLUB ANNOUNCEMENTS

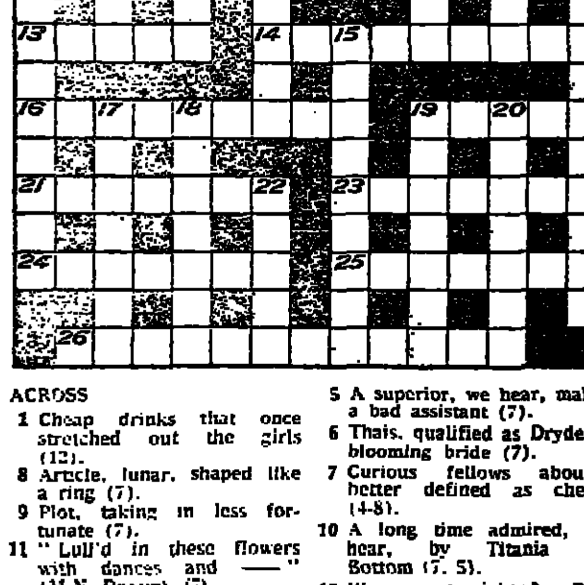
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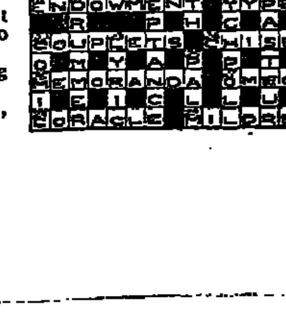
ACROSS

1 Cheap drinks that once stretched out the girls (12).
8 Article, lunar, shaped like a ring (7).
9 Plot, taking in less fortunate (7).
11 "Lull'd in these flowers with dances and ——" (M N Dream) (7).
12 Separating? What's at stake? Think (7).
13 Pole, in wrong wood (5).
14 Removal of obstructions in play room (9).
16 Flushing all round, the Bench sat down again (9).
19 Manages, with a note, to get the police round (5).
21 Loopholes—a hindrance in watches (7).
23 See about Eliza's treatment (7).
24 Honey, that is after the pudding (7)
25 Work problem—no yes-man (7).
26 Some Eskimos lack experience approaching the runway (12).

DOWN

1 Tyro in more sanguine, he makes strokes (7).
2 The Spanish inside right needing another match to do so (7).
3 Claire, the unruly, holding unpopular views (9).
4 With Prohibition lifted, died a rich man (5).
5 A superior, we hear, makes a bad assistant (7).
6 Thais, qualified as Dryden's blooming bride (7).
7 Curious fellows about—better defined as cheats (4-8).
10 A long time admired, we hear, by Titania on Bottom (7, 5).
15 Warmer at nights? Possibly—I wondered! (9).
17 Grisly-sounding female (3-4).
18 War area, not only for ENSA (7).
19 Man about town, sounds cheeky? (7).
20 Stripes anyhow for some in the services (7).
22 Form seen on a beach? (5).

Solution of Puzzle No 14,247



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